"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are fair, east to southeast winds.

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NOTICE.

Every purchaser of to-day's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES is entitled, free of charge, to the double number (32 pages) of THE TIMES'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE, containing 37 reproductions of photographs of the Queen's Jubilee procession.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

FOREIGN.—Turkey continues to seek to delay the peace negotiations with Greece. The Canadian troops present at the Queen's Jubilee left England for home. They were inspected by the Prince of Wales before their departure, and each man received a medal from his hands. Queen Victoria received the members of the House of Commons and their wives at Windsor Castle yesterday. Floods in the south of France have inundated Auch and probably destroyed many lives. Influences are being brought to bear in favor of the Archbishop of Canterbury's great scheme to obtain the adhesion of the American and Colonial Bishops to an acknowledgment of the Archbishop of Canterbury's headship of the Church of England. Admiral Miller's daughter is dead in London, and he has been detached from the Brooklyn. The British warship Comus rescued the survivors of the British ship Kinkora in the Northern Pacific Ocean. A story is told that Emperor William desired to meet President Faure in St. Petersburg, but his project was baffled by the astuteness of the Czar.—Pages 5, 15, and 20.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday there was a long altercation over the proposition for a bounty on beet sugar. The clause providing for taxing stock and bond transactions was presented, but not acted on. The Senate will meet again on Monday. No time has been fixed for the final vote on the Tariff bill.—Page 3.

Page 1.

The bow of Columbus O'D. Iselin's steam yacht Helvetia was damaged by collision with the tug Theresa Verdon yesterday in the East River.

The Trinity Baptist and Janes Methodist Episcopal Churches gave a joint picnic on Thursday. When the pastor found the young girls dancing, he, in order to stop it, ordered the band to play hymns. The girls continued dancing.

Secretary of War Alger and a party of friends, including Secretary Bliss, visited the proving ground at Sandy Hook yesterday and witnessed an exhibition of the big guns and the new Crozier-Buffington gun carriage. Some interesting tests were given.

Persons have been found who heard cries of "Murder!" from a house at Woodside, L. I., early on Saturday morning, June 26. The police believe that Guldensuppe was enticed to the house by Mrs. Nack and killed there, possibly by Martin Thorn, the barber, for whom they are searching.

The coal miners of the Pittsburg district in mass meeting yesterday voted to strike immediately in obedience to the orders of the officials of the United Mine Workers. The strike in the Pittsburg district will affect 21,000 men and in the five States concerned 142,000. The Ohio coal operators are in sympathy with the miners, but will insist on the nine-cent differential between the Ohio and Pennsylvania prices. St. Louis operators expect no strike at present in the Illinois and Missouri mines.

Page 3.

Sixteen yearlings from the Keenes' Castleton stud were sold yesterday, bringing an average of $594.

On Deck won the Spindrift Stakes at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, and Blarney Stone got the June Stakes for two-year-olds. Voter, Wolhurst, Nosey, and Forget won their races.

In the New Rochelle Yacht Club regatta yesterday, the race between the 20-footers Alanka, Momo, and Shark was the feature, and the Momo won. The sloop Syce defeated the Banshee.

Page 4.

Policeman Cavanagh, while trying to stop a runaway horse, was dragged five blocks before he fell unconscious.

Deputy Sheriff Whorlskey yesterday took charge of the place of business of S. Goldstein & Co., wholesale dealers in woolens at 246 Canal Street. After the Sheriff had taken possession the Coroner also went in on a writ of replevin.

Justice Beekman yesterday denied an injunction sought by the New York City and Westchester Railroad Company against the Port Chester Street Railway Company to restrain the defendant from encroaching on its right of way.

Page 5.

In the polo match at the Meadowbrook Hunt Club yesterday, the score resulted: Devon, 20; Dedham, 6.

Delegate Perrine says that iron molders in Bristol, Conn., who have organized a trades union, are persecuted.

A large crowd of east siders attended the free popular concert on the East Third Street recreation pier last night.

The German singing societies of Brooklyn arrived home from Philadelphia, bringing with them the first prize which they won in that city.

President McKinley arrived at Canton, Ohio, at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and was welcomed by thousands of his former neighbors and escorted by a large procession to the home of his mother.

Joseph Stineo, who died at his home, in Dobbs Ferry, on Friday night, was at one time the largest retail dealer in teas in the world, his firm owning seventy-six large stores in New York and Brooklyn.

Page 6.

Miss St. John Chichester, a school teacher in Jersey City, and J. C. Green, a drug dealer of Brooklyn, were married two years ago. They have just made the fact known.

Brooklyn railroad officials and the Bridge Trustees have substantially agreed upon the conditions for the use of the bridge. The erection of a supporting post at the New York end is the one stumbling block.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Twelfth Regiment left the State Camp at Peekskill and returned to New York. It was succeeded by the Seventy-first Regiment and three independent companies from the interior of the State.

Frances A. Ford, a former servant in the Endicott family, in Plainfield, N. J., swore that Mrs. Endicott had bribed her to testify in the divorce suit now on trial and to make false charges against the defendant, Dr. Endicott.

When "Chick" Lahey was caught in the act of relieving a sleeping man of his watch yesterday, he said to the officer, "You had better take care of this; he's drunk and some one might get it." The remark did not save him from arrest.

Policeman Daly of the Coney Island force heard a woman screaming in the Van Sicklen station of the elevated road yesterday. He found her standing on a box, and in another corner was a rattlesnake, which he shot and killed. He says it was 8 feet long.

The Grand Jury of Queens County made its report yesterday on the Valley Stream tally-ho accident of Memorial Day. No indictment was found, but the driver was censured for carelessness, and a demand is presented that the authorities require the railroad company to safeguard dangerous crossings by gates or flagmen.

Page 7.

Letters from Ex-President Cleveland and William J. Bryan are to be read at the Tammany Fourth of July celebration tomorrow. Several Democratic Congressmen from Washington will speak. Much interest is manifested as to the way the meeting will compare with ex-Gov. Altgeld's, in the Academy of Music, in Brooklyn, and the effect they both will have on the local campaign.

Page 13.

Mrs. Isabella Ostendorf of New Milford, Conn., charges Mrs. Nettie Frese with the abduction of her fifteen-year-old daughter, Lulu. Woman and girl are both missing.

Page 15.

Harold Frederic, in his weekly cable letter, points out that the anti-English feeling in India is much more serious than it was at first supposed to be. A petition from the natives has come to light which, if true, shows that they have abundant cause for complaint. The meeting of the South African Investigating Committee on Friday was made remarkable by the testimony of Miss Flora Shaw, who showed that no political significance should be attached to the telegrams that passed between her and Cecil Rhodes. The situation in Germany is becoming serious, and no one knows what move the erratic Kaiser may next make. A scare was created in London over the story of a Boer-German plot to get possession of Delagoa Bay. Many interesting episodes are related in connection with the jubilee just past, of which the Queen's rebuke to Balfour is the most pertinent. The French, it seems, have learned much of naval craft in witnessing the recent review at Spithead.

Page 17.

A bitter war is on between the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor. The Knights have issued a circular against their rivals, whom they denounce as crooked.

Page 20.

Commissioner McSweeney of the Board of Education said yesterday that it had been decided to admit all candidates to the Normal College who had received 75 per cent. or upward. Some time ago it was decided to limit the successful candidates to those only who reached a percentage of 79.

The police are investigating a supposed robbery at the residence of R. T. Wilson, the banker, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. Robert Goelet, Jr., who lives there, has lost several articles of jewelry and a sum of money.

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GIRLS BOUND TO DANCE.

Pastor Failed to Stop Them by Switching to Sacred Music—Supply Was Limited.

A mild sort of scandal cropped out yesterday in the Janes Methodist Episcopal and Trinity Baptist Churches of Jersey City. The two churches gave a joint excursion to Boynton Beach on Thursday. It was intended to have the affair under the management of the pastors of both churches, but at the last moment the Rev. R. H. Johnston, pastor of the Baptist Church, could not go; therefore the sole management devolved upon the Rev. E. O. Howland, pastor of the Methodist Church.

There was a band on the boat, and on the return dance music was played. Instantly several girls belonging to the Baptist Church began a waltz. Pastor Howland ordered them to stop, but they told him that they did not belong to his flock.

Then Mr. Howland ordered the band to play hymns, which was done as long as the limited supply lasted. The dancing continued until the end of the excursion despite all Mr. Howland could do to prevent it. He considers the disrespect shown him as bad as the dancing.

No action has been taken in the matter, however. Mr. Johnston being out of town. Mrs. Johnston said yesterday that her husband indorsed what Mr. Howland had done.

HATRED OF THE CHURCH.

Mrs. Ella Gerard Carried It So Far that Her Husband Sues for Divorce.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Elmer Gerard, in a bill for divorce he has filed against Ella Gerard, complains that his wife cut the buttons off his clothes, so that he could not go to church.

Mr. Gerard informed the court that he led Ella Collins to the altar July 4, 1882, and continued to live with her until March, 1897. Cruelty upon the part of the wife is the basis of the suit. All sorts of cruelty, from slapping her husband's face with her open hand to attempting his life with a hatchet, are charged, but her most atrocious act, as stated in the bill, was that of cutting off the buttons from his clothing to prevent his attending Sunday school.

So averse was Mrs. Gerard to her husband's going to church, the bill states, that when the amputation of the buttons was not sufficient to accomplish her ends, she took to hiding his trousers and keeping his shirts when the laundrymen came for the week's accumulation of soiled linen.

Mrs. Gerard, the husband says, also steadfastly refused to prepare the breakfast. The couple have five children, and Mr. Gerard asks the court to place them in his charge.

KILLED BY MOLTEN METAL.

Student Employed in the Maryland Steel Works Fatally Burned.

BALTIMORE, July 3.—Robert K. Stevenson of Morris Run, Tioga County, Penn., died in the Maryland General Hospital here to-day from injuries received on Thursday last by an overflow of molten metal from a furnace at the Maryland Steel Works, at Sparrows Point. A negro laborer was also fatally burned at the same time.

Stevenson was a senior student at the Pennsylvania State College, and had accepted the place he held in order to help defray his expenses at college.

PLAN TO KIDNAP HENRY MILLER

The "Cattle King" Has a Narrow Escape at His California Ranch.

BAKERSFIELD, Cal., July 3.—S. W. Weidle, General Superintendent for Cattle King Henry Miller, is authority for the statement that three ranch hands conspired to kidnap Miller on one of his periodical visits to his ranch, and, after compelling him to sign a check for $25,000, hold him while one of the trio cashed it.

They intended to escape into Mexico with their plunder. This plot was to have been carried into effect last week when Miller visited the ranch, but as Weidle accompanied him unexpectedly the kidnappers decided to wait for a more favorable opportunity.

SKULL FLATTENED THE BULLET.

Unique Experience of a Hawaiian Shot in Sacramento, Cal.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 3.—Charles Yates, a Hawaiian, who conducts a saloon in this city, was shot by an enraged colored woman. The shot was fired directly from above at a distance of a few feet, and the bullet, which was a .41-calibre, was flattened on top of Yates's skull to the thickness of a dime, and the services of the surgeon were required to remove it. Yates went back to his place of business and thought nothing of the incident. The woman was arrested.

Claim for 2,000,000 Acres.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 3.—Three San Franciscans claim a title by deed to two million acres of land in the best part of Lower California. They are William McCrindle, J. M. Porter, and C. R. Day, all wealthy men. The land, however, is at present claimed by the Mexican Land and Town Company.

THE WAUMBEK.—The Jefferson, Jefferson, White Mountains.—Private golf links. Through parlor car. D. B. PLUMER, Manager. —Adv.

PITTSBURG MINERS STRIKE

Action of the General Officers of the United Mine Workers Approved by the Miners.

GENERAL SUSPENSION AT ONCE

Strike in the Pittsburg District Will Affect 21,000 Men, and in the Five States Concerned 142,000 if the Order Is Generally Obeyed.

PITTSBURG, July 3.—The largest convention of coal miners ever held in the Pittsburg district began here at 10 o'clock this morning to take action on the strike circular sent out by the general officers of the United Mine Workers a few days ago. A resolution ordering a strike in this district was unanimously adopted this afternoon, and a general suspension will be ordered at once.

The strike in the Pittsburg district will affect 21,000 miners. Many of these, however, have not been working regularly for some time. In the Clearfield district, 25,000 miners are employed when the mines are running, and District President Dolan says the whole district will also go out.

The number of men in other States who are concerned in the present strike, so far as can be estimated, is as follows: Ohio, 25,000; Illinois, 40,000; Indiana, 9,000, and West Virginia, 22,000, a total of 142,000 all told.

The miners employed in the vicinity of Greensburg will not join the strike, but, on the contrary, are preparing for a rush of work. The Greensburg, Madison, Hempfield, and Carbon Coal Companies employ about 1,500 men, who have never been identified with the United Mine Workers, and have always been paid the highest scale of wages. The miners are mostly Americans, and many of them own their own homes in that vicinity. The inauguration of the strike means steady work for them. During the general strike of two years ago the miners and operators of Greensburg literally coined money, and their experience at that time is guiding the men now.

SITUATION IN OHIO.

Coal Operators in Sympathy with the Miners, but Firm for the Nine-Cent Differential.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 3.—The General Hocking Coal Company expected a rush of orders from the railroads as soon as the United Mine Workers' strike was ordered, or before, but it failed to develop, which would seem to indicate that a great deal of coal is in stock. There will be no trouble so far as the mines in this pool are concerned. Everything will be shut and a friendly feeling maintained. All the Hocking Valley operators would be only too glad to pay their miners 60 cents if the Pittsburg miners can secure 69 cents. This nine-cent differential, said an official of this company, must be maintained.

There are twenty-six mines in the General Hocking Coal Company. They include the Norris, New Pittsburg, Hocking Valley, Somers, Greendale, Haydould, C. L. Foston, Lost Run, Stalter, Maple Hill, and other companies. All these mines will be closed until next January, if necessary. The strikers have the sympathy of these companies.

Frank W. Brooks is Secretary of the Ohio Coal Operators' Association. This association deals directly with miners in all disputes. Mr. Brooks believes the strike is unwise on the part of the Ohio miners. In the first place, in his judgment, it will let West Virginia coal into Ohio and make it difficult for Ohio to regain its old trade.

Mr. Brooks does not believe the miners can win the strike for 69 cents in this State. He said the fight had better have been confined to the Pittsburg district, where the cut was made. Mr. Brooks and all the Ohio operators are firm for the nine-cent differential.

IN CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

Miners There Already Out Against a 12 Per Cent. Reduction.

PHILLIPSBURG, Penn., July 3.—The strike called by the United Mine Workers will not affect the miners in the Central Pennsylvania coal regions, in some portions of which several hundred miners have been on a strike against a 12 per cent. reduction for a month, notably at Gallitzen and Barnesborough, in Cambria County. Should the operators in the towns named succeed in forcing a reduction, it is believed the reduction will become general in the Clearfield and Beach Creek regions.

Operators in this vicinity express the opinion that the general strike in the West will not cause any great increase in the local output or advance in price, for the reason that shipments are all to Eastern markets, except in the Dubois-Reynoldsville district, from which a large quantity of coal is sent to lake points.

ST. LOUIS OPERATORS HOPEFUL.

No Strike Expected in Illinois and Missouri at Present.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—St. Louis coal operators, most of whom own mines in Illinois, are preparing for the threatened strike, and so are the consumers of this city. Orders enough have been received during the past five or six days to put in operation all the mines in Southern and Central Illinois. The St. Louis coal market was never in a more demoralized condition. It draws most of its tributaries from the Central and Southern Illinois districts, and, despite the announcement that the strike will go into effect to-morrow, the operators do not think their fields will be affected for two weeks and perhaps three.

It is doubtful if the miners of the Belleville (Ill.) district will quit work in a body. They are poorly organized, and there is a lack of concert among them. They are working only about half time, and many of them are not making enough to live on. They are bitterly discontented, and their faith in the strike is weak. A massmeeting has been called for next Tuesday in Belleville to consider the situation.

In Macon County, Missouri, in which are situated the large Bevier and Ardmore mines, the miners have no grievances, as far as known, and the most reliable information obtainable from there to-day is that they will not join the strike.

It is not proable that the coal miners in Sangamon County, Ill., will join the general strike or that the mining companies will be affected in any way. The only places in that section where the miners are out are at Norden and Audubon, where the men struck several weeks ago for more money. The trouble will probably be adjusted by the State Board of Arbitration.

ALABAMA MINERS IDLE.

Blue Creek and Blockton Men Will Not Accept the Reduction.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 3.—The mine situation has not changed for the better. The Blue Creek and Blockton miners of the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railway Company and the Sloss Iron and Steel Company miners are all idle, and show no disposition to accept the reduction proposed by the operators.

The Tennessee company's Pratt City mines are under contract, and are running six days a week.

Also, at this place are 1,500 State convicts hired and worked by the Tennessee company. The Sloss Company is working 1,000 county convicts at their Coalburg mines, and their mines leased by the Lutweiler Coal Company have all they can do. As it is, enough coal is dug to supply all the wants of the district at the present time, the rollingmills being shut down. There has been no demonstration of willingness to compromise on either side, and the duration of the trouble cannot be foretold.

Peoria Miners Will Wait.

PEORIA, Ill., July 3.—It is said by one of the operators that the coal miners in this locality have decided to wait and see what others do before going out on strike.

JULY SNOWFALL IN COLORADO.

Ground Covered Throughout the State and Trees Broken Down Under the Weight.

TELLURIDE, Col., July 3.—A heavy, wet snow fell here last night, and this morning the ground was covered to a depth of six inches.

Trees are heavily laden with snow, and many broken down under the weight.

CREEDE, Col., July 3.—Last night this section was visited by the hardest storm of the season, and to-day the surrounding mountains are covered with snow. It is a picturesque sight, even in Creede, to see snow-covered mountains and foothills in every direction on the Fourth of July as at present.

LEADVILLE, Col., July 3.—The hundreds of Christian Endeavorers passing through here were given a number that was not on their programme. It was the novel sight of a snowstorm in July. It began snowing early this morning and kept it up several hours, snowing hard.

SILVER CLIFF, Col., July 3.—Heavy snow fell on the Sangre De Christo range this morning, and regular October weather prevails in town.

GUNNISON, Col., July 3.—During the greater part of last night and until 8 o'clock this morning heavy snow fell here. The snow appeared to be general in the surrounding country.

ASPEN, Col., July 3.—It began to snow here last night about 2 o'clock, and kept it up for several hours, and this morning the mountains and streets were covered. No damage of any consequence will result by reason of the snow.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., July 3.—The first snowfall of the Summer started this morning about 5 o'clock and lasted for two hours.

DULUTH DAMAGED BY A STORM.

Property Suffers to the Extent of $500,000 in the City and Vicinity from Floods.

DULUTH, Minn., July 3.—The worst rain, wind, and electrical storm in the history of Duluth raged here last night. It was a cloudburst, and the damage in Duluth and surrounding towns will be in the neighborhood of $500,000. In Duluth the damage to city property is extremely large.

Miles of pavement have been washed out and city parks have been ruined. Lincoln Park is now a raging river. There have been no loss of life reported in the city as yet. All trench work done by the city for the laying of pipe for the municipal water plant has been destroyed.

At 11 o'clock last night the rain began to fall in sheets, starting at the top of hills back of the city and coming down the slopes in all its fury. A heavy gale helped it along. All small houses in its course were washed away and a large number of horses were drowned.

In the suburban districts all gardens are in ruins. All railroad trains have been delayed from seven to twelve hours. Surrounding towns on the banks of the St. Louis River are in great danger. Reports are meagre, but to the effect that streets are flooded with from three to five feet of water, and that it is rising at the rate of a foot an hour.

Communication is cut off with the towns and villages in the neighborhood, and it has been impossible up to this hour to ascertain if there has been any loss of life. There are rumors that several people are missing. At Fond du Lac, Minn., the people have fled to the upper stories of their houses for safety, and at Carlton they have deserted their homes entirely.

Otter Creek Floods Carlton.

CARLTON, Minn., July 3.—As the result of torrents of rain for fifteen hours, Otter Creek has broken its banks and flooded the town. Hundreds of people are fleeing to safer quarters. The St. Louis River has risen twenty feet. By the breaking of booms above, millions of feet of logs are crashing down the channel. All railroad traffic is suspended, and will not be resumed for days. It is estimated the damage in Carlton alone will reach $100,000.

WHAT BECAME OF THE KITTEN?

Young Woman Could Not Find Any Place in New York to Bury Her Pet.

Two young women alighted from bicycles at Twenty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue last evening and walked up to Patrolman Fitzgibbon. One carried a small bundle under her arm and asked:

"What can I do with my little pet kitten?"

The policeman smiled and said that it might be taken home, but the young woman explained that the animal was dead. "It was a beautiful kitten, with long gray hair; it was an Angora, and I'd like to have it buried."

"Well, send for the dead animal wagon," suggested the policeman. The young woman said that she had sent for the wagon early in the morning, but that it had not come. The second young woman said: "I asked a policeman, and he told us to take kitty to the Thirty-seventh Street dump, but there's no dump there. They told us to go to Sixtieth Street, but the men there wouldn't take Marco's body. Now, couldn't we put the body in an ash barrel?"

The one who held the bundle said: "Why, Daisy, the idea! Marco's body shall never go into an ash barrel."

"No," said the policeman, "it should not, because there's an ordinance against that."

"We might bury him in the back yard," the first young woman suggested. But the policeman again said no, because there was another ordinance prohibiting burials within the city limits.

"Well, if we just throw poor Marco in the street and run away, what will happen?" asked young woman No. 2.

The policeman replied: "Then I would be forced to arrest you for violating the law."

"Oh, my!" one girl cried, and the other in despair exclaimed: "Well, we've got to get rid of it somewhere." The policeman said "dead wagon" again, but the women shook their heads, mounted their wheels and went on.

An hour later a policeman reported at the West Twentieth Street Station that he had found a dead cat in Ninth Avenue at Twenty-second Street.

NEGROES AND WHITES ARMED.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 3.—Blossburg, a mining town twenty miles from Birmingham, is in a state of excitement to-night. The whites and blacks, of an evenly divided population, are heavily armed and stand in a threatening attitude despite the fact that Sheriff O'Brien and twenty men guard the place and have ordered all assemblages to disperse.

Last night Mrs. James Brown, a reputable white woman who was sleeping in a room adjoining her husband's, the doors and windows being open on account of the heat, awoke to find a man at her side. She first thought the man was her husband, but putting out her hand felt the wooly hair of a negro. She then screamed, and the negro fled.

This morning "Jim" Thomas, a colored man, told a number of persons that he knew Mrs. Brown's visitor. He was urged to tell who it was, but failed to comply, and finally left town at 10 o'clock. Negroes heard shots fired from a gulch a mile from town and saw white men steal away. Investigation showed that Thomas had been shot. His body was left on the ground. This excited the negroes, and they commenced arming themselves. The whites did the same, until about nightfall, when the town resembled two small armies preparing for battle. The negroes were especially ugly. Sheriff O'Brien and his posse arrived in the town and made all crowds disperse. The order was obeyed with sullenness by the negroes and reluctantly by the whites. The posse remains at Blossburg to-night. The men are idle on account of the miners' strike, and the situation is very menacing.

Cleveland in 14 hours and 15 minutes by New York Central. Leave Grand Central Station 5:00 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15, Toledo 10:05 next morning, Chicago 4:00 P. M.—Adv.

GEN. ALGER AT SANDY HOOK

Exhibition of Big Guns at the Proving Ground for the Secretary's Party.

THE CROZIER GUN CARRIAGE

New Gatling Gun Firing Six Hundred Shots a Minute Tested and the Deck Piercing Shell—A Distinguished Array of Visitors Present.

There was an interesting exhibition of guns, big and little and rapid-fire guns, mortars, and gun carriages, and gun firing at Sandy Hook yesterday, incident to the visit of inspection made by Secretary of War Alger.

Gen. Alger arrived here from Washington Friday, and went at once to Sandy Hook, where he spent the night. With him were Gen. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, and Gen. Ruggles, Adjutant General of the army.

It was Gen. Alger's desire that the fortifications at Fort Hancock and the work carried on at the Sandy Hook proving grounds should be seen not by army officers alone, and therefore a number of prominent men, including a party of the Secretary's friends from Detroit, had been invited to be present to witness the firing of big guns, the operation of the Crozier-Buffington disappearing gun carriage, and the other sights at the Hook.

The Detroit party arrived in Gen. Alger's private car, and they were met at Jersey City by the Quartermaster Department's boat General Meigs. Col. Kemble, the Quartermaster General of the Department of the East, was in charge. Gen. Wesley Merritt, Lieut. Hale, his aide; Col. Gillespie of the Engineer Corps, Major Phipps, and Capt. Ayres of the Ordnance Board; Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, and Capt. Carter of his staff, and Col. Corbin, the Adjutant General of this department, were among the officers who also went down to the Hook. Secretary of the Interior C. N. Bliss joined the party, and present were George M. Pullman, Edward Cooper, George Westinghouse, Lieut. McKenna, son of the Attorney General; M. S. Smith, Col. George H. Hopkins, Col. Henry M. Duffield, George H. Russell, Thomas F. Green, C. B. Hull, C. F. Freer, B. F. Parsons, Edgar J. Mayr, J. A. Marsh, V. L. Mason, and Capt. Stuart, who is a powder expert.

Inspecting the Reservation.

The party was met at Sandy Hook by Capt. Frank Heath, in charge of the proving grounds, and his assistants, Lieuts. Jamieson and Montgomery. The programme included an inspection of the Government reservation, the mortar battery, gun emplacements, and the buildings under construction for the garrison of Fort Hancock. The inspection of the reservation involved a trip over the Government railroad the entire length of the Hook, a distance of several miles, to Highland Beach, where Gen. Alger desired to observe the inroads made by the ocean, which, if continued, will make of Sandy Hook an island.

A heavy rain storm interfered somewhat with the arrangements, and the haze which hung over the ocean made inexpedient the quick-firing tests to which it had been proposed to subject the twelve-inch gun mounted on the disappearing carriage. The workings of the carriage were shown, however, and later in the day the gun was fired. In the forenoon some of the smaller guns and an eight-inch gun mounted on a Crozier carriage were fired.

Mortar Battery Tested.

An exhibition of the mortar battery was given however, the shells being thrown to the south and seaward. The occupants of a small boat that came out from behind a point were doubtless subjected to something of a fright when the shells fell with a tremendous splash a quarter of a mile beyond them. They were in no danger, however. The haze was not so dense as to obscure a range of that distance, and it was known that nothing not in sight when the guns were fired could reach the point where the shells would fall. A ten-inch gun was also fired, and then a twelve-inch mortar on the proving ground was loaded with a deck-piercing shell, which was shot at a four-and-a-half-inch steel plate. The plate was smashed, but the projectile was not damaged.

Six Hundred Shots a Minute.

A new 30-calibre Gatling gun was then fired at the rate of 600 shots a minute. It was explained to the visitors that it could be manipulated to fire 1,200 shots a minute, and if worked electrically it could fire 1,800 shots a minute.

Lieut. Montgomery handled a rapid-fire gun of 3.2 inches, and Gen. Alger took particular interest in the accuracy of the firing. There was a four-foot target one mile distant, and the General said that if the gun could be made to hit four times out of five within a space of two feet he would have the target placed on exhibition at the War Department. The shots were fired, but no one walked the mile to determine the exact result.

There was an interruption for luncheon, and then the afternoon interest turned to the big disappearing gun carriage. Capt. Crozier personally attended to its handling, and received many compliments. Gen. Wilson took occasion to remark that while many army officers sold their inventions to the Government, Capt. Crozier had given to the Government the benefit of his inventive labors.

The Disappearing Gun Carriage.

The gun was fired three times, and it was loaded and ready for firing the first time in 1 minute 50 seconds. The twelve-inch gun is 57 feet long and weighs 116,000 pounds. The carriage weighs 350,000 pounds. The powder charge weighs 475 pounds, and the projectile weighs 1,000 pounds. The ammunition is rolled from the magazine on hand trucks that fit flush to the breech, and the projectile is slid off and home with dispatch. The powder, in bags, follows, the breech is closed, a lever is moved, the gun rises up and forward over an imaginary parapet, (for there is no parapet at the proving grounds,) the order to fire is given, the lanyard is pulled, there is a thundering report, and the gun, working by mechanism under the power of the recoil, returns to its former position.

Incidentally, yesterday an onshore wind blew back the gases, fumes, and smoke of the burnt powder against the visitors, and many of them discovered later that their straw hats had turned to a soiled yellow. A parapet would ordinarily afford some protection to the gun's crew, which would be seriously impeded if the conditions of yesterday prevailed generally. The haze on the ocean had cleared away by the time the big gun was fired, though it was then too late to attempt a test of rapidity of firing. The gun was fired at an elevation of 7 degrees, and the projectile struck the water about six and a half miles out to sea.

Capt. Crozier Explains.

Gen. Alger requested that Capt. Crozier should describe the mechanism of the carriage. The Captain, hard at work apart from the company, responded in soldier-like fashion to a call from Gen. Wilson, who introduced him by saying: "Capt. Crozier is as modest in his personal character as he is eminent in his profession."

The Captain explained that the carriage had a rise of nine feet, which would bring it over a parapet on a plane sloping downward, inside, at seven degrees. The carriage had a compensating balance, or counterweight, weighing 150,000 pounds, which carries up the gun when the lever is pulled.

Its most interesting feature is the recoil. One of the officers graphically described the velocity of the recoil as being equal to an engine and train of ten Pullman cars going at the rate of fifty miles brought to a stop in a space of four feet. The recoil of the gun is four feet, and it is taken up by cylinders on either side of the carriage filled with a neutral oil. The piston that runs through it is pushed back as the gun recoils. The piston head is perforated with slots, and through these slots work stationary bars, so graduated in size with reference to the slots as to regulate the quantity of oil that may be forced through, and thus to regulate and distribute the pressure, the first shock of the recoil being, of course, greatest, and the force lessening as the recoil is taken up. All these particulars greatly interested Gen. Alger and his party.

The General Meigs left for the city late in the afternoon. Secretary Bliss was taken to Atlantic Highlands, whence he proceeded to his place at Seabright. Gen. Alger was taken to Jersey City, where he took the train for Baltimore, where he is to spend Sunday, and the rest of the party were taken to Governors Island and to the city.

TUG AND YACHT COLLISION.

Bow of Columbus O'D. Iselin's Helvetia Smashed on the East River—Bulkhead Saved Her.

The steam yacht Helvetia, owned by Columbus O'D. Iselin, who was aboard with Adrian Iselin, Jr., and three other gentlemen, was struck while going up East River about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon and seriously damaged by the tug Theresa Verdon.

The Helvetia was on her way to New Rochelle, with Capt. Frank Butler at the wheel. Loaded car floats on either side of her were proceeding in the same direction. She had just made her way through the crowd of craft opposite the foot of Pike Street when the Verdon bore down on her.

The Verdon's mate was at her wheel and seemed to lose his head for the moment, because he threw the tug's helm so that the tug headed directly for the yacht. The Captain of the tug saw the danger and jumped to the wheel, but he was too late. The two boats met squarely bow on. Four feet of the Helvetia's bow was stove in.

There were fears that the yacht would sink, but her water-tight compartment bulkhead held and she was landed safely at the Atlantic Yacht Club's house, and will be put in dry dock to-day. The heavy tug was not injured. She is owned jointly by Capt. Hopkins and C. E. Benson.

The Helvetia was built at Boston in 1891, and is 91 feet in length, with a gross tonnage of 87.12. The Theresa Verdon is registered at 49.92. Both boats were going at good speed when they struck, and the collision caused much excitement along that part of the river and among the passengers of several ferry boats who saw it.

Mr. Iselin has been recently using the Helvetia to bring him to the city to business from his Summer home at New Rochelle, and to return on in the evening.

BOY FOUND AFTER 18 YEARS.

Dr. Hammond of St. Louis Recovers a Son Stolen by Gypsies.

PHOENIX, Arizona, July 3.—At Mesa City yesterday Dr. L. H. Hammond of St. Louis found his long lost son, known there as Harry Creelman, whom he had not seen for eighteen years.

The boy, it is said, was stolen by gypsies at the instigation of a rejected lover of his mother. Information of the boy's whereabouts was given to the father in response to a circular letter by ex-Marshal Clark.

JOY IN HAWAII'S CAPITAL.

People Get Up a Celebration Over the Annexation Treaty.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 3.—At the time the Warrimoo, just arrived here, left Honolulu, the Hawaiian capital had only received news that the United States annexation treaty had been sent to the Senate.

The Honolulu Bulletin, in commenting editorially on the matter, said that the Republican Senators have forced the annexation issue as the only means to defeat the rapacious schemes of the Sugar Trust.

The very idea of annexation, however, caused a great celebration among the people, a good many of whom summed up the situation as being one for America or Japan to grasp.

FOR A BIG TELEPHONE COMPANY

James L. Keelyn of Chicago Makes an Interesting Statement in Eau Claire, Wis.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., July 3.—James L. Keelyn of Chicago, President of the Western Telephone Construction Company, spent the day in Menomonee and Eau Claire. He said to-night that steps were being taken to organize immediately a corporation, to be called the Wisconsin Telephone Company, capitalized at $200,000.

"The headquarters will be at Eau Claire, and 5,000 miles of toll lines are to be operated, reaching Minneapolis, Duluth, Marquette, Wausau, Merrill, Madison, La Crosse, and Red Wing.

He said also that a company of Eau Claire and Menomonee men would be organized at once to establish a local exchange in Eau Claire. Keelyn left here for New York to-night.

HE READ HIS OWN OBITUARY.

Edward Schickhaus Alive in Spite of the Half-Mast Flags in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., July 3.—There was no one more surprised this morning than Edward Schickhaus of Newark when he read his obituary in a New York morning newspaper. According to the obituary, the banker died at his home, 38 Lafayette Street, in the sixtieth year of his age. At that time he was at his Summer home, in Madison. The obituary told of his connections, mentioning that he was at the head of Schickhaus & Pruden and that he had been an Alderman, Fire Commissioner, and Excise Commissioner of this city.

Mr. Schickhaus is ill. President Trabold of the Common Council started the rumor of the death at a meeting of the council last night, when he announced it and referred to Mr. Schickhaus. The flag at the City Hall and the flags on all the firehouses were flying at half mast yesterday, until a telephone message announced that Mr. Schickhaus was very much alive, and then the flags were raised to the top of the poles again.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure continues high over Nova Scotia, 30.20 inches being reported from Sydney. The pressure is also high over the East Gulf and North Pacific coast. The storm has moved from the north of Montana to Manitoba. Showers have occurred on the New England and Middle Atlantic coasts, the Upper Mississippi, and Upper Missouri Valleys, and the northern plateau. The temperature has risen in the lake region, has fallen in the Rocky Mountain region, and has remained stationary elsewhere. Generally fair weather may be expected east of the Mississippi Valley and in the Southwest.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	66	65	71
6 A. M.	66	67	72
9 A. M.	71	69	74
12 M.	80	77	80
4 P. M.	81	78	81
6 P. M.	80	74	79
9 P. M.	78	70	75
12 P. M.	67	70	73

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	75⅝
Weather Bureau	74
Corresponding date 1896	74
Corresponding date for last twenty years	74

Pope's Violet Ammonia, the perfect toilet preparation for bathing, shampooing, and for general use. Cleanses, softens, and cools the skin. Delightful for use in warm weather. For sale by James McCreery & Co., Lord & Taylor, Le Boutillier Bros., leading druggists and grocers. Price, 15 cents.—Adv.

HEARD MURDER CRIED

**People in Woodside

waist, a dark skirt, and a dark straw hat with red flowers in it.

Federer subsequently told Capt. O'Brien that on Tuesday morning Thorn went into Frey's saloon while Federer was reading about the murder mystery. He told Thorn that $1,000 was offered for information leading to the apprehension of the murderer and said jokingly, "I guess you did that," and Thorn answered, "That's right."

Capt. O'Brien also gave out the statements in full of the boys who got the valise from Mrs. Nack for delivery to Thorn, and of Willie Smith, who carried her a message from Thorn while she was at supper in Buck's restaurant at 746 Sixth Avenue Tuesday night.

Then he told of having sent detectives to Woodside, L. I., on the strength of a rumor that a man and woman like Mrs. Nack and Thorn had been seen there the day the body was found, and a positive statement that Mrs. Nack had rented a house there from Mrs. Baula of 125 West Twenty-sixth Street. Capt. O'Brien admitted that the detectives had found nothing at the house searched that was positive evidence, but said they had heard very significant stories from residents of the near-by houses.

Searching the Woodside House.

The house indicated is 346 Second Street, Woodside. Detective O'Donohue learned that on June 10 a woman he believes was Mrs. Nack and a man he believes was Thorn obtained the keys from the caretaker and examined the house. A few days later Mrs. Baula notified the caretaker when the couple called again to turn the keys over to them, and she did so. Capt. O'Brien evidently believed the murder was committed there, and Detectives O'Donohue, Barrett, and Boyle searched the place—it is a neat two-story and basement frame structure—for blood stains. They found none.

Every part of the house and grounds was examined and the well was dragged without result. There are no sewers in Woodside, but the Second Street house is connected with a near-by ditch. An old man, who refused to give the reporters his name, told O'Donohue that he noticed blood in the ditch Saturday, and that his ducks who swam and fed in it were made sick. It was their sickness that led him to examine the ditch.

The woman who had acted as caretaker for the house lives a short distance from it. She says a wagon stopped at the door Saturday, June 26, but she did not pay much attention to it, and cannot remember what sort of a wagon it was, nor who was in it.

Cry of Murder Heard.

The next door house is occupied by Martin Bittenger and his wife Kate. He told the detectives that at 2 o'clock Saturday morning, June 26, he and his wife were aroused by the barking of dogs. Bittenger says he got up and went down to his back stoop. He had just reached there when he heard a cry of "Murder." It was a loud cry, and it came from the direction of the house beyond the vacant lot. He called his wife and she hurried out just in time to hear some one cry, "Help."

Mary Ruppert, who also lives next door to the Bittengers, also heard the cry of "Help!"

The detectives, although they found no blood stains, believe the murder was committed there. They believe Guldensuppe was killed in a bathroom, and from the tub the blood was allowed to run into the ditch in the front of the building.

A bucket of mud was gathered up and taken to the Central Office for analysis.

Thomas Walley, a lamplighter, gave a perfect description of Thorn, and said he had seen such a man leave the house Thursday or Friday, he thought Friday.

From this information the detectives argued that Thorn was in the house before the murder awaiting the arrival of Mrs. Nack with Guldensuppe.

A Remarkable Letter.

It was said at Police Headquarters that the police have made important discoveries during their visit to Woodside, and that Mr. Baula had received a letter, presumably from the man who answered the description of Thorn, mailed in this city July 2. The letter was mailed at Station E, in West Thirty-second Street, on Friday, and read:

New York, July 2, 1897.

Mr. Baula: On account of sickness in my family I will not move into the house before another week or ten days. Respectfully,

F. BRAUN.

Capt. O'Brien said the letter had been compared with the original dispatch signed William Guldensuppe and filed in West Thirty-eighth Street Saturday, which instructed Mrs. Nack to tell the bath people he would not be at work that day, and that both were in the same handwriting.

The police argue from the letter that Thorn is in hiding in the city, and that, foreseeing that suspicion would sooner or later be attracted to him if the identity of the corpse was revealed, he had spoken of his intending ocean voyage to divert attention. All his old haunts are being watched, and if he is still in New York his capture is a matter of a few hours only. It is not believed that he has any money.

The letter to Mr. Baula puzzles the police from its uselessness. Why should it have been written, they ask, if the writer is Thorn. He must know that Mr. Baula was not in any reason for keeping concealed, why did he risk discovery by writing.

Identification Corroborated.

Adolph Petersen of 517 North Thirty-first Street, Philadelphia, a nephew of Guldensuppe, called at the Morgue yesterday and examined the trunk and legs. He identified them positively as Guldensuppe's. He said he knew his uncle well, and had last seen him six or six weeks ago.

He identified the body by a small birthmark on the left arm above the elbow, about half the size of a dime; by the scar on the index finger of the left hand; by the fact that the left leg from the knee down was larger than the right leg, and the left foot bigger than the right foot; by the overlapping of the toes; by a scar on the right leg six inches below the knee, which was made by falling on a nail six years ago, and by other physical peculiarities.

Petersen declared that the scar on the index finger of the left hand, which Dr. Cosby said was made by his lancet ten weeks ago, was the result of an accident thirty years ago.

Neither the Morgue Officers nor Coroner Tuthill have accepted the identification officially, but few others have any doubt that the remains are those of William Guldensuppe, masseur at the Murray Hill Baths. They have been put in a patent preserving fluid and will be kept a few days longer. Petersen told the Morgue people he is too poor to bury them.

Mrs. Nack slept comfortably Friday night in the prison. She declined to see any visitors, but told her lawyer she was glad to be away from Police Headquarters. Capt. O'Brien denied yesterday that she had been subjected to any inhuman methods while in the custody of his bureau, and said the legs of the murdered man were there for Mrs. Rieger to identify the wrappings, and not to terrorize the prisoner.

Although the police are confident that the murder was committed at Woodside, and the lighter portions of the body thrown into the East River, and that all the mystery of the case is explained, they are still investigating every clue and feasible theory that is presented.

Trying to Trace the Surrey.

On Wednesday the police learned that a woman identified as Mrs. Nack hired a surrey from Undertaker Streuning the day after Guldensuppe dropped out of sight. Yesterday they were informed that two women, one of them answering the description of Mrs. Nack, and a man like Thorn in a surrey like the one hired from Mr. Streuning, were seen at Cliffside, N. J., two miles below Fort Lee, Saturday afternoon. The surrey stopped at the house of Mrs. Jennie Crooke, and one of the women asked for and obtained a glass of water.

Early on the same evening M. Riley, the ferry agent at the Fort Lee Ferry, saw the same surrey return by the ferry to New York. There was only the man and one woman in it then. Mr. Riley went to Jefferson Market Prison yesterday noon to see if he could identify Mrs. Nack as the woman he saw in the surrey, but Mrs. Nack had given instructions that she would see no one, and he did not see her.

About a year ago Mrs. Nack boarded for a few weeks at Cliffside, at a hotel not far from Mrs. Crooke's house. She liked the place, and purchased two lots of ground there from a real estate agent named Page. It was argued from these facts that she was well acquainted with the woods around there, and if she was accessory to the murder of her former lover she might have chosen that locality to hide the head that is missing from the corpse at the Morgue.

On that theory the woods were carefully searched, but without result. Marks of a fire were found, but there was nothing in the ashes to indicate that it was other than the traces of an ordinary picnicking party.

Fail to Identify Mrs. Nack.

Mrs. Baula and Mrs. Crook were taken to Jefferson Market Prison last night at 11 o'clock to try and identify Mrs. Nack as the woman who had rented the house in Woodside, and the woman who was in the surrey at Cliffside. They saw her at different times, but neither identified her.

Mrs. Baula was accompanied by a man who was present when the man and woman visited her, and rented the place at Woodside. Both of them declared positively Mrs. Nack was not the woman. The man and woman gave the name of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bruun, said they kept a shoe shop in Brooklyn, and on June 22 paid a deposit of $15. Mr. Baula keeps a wine store at the West Twenty-sixth Street address, and Mr. and Mrs. Braun sat down and had one or two drinks with Mr. and Mrs. Baula.

Mrs. Nack was stood up with ten other women, under the supervision of Coroner Tuthill. For some reason or other she wore spectacles, and when the Coroner asked her why she said she frequently used glasses for reading. She declined to take them off, saying her eyes felt tired. Coroner Tuthill told a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that the glasses had so altered Mrs. Nack's appearance that he had not recognized her himself.

Mrs. Crook was equally sure Mrs. Nack was not one of the women she saw in the surrey at Cliffside the day after it was first discovered that a crime had been committed.

Is This Martin Thorn?

MONTREAL, July 3.—The Allan Steamship Line people have announced that a man resembling Martin Thorn bought a ticket for a second-class passage on the steamer State of California, which left last night.

ROSIE DROWNED UNDER A PIER.

A Playmate Tells a Story of a Rough Boy Pushing Her Into the Water.

Rosie Thompson, seven years old, the oldest of three children of Policeman Walter T. Thompson, who is connected with the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, was drowned in the East River yesterday afternoon at the foot of Ninetieth Street. The Thompsons occupy a flat at 430 East Eighty-ninth Street. The favorite playground of children of the neighborhood is the great pile of sand on the old pier at the foot of Ninetieth Street. The pier is old and in bad repair.

After dinner yesterday Rosie obtained permission from her mother to go to the pier to play. Matilda Flick, twelve years old, promised to take good care of Rosie.

"We won't stay long," she said, "and if Matt comes I will chase him away."

"Matt" is a new arrival in the neighborhood. According to Matilda, he is about her age, and since his advent in the community he has made life a burden for the other children. His full name could not be learned last night.

Rosie, Matilda, and the other children began playing, and Rosie was just putting the finishing touches on a "castle" in the sand when they were surprised by the dreaded "Matt." The little girls were at the top of the pile, about seven feet from the floor of the pier. At the base was a great hole, rotted in the planks, through which the boys sometimes dove into the water.

"Don't be afraid, Rosie," said Matilda, reassuringly, "I'll not let him hurt you." Then turning to "Matt," she ordered him to go away.

"I just told him he could not play with us, because he was so rough," said little Matilda last night, "but he only laughed. Then I said, 'Let's go somewhere else, Rosie,' and he ran over to where we were playing. Before I could stop him, he gave Rosie a shove, and she fell over in the sand. When she tried to get up she slid down the hill, and then I heard her scream. I looked, and Rosie was falling into the water through the big hole."

Matilda said the boy then ran away, and the children scattered in different directions, calling for help. She ran and told Mrs. Thompson what had happened. The distracted mother screamed to the neighbors and hurried to the pier. A crowd had gathered there, but there was no sign of Rosie. Mrs. Thompson pleaded "For God's sake save my baby!" but it was too late.

There was seven feet of water where the child fell in. A boat was procured, the place was dragged, and at 5 o'clock the body was recovered. The child's father arrived on the scene soon after the body was recovered. He was asked if he knew the boy "Matt," alleged to have pushed his girl into the water, and he replied that he placed little credence in the story told by Matilda. "I don't think my little girl was pushed by anybody," he said. The police intend to locate the terror "Matt," however, and will investigate the story told by Matilda.

ILLINOIS BAR ASSOCIATION.

Lawyer Darrow Attacks the Bench Until Others Ask to Have His Address Suppressed.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The men who grant injunctions and make rulings in murder trials got a taste of the arraignment experienced in the prisoners' dock in the second day's session of the Illinois Bar Association at the Chicago Beach Hotel yesterday. Clarence S. Darrow was the man who said things about the bench, and so vigorous was his attack upon its present powers and the manner of their using that many of the attorneys wanted his address suppressed, protesting against its appearance in the printed report of the meetings, and opposing the vote of thanks which custom awards to every speaker who prepares an elaborate paper for the edification of the members.

Mr. Darrow threw a bomb in his first sentence. He was to open the debate on the merits of the written and oral methods of instructing juries, the only set debate of the day. "The discussion over oral and written instructions," he began, "is a controversy over trial by jury." That was the first shot of a battle. Mr. Darrow made no attempt to paint trial by jury as perfect. He acknowledged that it frequently works grave injustice and wrong, but he declared that any increase in the power which a trial Judge enjoys at present would be dangerous.

He recited the prerogatives of Judges, the powers to pass on all questions of the admissibility of evidence, to take cases from the jury, to set aside the verdict of a jury, to lecture them, discharge them, or even fine them, when their verdict is not in accordance with the opinions of the Judge. This last he called an assumed right, and a violation of the spirit of trial by jury and the Constitutional rights of men.

THE ANTI-SCALPER BILL.

Chicago Ticket Brokers Say It Cannot Pass—Labor Organizations Move Against It.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Chicago ticket brokers declare that the efforts of the railroads to have Congress pass an anti-scalper bill will be futile. They say that there is no danger of the Senate committee reporting an anti-scalping bill this session, and if the Senate should send one to the House next Winter the House would not pass it.

These predictions, the scalpers say, are based on a canvass of the House recently taken, and the agitation against an anti-scalping bill which labor organizations and citizens of small towns are carrying on.

Labor unions in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, New England, and many Western States have adopted resolutions to the effect that ticket brokers enable laboring men to "purchase cheap transportation, and that the business is an important and legitimate one."

It is said that this movement against the railroads has had the effect of giving a black eye to the Anti-Scalping bill in Washington, because Congressmen from country districts have been urged to vote against it.

CANADIAN CRUISER FOR CALAIS.

Militia Also to Help Celebrate the Fourth Down in Maine.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 3.—W. S. Fielding, acting for the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, gave orders to the Government cruiser Curlew to-day to take part in the Fourth of July celebration at Calais. A portion of the Maine militia and the people of Calais joined hands with the people of St. Stephens, opposite Calais, on Jubilee Day, and now the Canadians want to return the compliment when the Americans are celebrating the Fourth. The militia at St. Stephens will also take part in the demonstration on Monday.

Go to Cleveland by new afternoon train of New York Central. Leave Grand Central Station 5:00 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning. Entire day for business. Returning, leave Cleveland 6:00 P. M., arrive New York 10:35 next morning.—Adv.

How Are You

Standing the heated season? Do you find yourself easily exhausted, lacking vitality, strength, and endurance? Hood's Sarsaparilla is what you need. It will tone and strengthen your system wonderfully. It makes the blood rich and pure, creates an appetite, invigorates the nerves, gives sweet, refreshing sleep, overcomes that tired feeling, nervousness, and completely cures boils, pimples, eruptions, and all symptoms of impure blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure Sick Headache. 25c.

TARIFF BILL GOES OVER

Proposition for a Bounty on Beet Sugar Causes a Fight in the Senate.

TIME FOR VOTE NOT FIXED

Clause Providing for Taxing Stock and Bond Transactions Presented, but Not Acted On—Senate Will Meet Monday.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—When the Tariff bill was taken up this morning, Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa,) presented several amendments, not for immediate action, he said, but in order that they might be printed speedily.

The first amendment provided for a bounty of one-quarter of a cent per pound on beet sugar made from beets grown in the United States from July, 1898, to July 1903, as follows:

"That on and after July 1, 1898, and until July 1, 1903, and no longer, there shall be paid from any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated under the provisions of Section 3,689 of the Revised Statutes to the producer of sugar made from beets grown within the United States during the calendar year 1898 and each succeeding calendar year until July 1, 1903, a bounty of one-fourth of a cent per pound, under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe.

"The producer of said sugar to be entitled to said bounty shall first have filed, prior to July 1 of each year, with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, a notice of the place of production with a general description of the machinery and methods to be employed by him, with an estimate of the amount of sugar proposed to be produced in the current or next ensuing year, and an application for a license to so produce, to be accompanied by a bond in a penalty, and with sureties, to be approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, conditioned that he will faithfully observe all rules and regulations that shall be prescribed for such manufacture and production of sugar."

It is then directed that the Internal Revenue Commissioner shall issue a license to the sugar producer. There is a provision explicitly prohibiting the payment of any bounty to refiners on sugar imported into this country.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to draw warrants on the Treasurer of the United States for the payment of the bounty. No license is to be granted for any quantity of sugar less than 500 pounds.

It is made a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $5,000 and imprisonment for five years, to attempt to collect a bounty contrary to the provisions of the law.

Senator Jones Objects.

Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) expressed surprise that on the day which was hoped to be the last of the tariff debate the committee should bring in this far-reaching amendment, embodying one of the most radical departures made in a century. Such experiments as had been made in the line of bounty legislation had proved disastrous, he said.

Mr. Allison explained that the amendment was a precise reproduction of the bounty clause of the law of 1890, except that it was confined to beet sugars, and the rate was limited to one-fourth of a cent a pound.

"Of course there is no use talking about hurrying this proposition now," said Mr. Jones. "There must be time to look into it."

"Certainly," responded Mr. Allison. "There is no purpose to hurry it."

Mr. Allison further explained that the purpose of the amendment, and the only purpose, was to increase the production of sugar beets and the making of sugar therefrom, as these beets could be grown as well in this country as abroad.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) proposed an amendment specifically stating that the bounty is to encourage the cultivation of sugar beets.

The amendment then went over temporarily.

Mr. Allison also proposed two new amendments, embodying Sections 7 and 11 of the administrative paragraphs of the law of 1890. He also gave notice that the amendment heretofore offered by Mr. Spooner, (Wis.,) providing for a comprehensive tariff inquiry by three members of the Board of Appraisers, would be inserted on Page 213.

American Ships in Foreign Trade.

The Finance Committee then offered the following amendment as a new section:

"That the sixteenth section of the act entitled, 'An act to remove certain burdens on the American merchant marine and encourage the American foreign trade and other purposes,' approved June 26, 1884, be amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 16. That all articles of foreign and domestic production needed and actually withdrawn from bonded warehouses for supplies, not including equipment of vessels of the United States engaged in foreign trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, may be so withdrawn from said bonded warehouses free of duty or of internal revenue tax, as the case may be, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, but no such articles shall be landed at any port of the United States." The amendment was agreed to.

Another amendment offered by the committee re-enacts Sections 73 to 77 of the present tariff law. These sections relate to trusts.

Mr. Allison stated that another amendment would be ready later in the day.

"Concerning stamps?" asked Mr. White.

"Yes," answered Mr. Allison, "the stamping of stock certificates and bonds. And with that I can say the committee has no further amendments, save minor ones of phraseology."

Section 4 of the bill relating to the duty on articles not elsewhere enumerated was agreed to as in the House bill.

A substitute was inserted for Section 5, which Mr. Allison explained was substantially the same as in the act of 1894.

Section 6, as reported by the committee, relating to the internal revenue tax on tobacco and snuff, was struck out, and Section 7, relating to the tax on cigars and cigarettes, was agreed to as reported. The sections relating to protecting trade marks also were agreed to. Section 8, as to ship repairing materials, was struck out.

The committee sections proposing taxes on beer, ale, porter, &c., were struck out.

The House administrative sections, from 9 to 13, inclusive, were restored and agreed to.

Lumber Cut in New Brunswick,

The sections relating to the free admission of lumber cut in the Province of New Brunswick, when owned by American citizens, were agreed to with a further proviso that the lumber shall be cut "by American labor."

House Section 17 also was restored, providing that no goods shall be imported unless in cases provided for by treaty, except in vessels of the United States, or in such foreign vessels as belong to citizens of the country producing such goods.

The House section was restored providing a discriminating duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem in addition to the duties of the act on goods imported in vessels not of the United States.

The following section, making the restrictions of Section 17 apply only to countries maintaining similar restrictions against American vessels was restored.

House Sections 19 and 20, relating to the importation of meat cattle, were restored; also House Section 21, relating to drawbacks on goods brought back to the United States after being exported.

A new section (21½) was inserted, giving a drawback of duty on machinery and mechanical instruments reimported after having been sent abroad.

House Section 22 was restored relative to the importation of goods taken from sunken vessels. House Section 23 (renumbered 11) was agreed to, providing for the designation of certain smelting works as bonded warehouses. House Section 24 was restored providing partial drawback of duty on articles imported and then manufactured in the United States and exported.

A proviso relating to lead ores was inserted in Section 23, providing that in respect to such ores the refined metal shall be exported, or the duty paid, within six months from the date of the receipt of the ore.

House Section 25 (renumbered 12) was agreed to, prohibiting the entry of all convict-made goods.

There was a contest on Committee Section 13, providing that goods in hand when the act goes into effect shall pay no other duty than if the same were imported after the act goes into effect. Mr. Vest proposed an amendment that the section shall apply only to seaboard ports and not to the interior. Mr. Vest and Mr. Jones (Ark.) contended that the committee section would give an unjust discrimination in favor of seaboard importers. Mr. Vest's amendment was rejected, 27 to 34, and the committee provision agreed to as reported.

Section 26, (renumbered 14,) repealing those portions of the law of 1894 inconsistent with the bill, was agreed to, with a proviso offered by Mr. Allison continuing in force Sections 73 to 76, inclusive, of the law of 1894, known as the anti-trust sections.

The House retroactive clause (Section 27) was struck out. This brought the Senate to the end of the bill, and its first reading throughout had been actually accomplished.

Beet-Sugar Bounty.

This brought on an unexpected development. Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) arose and with calmness suggested that in view of the new amendment on sugar bounties the Senate would be in session a "good, long time," the amendment could not be passed without the fullest discussion. The dog days were here and the weather was intensely hot. Therefore, Mr. Jones proceeded decisively, he thought it well to give up the early daily meetings of the session, resuming the 12 o'clock session, and he thought it desirable that the Senate now adjourn.

Mr. Allison responded that he thought the bill was to be passed to-day.

In surprised tones Mr. Jones answered that such an idea was preposterous. With this bounty question brought in, it would not be possible to expect the passage of the bill this week, or next week, or the week after next. He was absolutely astounded, he said, to have this proposition brought in at the last moment. He again expressed hope that 12 o'clock sessions and an adjournment for to-day would be agreed to.

Mr. Teller (Col.) said that if the committee expected to pass this bill to-day or Monday or Tuesday, it might as well withdraw this amendment. The committee knew very well this bounty amendment should be thoroughly discussed. There had been reports that Republican Senators would be glad to see this bill defeated. Looking at this new proposition in a practical way, it looked very much, Mr. Teller said, as though the committee was not anxious to pass its bill. It was due to the Senate that some statement be made right now as to whether the committee proposed to insist on the bounty amendment.

There was a hasty conference at Mr. Allison's desk, and Mr. Jones said he would insist on the 12 o'clock meetings of the Senate, in view of the heat and the probability of protracted sessions.

The Amendment Withdrawn.

Mr. Thurston, (Neb.,) who had been conferring with Mr. Allison, took the floor. He spoke of the part he had taken in urging this beet sugar bounty and his earnest wish that it be incorporated in the bill.

"But I recognize," he continued, "that the people of this country are demanding the immediate passage of this Tariff bill. They are impatient that the rates of duties shall be so permanently established that the calculations of business can be made. As one of the prime movers of this proposition, I reluctantly—in the discharge of what I believe to be patriotic duty—I reluctantly yield to the threat of the other side of this chamber to prolong this debate indefinitely, and, that the wheels of industry may begin to revolve, that the smoke of the chimneys may arise, that the spindles may begin to sing, I withdraw this amendment."

Mr. Thurston's announcement was made with impressive effect, and was received with awe-like silence by Senators and spectators.

Mr. Allen, (Neb.,) the colleague of Mr. Thurston, took the floor, and said he had not been present when the "threats of filibustering" had been made.

"There were no threats of filibustering," interjected Mr. Pettus, (Ala.)

Fight Renewed by Allen.

If there had been such threats, proceeded Mr. Allen, he thought he might take a hand "for a few weeks or a few months." He earnestly supported the bounty and said he regarded it as cowardly to abandon it. "If my colleague withdraws it, then I will renew it," concluded Mr. Allen.

Mr. Allison said that, in view of what had occurred, he concurred in what the Nebraska Senator (Thurston) had said, that it was not best to introduce any question which might prolong the debate. He asked leave therefore to withdraw the bounty amendment.

Mr. Allen again proposed the same amendment.

Mr. Jones moved to table Mr. Allen's motion. This had the effect of cutting off debate, and, as Mr. Allen showed evidence of displeasure, Mr. Jones withdrew his motion to table.

Mr. Kyle (S. D.) spoke in favor of the bounty, after which the subject went over temporarily.

There was quite a controversy over an effort to readjust the duty on manganese iron ore, which the House placed upon the free list. Mr. Bacon moved to fix a duty of $1 per ton, but withdrew the motion on assurance that the entire subject would be considered in conference.

The Finance Committee's substitute for the House provision in regard to coal tar was agreed to. The amendment leaves the article on the free list.

Mr. Stewart reopened the question as to the duty on cyanide of potassium by moving that the article be included in Paragraph 36 and a duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem imposed, a reduction on the House rate. After lengthy debate, Mr. Stewart's amendment was disagreed to, 27 to 28, Messrs. Allen, Butler, Jones, (Nevada,) Stewart, and Teller voting yea and Mr. McEnery no.

Stamp Tax Clause Introduced.

Mr. Allison then presented the new amendment proposing stamp taxes on bonds, debentures, certificates of stock, &c. It was very voluminous, and Mr. Allison explained by saying that while formidable in appearance it was in reality simply providing a stamp tax of 5 cents on every $100 of debentures, &c., and 2 cents on every $100 of transfer of stock, &c.

Following is the text of the portion of the amendment fixing rates:

"Bonds, debentures, or certificates of indebtedness hereafter issued by any association, company, or corporation, on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof, 5 cents.

"And on each original issue, whether on organization or reorganization, or certificates of stock by any such association, company or corporation; on each $100 or face value or fraction thereof, 5 cents. And on all transfers of such bonds or certificates of stock in any association, company, or corporation, on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof, 2 cents."

The amendment enters into great detail in providing the mode of putting the proposed law into operation, in providing for the prevention of fraud, &c.

The exemptions from the operation of the act are set forth in the following section:

"All bonds, debentures, or certificates of indebtedness issued by the officers of the United States Government or by the officers of any State, county, town, or other municipal corporations shall be, and hereby are, exempt from taxation; provided, that it is the intent hereby to exempt from liability from taxation of such State, county, town, or other municipal corporations, in the exercise only of functions strictly belonging to them in their ordinary governmental and municipal capacity. Provided, further, that stocks and bonds issued by co-operative building associations shall be exempt from the taxation herein provided."

It is made unlawful to have recorded any instrument in writing requiring a stamp without one affixed, and no such instrument is to be admitted as evidence in a court of justice.

Counterfeiting stamps or the dies from which they are made or in any manner defrauding the Government in their use is made punishable by a fine of $1,000, or by imprisonment for five years. All stamps used are to be canceled upon penalty of $50. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is authorized to sell stamps in amounts of not less than $50.

When the stamp amendment had been read at length, Mr. Allen said Senators ought to see it in print before being asked to vote on it.

Mr. Allison conferred with Mr. Platt, (Conn.,) and then stated that the amendment would be printed before action was asked on it.

This was the first definite announcement that no effort would be made to pass the bill to-night.

Mr. Allen brought forward the sugar bounty amendment previously withdrawn by Mr. Thurston. He asked, however, that it go over, and this was agreed to.

The Spooner amendment as to tariff investigation also went over.

Mr. Mills (Texas) offered an amendment placing a tax on playing cards at 20 cents a pack. The Senator said the action of the committee in placing a low rate on cards was not in the interest of any industry, but solely "to encourage the great American game of poker."

Mr. Mills evidently felt that his amendment would be defeated, as he demanded the yeas and nays. As a formality, however, there was a viva voce vote which brought a rousing "Yea" from both sides and no "Nays," so that the Mills amendment was carried unanimously, amid great laughter.

Mr. Lindsay's amendment to the reciprocity clause asking the President to inquire into the exclusion of American tobacco from France and Spain was agreed to.

Mr. White moved a new paragraph placing a duty on incandescent electric lamps at 35 per cent. ad valorem. Agreed to.

It being 4:30 P. M., Mr. Jones urged Mr. Allison to consent to an adjournment.

No Time Fixed for Final Vote.

Mr. Allison responded that he would like to secure an agreement on a time for a final vote on the bill, say Monday or Tuesday.

"With the bounty amendment pending," answered Mr. Jones, drily, "no time for a vote can be fixed."

"I hope that amendment will not be held up as a bogie man," said Mr. Allen. "It will take a week to consider this and other amendments."

Mr. Allison specified Tuesday as the day for a vote.

Mr. Jones shook his head and said that, while there was no purpose to delay the bill, yet the important pending amendments must be fully considered.

There was a chorus of protests when Mr. Allison suggested a recess until 8 P. M., and a continuance of the debate to-night. He withdrew the suggestion, and added: "Then I give notice that I will endeavor to secure a final vote Monday or Tuesday."

The bill was then laid aside, and at 4:35 P. M. the Senate went into executive session and then adjourned until Monday.

BENHAM MURDER TRIAL.

Physicians Tell of the Autopsy on the Accused Man's Wife at Batavia.

BATAVIA, N. Y., July 3.—Dr. Showerman, one of the physicians at the autopsy on Mrs. Benham's body, was cross-examined here to-day in the murder trial of Howard C. Benham. Asked if he found embalming fluid in the stomach or abdominal cavity, the doctor replied:

"No, I don't know that I did. I found a fluid." A consultation resulted in the conclusion that heart failure, superinduced by atrophy, was the cause of death.

Much time was spent in reading authorities upon the time required for prussic acid to do its fatal work. All authorities agree that the period may be anywhere from one second to one hour, according to the size of the dose. Dr. Showerman said he did not know much about it. Where death is slow from prussic poisoning authorities all say that the blood is always of a dark venous color after death.

It is supposed that Mrs. Benham died of a slow death, yet the physicians all say that the blood was of a light pinkish red color.

MEMORIAL AT LENOX.

Gift of John E. Parsons to Trinity Church in Memory of His Wife.

LENOX, Mass., July 3.—With fitting ceremonies the cornerstone of the beautiful memorial building which John E. Parsons of New York gives to Trinity Parish was laid this afternoon. The building is given to the parish by Mr. Parsons in memory of his wife, who spent many years of her life at Stoneover, the beautiful country place of the Parsons family here. The stone is on the northeast corner of the new parish house, which will cost when completed $30,000.

The ceremony to-day was of a private nature, and the programme consisted mostly of readings from the Scriptures by the Rev. Harold Arrowsmith, rector of the church. The stone is inscribed, "In Memoriam, Mary Dunesnil Parsons, Died August 18, 1896."

A beautiful bunch of white flowers was placed upon the stone. Inside the stone were placed in a box the address by Bishop Potter when the church was consecrated and the address of the late Col. Richard T. Auchmuty, made when the tower was dedicated. In addition there was in the stone a copy of the history of Trinity Church and parish. The building will be completed and dedicated this Fall.

At the ceremonies to-day Mr. and Mrs. D. Percy Morgan, Mr. Parsons, the Misses Parsons, Mrs. D. W. Bishop, Mrs. John S. Barnes and Miss Barnes were among those present.

BRYAN IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Not to Make a Trip to Europe or Around the World.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—William J. Bryan and his party reached here at 11:30 o'clock.

Being asked if the report was true that he intended making a trip to Europe, Mr. Bryan replied: "No, a trip around the world was suggested to me, and I replied that I would be very glad to do so, and so I would, but I have no present intention of going."

YALE RAISES HER STANDARD.

A Third of Last Year's Freshmen in the Medical School Dropped.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 3.—The Faculty of the Yale Medical School have raised the standard of that department of the university, and as a result a third of last year's freshman class has been dropped on the basis of their marks at the recent final examinations.

Eighteen men were dismissed from the class, seven had conditions to be made up before they can take up another year's work, and only sixteen were passed without conditions. Six members of the class were dropped before examinations, owing to low standing.

Another Dangerous Counterfeit.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Chief Hazen of the Secret Service has received from Chicago another counterfeit of the new issue of silver certificates. It is of the two-dollar denomination with check letter B. It is printed on two pieces of paper, similar to the Government distinctive paper, one of which has blue and red silk fibre distributed through it. The numbering is done by an automatic numbering machine. The counterfeit is regarded as dangerous, from the fact that it is an exact photographic reproduction of the general features of the genuine, and has the same grayish black appearance as the worn genuine note. The fine lines of the engraving, however, are not brought out.

The Rev. C. J. Curtin's Successor.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., July 3.—The Rev. James J. Cronin, pastor of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church in Kings Park, has been named by Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn as the successor of the Rev. C. J. Curtin as pastor of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church here. Father Curtin had a dispute with his congregation, and it is alleged that he slapped one of his altar boys. For this he was fined. The Rev. Joseph J. Bennett will assume charge of Father Cronin's church, at Kings Park.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 3. — Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New York—Great Valley, Israel Rickards; Hart Lot, J. P. Cottle; Huguenot, J. M. Thorpe; Siloam, H. L. Holmes.

Connecticut—Columbia, Joseph Hutchins.

Our semi-annual remnant sale commences Tuesday, July 6.

All remnants, consisting of suit, coat and vest and trouser lengths, we will make suit to order $14.00, coat and vest $10.50, trousers $3.50.

WORKMANSHIP AND TRIMMINGS WILL BE OF OUR USUAL STANDARD, PROTECTED BY OUR YEAR'S GUARANTEE OR MONEY BACK!

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th St.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:35	Sun sets...7:33	Moon sets..10:09

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...10:21	Gov. Isl'd..10:40	H. Gate.....
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:27	Gov. Isl'd..10:48	H. Gate...12:29

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, JULY 6.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Havel, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Servia, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7.

City of Washington, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Orange, Matanzas, Cardenas, Sagua, & Caibarien	.....	.....
Portia, St. Johns	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M. / *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ville de Marseilles, Havre	.....	12:00 M.
Westernland, Amsterdam	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, JULY 8.

Columbia, Plymouth Cherbourg and Hamburg	4:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Madiana, St. Thomas, &c	12:30 P. M. / *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JULY 9.

Arkadia, Puerto Rico	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.

*Time supplementary mails close at General Post Office. Additional supplementary mails are opened on the pier of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until with ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to July 18 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 11 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Moana, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 17 at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., for on arrival at New York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) JULY 4.

Brooklyn City, Swansea, June 19.
Columbia, Hamburg, June 26.
Habana, Havana, June 30.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, July 1.
St. Enoch, Antwerp, June 17.

MONDAY, JULY 5.

Antilla, Nassau, June 30.
Biela, St. Lucia, June 26.
Creole, New Orleans, June 30.
Deutschland, Hamburg, June 22.
El Rio, New Orleans, June 30.
Elysia, Gibraltar, June

NEW ROCHELLE REGATTA

The Momo Defeated the Alanka and Shark in the Yacht Races.

SLOOP SYCE BEAT BANSHEE

Volsung Came in Second to the Onaway in the Fourth Class—A Good Start Made and the Sport Was Excellent.

The race between the 20-footers Alanka, Momo, and Shark was the feature of the regatta of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, which was sailed yesterday. It was the first meeting of these boats, and they made a very pretty race. The Momo won and the Shark was last. The wind at the start of the regatta was east. It shifted a little to the southward later on. At times it was so light that the yachts could not stem the tide.

The preparatory signal was given at 12:32, and the yachts were sent off in divisions in this order:

Second division, 12:42—Syce, Banshee.

Third division, 12:47—Hera, Surprise, Wawa, Acushla, Musme, Pontiac, Carolina, Waneta, Twilight, and Veda, badly handicapped. These were all on port tack.

Fourth division, 12:52—Houri, Vaquero, Volsung, Kit, Quantuck, Agawam, Onaway, Dorothy, Dosoris II., Jester (yawl,) Ola, Celia, and Sparrow.

Fifth division, 12:57—Ethel, Presto, Momo, Shark, Ida K., Alanka, Melita, Emma S., Ondawa, Grace, Uno, Punch, Edwina, Sequel, Coleen, and Stranger.

Sixth division, 1:02—Sora, Starling, Minnetonka, Addie, Dorothy, and Laura Lee.

The yachts in the fourth, fifth, and sixth divisions crossed on starboard tack.

The big sloops started twice over a course, going to the Gangway buoy, 12¾ miles. The others went over the Hen and Chickens course. Over the Gangway course it was a reach, then a beat to Execution reef, and a broad reach home. On the other course it was a beat, then a reach to Execution reef, and a reach home. The start was a good one for all except the 20-footboat. The cutboat Presto crossed the line, then tried to return, colliding with both of them.

At the end of the first round the Kit was leading, with the Volsung a close second. The Alanka was two minutes and more ahead of the Momo on the next round. The Volsung passed the Kit, but could not get away from the Onaway, and in the end had to be content with second place.

The steamer Isabel followed the yachts over the course with the friends of the club members. Several launches and steamers also followed the racers. Mrs. Charles Putnam Tower entertained on the launch Emma Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Stallknecht of New York, Mr. and Mrs. J. Arthur Day of Brooklyn, and Miss Rankin of Astoria. The Regatta Committee were Charles P. Tower, Chairman; Paul A. Meyrowitz, J. R. Thomas, J. C. Lippincott, and A. P. Weston, Secretary.

Following is the table:

SLOOPS—57-FOOT CLASS.

	Owner.	Length.	Elapsed. Time.	Cor'ted Time.
Yacht.				
Banshee,	H. Doscher	43.50	3:44:18	3:20:21
Syce, F.	M. Hoyt	50.86	3:04:29	3:04:29

SLOOPS—43-FOOT CLASS.

Pontiac,	H. Hamlin, Jr.	40.70	3:11:17	3:11:17
Waneta,	J. Fullert	40.38	3:40:51	3:40:34

SLOOPS—36-FOOT CLASS.

Surprise,	James Baird	34.68	3:21:36	3:21:36
Acushla,	H. W. Hanan	34.00	3:25:15	....

SLOOPS—30-FOOT CLASS.

Twilight,	Eugene Lambden	30.00	4:11:38	4:11:38

SPECIAL 30-FOOT CLASS.

Hera,	R. N. Ellis	30.00	3:05:48	3:05:48
Wawa,	J. A. Stillman	30.00	3:17:30	3:17:30
Musme,	J. Macdonough	30.00	3:18:03	3:18:03
Caroline,	Pembroke Jones	30.00	3:21:40	3:21:40
Veda,	C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	30.00	Did not finish.	

CABIN SLOOPS AND YAWLS—25-FOOT CLASS.

Jester,	E. H. Robinson	24.80	3:45:03	3:45:03
Ola,	F. W. Smedly	23.00	Not timed.	
Sparrow,	R. W. Jackson	23.35	4:00:55	3:58:03
Quantuck,	J. L. Delafield	24.63	3:51:52	3:51:31

SLOOPS—TWENTY-FIVE FOOT CLASS.

Houri,	E. B. Hart, Jr.	22.99	3:26:10	3:26:10
Vaquero,	W. G. Brokaw	22.99	3:23:32	3:23:32
Celia,	W. S. Gould	22.99	Did not finish.	

CABIN CATS—THIRTY-FOOT CLASS.

Volsung,	De Forest Bros.	28.70	3:20:20	3:18:28
Kit,	T. J. Dunne	30.00	3:20:50	3:20:50
Onaway,	S. C. Pirie	26.48	3:23:01	3:17:40
Dorothy,	C. F. Larzelere	28.61	3:23:16	3:21:15
Dosoris II.,	G. P. Vail	29.55	3:24:41	3:24:07

CABIN CATS—TWENTY-FIVE FOOT CLASS.

Ethel,	F. J. Bergen	21.68	3:43:59	3:40:33
Grace,	J. F. Lambden	.....	3:56:29	....
Melita,	O. H. Chellborg	22.46	3:58:56	3:57:16
Presto,	R. H. Hatfield	23.30	3:51:03	3:51:03
Stranger,	F. H. Waldorf	....	Not timed.	

OPEN SLOOPS—TWENTY-FOOT CLASS.

Shark,	Rouse & Hoyt	20.00	3:22:29	3:22:29
Alanka,	C. H. Crane	20.00	3:12:15	3:12:15
Momo,	H. M. Crane	20.00	3:10:54	3:10:54

OPEN SLOOPS—FIFTEEN-FOOT CLASS.

Laura Lee,	F. S. Ray	15.00	Did not finish.

OPEN CATS—25-FOOT CLASS.

Emma S.,	B. F. Saxton	22.00	Did not finish.	
Ondowa,	H. Lambden	20.91	3:58:24	3:55:53
Colleen,	J. H. Jackson	22.00	3:28:35	3:28:35
Punch,	M. H. Clark	20.50	3:56:14	3:52:43
Edwina,	J. N. Gould	21.44	3:54:53	3:53:32
Sequel,	C. A. Meyer	....	4:02:06	....
Uno,	R. Bauer	....	Not timed.	

OPEN CATS—20-FOOT CLASS.

Starling,	E. F. De Levante	19.60	2:50:55	2:50:34
Sora,	W. Hoes, Jr.	19.65	2:53:15	2:52:44
Minnetonka,	A. B. Alley	19.83	2:59:45	2:59:35
Ida K.,	C. W. Voltz	19.92	3:09:58	3:09:58
Dorothy,	J. E. Sunborn	19.57	2:52:13	2:51:42

SPECIAL CLASS—CATS.

Addie,	W. L. Diaz	20.00	3:26:50	3:26:50
Dorothy,	W. R. Berth	19.00	Did not finish.	

SPECIAL KNOCKABOUT CLASS.

Agawam,	Dunbar Wright	22.74	3:56:38	3:56:38

The winners were: Sloops, 51-foot class, Syce; sloops, 43-foot class, Pontiac; sloops, 36-foot class, Surprise; sloops, special, 30-footers, Hera first, Wawa second; sloops, 30-foot class, Twilight; cabin sloops and yawls, 25-foot class, Jester; open sloops, 25-foot class, Vaquero I.; cabin cats, 30-foot class, Onaway first, Volsung second; open sloops, 20-foot class, Momo; cabin cats, 25-foot class, Ethel; cabin cats, 20-foot class, Addie; open cats, 25-foot class, Colleen first, Punch second; open cats, 20-foot class, Starling first, Dorothy second.

CORINTHIAN FLEET'S CRUISE.

A Three-Day Holiday Trip, Taking in Larchmont Festivities.

The Corinthian Fleet of New Rochelle started to the eastward yesterday afternoon for a cruise, to last over the Fourth of July holidays. They anchored in Black Rock Harbor late last night. To-day they will cross the Sound to Oyster Bay, and to-morrow morning will return to the North Shore and participate in the festivities at Larchmont.

Among the yachts and guests were the following: Schooner Osprey—Commodore Charles M. Browne, Fleet Capt. E. Hanford Sturges, Signal Officer J. Douglas Sparkman, Miss Anderson, J. Maxwell Bullock and Mrs. Sparkman. Cutter Nirvana—Rear Commodore Guy Standing, Mrs. Standing, and Mr. and Mrs. H. W. York. Cutter Volante—Samuel Swett, Mrs. Swett, Miss Alexander, and W. Irvine de Zerega.

The Brooklyn Yacht Club also started on a Summer cruise to the eastward during the late afternoon. The first port scheduled was Glen Cove, on the south shore of the Sound.

Newport Yachting News.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 3.—The yachts arriving here to-day were: Steamer Corsair, owned by Commodore J. P. Morgan; steamer Alicia, owned by H. M. Flagler; steamer Seneca, owned by Mr. Fletcher; steamer Sylva, owned by Mr. Metcalf; steamer Courier, owned by J. A. Spoor; schooner Elsie Marie, owned by J. B. King, and sloop Sharon, New York Yacht Club.

The yachts sailing were: Sloop Navahoe, owned by Royal Phelps Carroll; sloop Gorilla, owned by Mr. Richardson, and schooner Harbinger, owned by W. H. Russell.

The yachts in the harbor are steamer Conqueror, owned by F. W. Vanderbilt; steamer Sultana, owned by J. R. Drexel; steamer Dzesta, New York Yacht Club; steamer Formosa, owned by G. L. Fabian; sloop Ziguener, owned by M. Agassiz; sloop Dorothy, owned by H. P. Whitney, and sloop Lotowana, owned by E. Hooper.

Skulls of Two Boys Fractured.

YONKERS, N. Y., July 3.—Everett Bare, five years old, of 125 Oak Street, had his skull fractured to-day by the kick of a horse owned by J. J. Dickes of 99 Park Hill Avenue. James Duff, six years old, of 83 Jefferson Street, was run down by a bicyclist to-day on Riverdale Avenue. His skull was fractured in two places.

GOLFING IN NEW JERSEY

S. D. Bowers Wins in the Second Day's Contest of the Seabright Tournament.

BEATS THE ENGLISH PLAYER

He Will Meet James A. Tyng To-morrow in the Final Round for the Seabright Cup—Good Scores Yesterday.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 3.—S. D. Bowers of the Otsego Golf Club, and one of the most promising younger members in the St. Andrew's Golf Club, furnished the surprises in the second day's contest of the Seabright Golf Club's open tournament to-day. In the morning he beat H. P. Toler, the Baltusrol champion, by two holes, after an unusually hot game, each taking the same number of strokes for the course. Their scores are:

S. D. Bowers, Otsego—									
Out	4	4	4	5	4	3	3	4	4—35
In	4	4	4	4	7	5	4	6	3—41
Total									—76
H. P. Toler—									
Out	4	5	3	4	3	3	3	4	5—35
In	4	5	4	4	5	6	5	4	4—41
Total									—76

In the afternoon Bowers continued his winning pace by beating W. G. Stewart, the crack English golfer, who has recently joined the Seabright Club, by 1 hole. Bowers will meet James A. Tyng of the Morris County Golf Club Monday morning in the final round for the Seabright Cup.

The final for the Consolation Cup will be played between Daniel Chauncey and Duncan Edwards, both of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, Brooklyn.

The summaries of the hole play rounds are:

Seabright Cup.—Second Round—James A. Tyng, Morris County, beat John A. Morton, Staten Island, by default; Alexander Morten, Ardsley, beat L. E. Larocque, Shinnecock, 1 up, (19 holes;) W. G. Stewart, Seabright, beat W. P. Gray, St. Andrew's, 5 up and 4 to play; S. D. Bowers, Otsego, beat H. P. Toler, Baltusrol, 2 up.

Semi-Final Round—Bowers beat Stewart, 1 up; Tyng beat Morten, 4 up and 3 to play.

Consolation Cup.—Second Round—D. Chauncey, Dyker Meadow, beat H. T. Kneeland, New Haven, 9 up and 7 to play; W. J. Travis, Oakland, beat J. W. Albaugh, Jr., Norwood, 2 up and 1 to play; Everly Ward, Jr., Baltusrol, beat C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol, 1 up; Duncan Edwards, Dyker Meadow, beat Walter Watson, Jr., Seabright, 1 up.

Semi-Final Round—Chauncey beat Travis, 1 up; Edwards beat Ward, 5 up and 4 to play.

AT THE MORRIS COUNTY LINKS.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 3.—Nearly fifty contestants played on the Morris County Golf Clug links to-day beneath the broiling sun in the first competition for the three handsome prizes offered by Mr. Robert F. Ballantine.

As this was the first contest to-day, naturally every golfer in the club desired to play, and the result was that the large number of forty-five finished. Among them were five women.

The honor of leading this small army of golfers fell to Arthur Berry, the popular Secretary of the Club. He did the eighteen holes in 104 strokes, and his handicap of 36 gave him the net and winning score of 68. His best previous record for the course was 116. Mrs. H. P. Phipps got second place, with a net score of 76, and Alexander H. Tiers took third honors, with 80 strokes. The best scratch score was 90 strokes, made by W. B. Vanderpool, the club champion. It is as follows:

W. D. Vanderpool—									
Out	5	5	4	6	6	4	5	4	5—44
In	5	7	5	5	5	4	5	5	5—46
Total									—90

The list of players and scores is:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Arthur Berry	104	36	68
Mrs. H. P. Phipps	121	45	76
Alexander H. Tiers	103	23	80
S. H. Little	115	34	81
C. D. Beckwith	91	10	81
R. Watts	116	32	84
Ransom H. Thomas	112	28	84
H. T. Taylor	129	45	84
E. H. Nichols	109	24	85
W. G. Van T. Sutphen	111	26	85
G. M. Brinley	95	10	85
Miss A. E. Kip	132	45	87
A. B. Frost	97	9	88
W. R. Thurston	95	8	87
Miss C. G. Willis	141	54	87
Marmaduke Tilden	99	11	88
W. B. McVicar	122	34	88
I. B. Dickson	111	23	88
H. P. Phipps	97	8	89
H. G. Frelinghuysen	128	39	89
W. Fellowes Morgan	101	12	89
J. M. Chapman	103	14	89
W. D. Vanderpool	90	0	90
F. A. Seaman	135	45	90
H. M. Williams	102	11	91
W. Allston Flagg	102	9	93
Louis Thebaud	116	22	94
B. L. Chandler	110	16	94
Howard Coghill	111	12	99
W. B. Lord	139	45	94
Mrs. William Shippen	125	29	96
T. L. Manson	109	12	97
W. Y. Marsh	107	8	99
G. J. Little	90	6	84
H. D. Foote	128	29	99
A. H. Bond	107	8	99
C. D. Chapman	111	6	105
M. M. Van Buren	120	22	104
E. S. Kip	125	18	107
G. M. Maynard	117	14	103
W. T. Sanger	122	18	104
John Farr	118	13	105
Walter B. Wood	134	18	116
C. A. Kip	163	45	118
Miss S. C. Smith	172	54	118

FINE PLAY AT GREENWICH.

F. W. Sanger Wins the Jubilee Cup—Contest for His Trophy.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 3.—Two separate tournaments kept the golfing members of the Fairfield County Golf Club busy today. One was a medal play contest, 36 holes, for the Jubilee Cup, given by Mr. F. E. V. Bond. The finish was spirited, but the prize went to F. W. Sanger, who beat Dr. Carl Martin for first place by four strokes net score. The other event was the hole-play tournament for the F. W. Sanger Cup, and the final rounds will be played on Monday.

Orange Golfers Play for a Cup.

ORANGE, N. J., July 3.—Play was begun in earnest this afternoon on the greens of the Essex County Country Club, in the competition for the July Cup, but the scores made were not remarkably low. The fact that the net score record was lowered last month is expected to make the play this month unusually spirited.

Benjamin T. Kissam and Edward P. Merwin played a match game over the course this afternoon, the former winning after a well-played contest by 2 holes.

In the play for the July Cup the cards showed these scores:

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
William Runkle	95	6	89
Austen Colgate	108	3	105
Manton B. Metcalf	104	9	95
Edward P. Merwin	110	25	85
Benjamin T. Kissam	107	9	98

Married Folks in a Golf Match.

The married folks in the Larchmont Yacht Club played a novel but very interesting golf tournament yesterday. It was known as the matrimonial foursomes. The contest will be finished to-morrow, and among those to play are Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin and Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Flint. Six couples finished yesterday, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Shriver taking first place with a score of 114 strokes for the eighteen holes.

WOMEN'S CHESS FINAL SCORES.

Rudge Wins 17 Games and Loses 2 in the International Contest.

LONDON, July 3.—The nineteenth (final) round of the International Women's Chess Tournament was played in this city this evening.

Appended are the final scores:

Players.	Won.	Lost.	Players.	Won.	Lost.
Rudge	17	2	Watson	10½	8½
Thorold	14	5	Hooke	10	9
Worrall	14	5	Sydney	10	9
Fagan	13½	5½	Hertzsch	9½	9½
Field	13	6	Eschwege	6	13
Bonnefin	12½	6½	Muller-Hart'g.	5	14
Barry	11½	7½	Forbes-Sharpe.	4	15
Thomas	11	8	Finn	3½	15½
Fox	10½	8½	De la Vigne	3	16
Gooding	10½	8½	Stevenson	1	18

According to these scores the winners are: Rudge, first prize; Thorold and Worrall divide second and third; Fagan, fourth; Field, fifth, and Bonnefin sixth.

Lady George Newnes, the President of the British Ladies' Chess Club, will distribute prizes on Monday.

Brilliancy prize not yet decided.

THE FRIAR DID NOT WIN

He Was Beaten at Sheepshead Bay Yesterday in the Spindrift Stakes by On Deck.

A STAKE FOR BLARNEY STONE

Voter, Wolhurst, Nosey, and Forget Won the Other Races—A Chinese Plunger Who Had a "Cinch Bet" on Nosey and Got the Money.

Charming weather, a good card, and a half holiday combined to bring together a big crowd at the Sheepshead Bay races yesterday afternoon. There was only one thing that happened to mar the pleasure of the day, and that was the ignominious defeat of The Friar, who was the favorite for the Spindrift Stakes. That converted every one at the track with the exception of the Stewards into a mass of people who were, in the vernacular of the track, "hot in the collar." The Friar ran perfectly consistently, as he was beaten out of sight and in the same way in which he was recently beaten by Buddha in a race that created more adverse comment than there has been at the tracks at any other time this season.

A Chinese Plunger.

A gorgeously arrayed Chinaman was one of the first arrivals at the track yesterday. He held in his clawlike fingers a soiled bit of paper, on which were written the words "Nosey; 2 each way." As soon as the layers were ready for business on the first race, he pushed up to "Mattue" Looram and shoved the dirty bit of paper and $4 in dimes and quarters, and wanted to "blet on winnell." Looram informed the China that Nosey did not run until the fifth race, and the Chinaman wandered away and watched proceedings. The almond-eyed plunger kept at it before the second, third, and fourth races, and when he got his money on before the race in which Nosey ran, he informed Looram in a whisper that the bet was a "cinch." So it proved, to be sure, and there was a happy Chinaman who started for home immediately after Nosey's race with $9 in cash as a result of his wager.

On Deck Won the Spindrift.

The Spindrift Stakes, at a mile and an eighth, which was the feature of the afternoon, was run as the fifth race, and was won in the cleverest possible style by On Deck, one of the second choices to The Friar. The latter, in spite of his poor showing in the race against Buddha, was installed a hot favorite, which showed what the talent thought of that performance. The start was made in front of the stand, and was delayed a long time by Elkins and Arbuckle, who refused to join the field in several attempts at a break. After half an hour Mr. Pettingill managed to catch them in line, and made a pretty start of it. Sunny Slope, Octagon, and The Friar broke in front, but Littlefield took the latter back into the ruck and allowed Elkins and On Deck to get up where they could have a good chance. Going up the backstretch Elkins found the lead, and in company with Sunny Slope and Octagon, raced in front until the lot had reached the far turn, while Littlefield choked all the running out of The Friar. On the turn there was an apparently big lot of fuss made to get The Friar away from the rear division, which caused shouts of derisive laughter from all over the house.

Meantime Taral, who was out for the money, as he always is, gave On Deck his head, and when the head of the stretch was reached was so far in front of the field that it was impossible for any of the others to get anywhere near him. So On Deck won as he wished by about a half dozen lengths from Elkins, who lasted long enough to beat Sunny Slope for the second money. The Friar was in fourth place, beaten off quite a distance, as it was plain would be the case in the early stages of the race. Littlefield will ride next week, and the entry of The Friar, if it should happen to be made in any race, will be accepted as usual. Mr. Walden retains his trainer's license.

A Stake for Blarney Stone.

First of the stakes decided was the June for two-year-olds over the Futurity course. Three were added to the list of starters announced in the morning, and one of these, Central Trust, was made favorite on the strength of his recent good race over the grass course. Blarney Stone managed to outlast the others, and so put the stake to the credit of the Messrs. Thompson by beating Laudemann, who came with a rush in the last eighth by a length, the latter about half that distance in front of Wasteful. Sanders, the much-touted colt of P. J. Dwyer, led the beaten division home.

The Purse Races.

Voter's fondness for the sprinting distances, coupled with the fact that Sloane had the mount, made him the natural favorite for the opening dash of five furlongs, in which nine ran. The race was just as much of a "cinch" for the Metropolitan winner as it seemed to be on paper, for it was Voter all the way, with none of the others in it. Taral made a good fight for the purse with First Mate, but the Bromley horse did not have the necessary speed, and so had to be content with second place.

Wolhurst made a like runaway race of the second event, a dash of a mile, with a field of eight, and Sloane and Beldemere favorite in the speculation. Clawson sent Wolhurst to the front at flag fall, and though Beldemere chased him up to the limit of his speed he could never catch the Fleischmann nag, who won as he pleased by four lengths from the favorite. Tom Cromwell, who was well backed for the place, failed to show a bit of speed, though Sims worked hard on him all the way, and finished back in the ruck.

After the stakes had been decided, Nosey, second choice in the betting, won a dash over the Futurity course in very clever fashion from Fayida, who made a good bluff at a race this time, and easily outran the favorite, Handpress, who was a very bad third for a horse that has been talked of as being of nearly stake class.

The wind-up for the day's sport was a hurdle race at a mile and three-quarters, in which four ran, Forget being the favorite and the winner by a couple of lengths from Waltzer, the favorite practically leading all the way. She swerved across Waltzer on one jump at the first hurdle in the stretch and nearly threw him, and did the same thing in front of Flushing on the last time around. Fortunately, there was no actual collision and no damage done.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for all ages. Purse of $600, of which $100 to second, and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01 3-5.

1—Voter, James R. Keene's ch. c., by Friar's Balsam-Mavourneen, 3 years, 126 pounds, 9 to 10 and 1 to 3.....(Sloane)
2—First Mate, Bromley & Co.'s ch. h., 4, 124, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5.....(Taral)
3—Cleophus, M. F. Dwyer's ch. f., 3, 116, 4 to 1.....(Sims)

Lambent, 96, 20 to 1, (Clawson;) Chum, 100, 20 to 1, (Wilhite;) Hanwell, 111, 30 to 1, (Van Kuren;) Nick, 120, 7 to 2, (Sherrer;) Detective, 98, 100 to 1, (O'Donnell,) and Sensational, 88, 40 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half; the same distance between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $500, of which $100 to second, and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:42 1-5.

1—Wolhurst, C. Fleischmann & Son's b. g., by Ventilator-Nutbrown, 3 years, 91 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Clawson)
2—Beldemere, G. E. Smith's b. m., 5, 98, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Sloane)
3—Rondo, Bromley & Co.'s b. h., 4, 101, 15 to 1.....(Wilhite)

Salvable, 103, 8 to 1, (Thorpe;) Cromwell, 100, 8 to 1, (Martin;) Doggett, 110, 8 to 1, (Doggett;) Tom Cromwell, 108, 4 to 1, (Sims,) and Counsellor Howe, 96, 30 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; half a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The June Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $2,000, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. Futurity course. Time—1:12 1-5.

1—Blarney Stone, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's ch. c., by Stonehenge-Bassinette, 117 pounds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Sloane)
2—Laudemann, Lewis Elmore's br. c., 115, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Thorpe)
3—Wasteful, David Gideon's ch. c., 115, 6 to 1.....(Martin)

Sanders, 115, 8 to 1, (Sims;) Mirthful, 115, 5 to 2, (Littlefield;) The Huguenot, 115, 4 to 1, (Griffin,) and Central Trust, 125, 2 to 1, (Hewitt,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length; half a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Spindrift Handicap, for three-year-olds, of $2,000, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:56 2-5.

1—On Deck, Bromley & Co.'s ch. c., by Whistle Jacket-Semper Paratus, 118 pounds, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5.....(Taral)
2—Elkins, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's b. c., 113, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5.....(Sloane)
3—Sunny Slope, Mrs. Jere Dunn's br. m., 109, 12 to 1.....(Doggett)

The Friar, 124, 2 to 1, (Littlefield,) Octagon, 123, 4 to 1, (Sims;) X Ray, 90, 100 to 1, (Bennett,) and Arbuckle, 106, 12 to 1, (Thorpe,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won easily by five lengths; a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Futurity course. Time—1:12.

1—Nosey, C. Fleischmann & Son's b. c., by Meddler-Zicka, 102 pounds, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Clawson)
2—Fayida, W. A. Chanler's ch. f., 106, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Thorpe)
3—Handpress, P. J. Dwyer's b. c., 108, even money.....(Sims)

Intrusive, 102, 20 to 1, (Hewitt;) The Dipper, 104, 8 to 1, (Martin;) Widower, 102, 8 to 1, (Wilhite;) Junior, 108, 30 to 1, (Waller,) and General Macon, 116 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; three lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Free Handicap Hurdle Race, for four-year-olds and upward. Purse of $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and three-quarters, over seven furlongs on turf. Time—3:21.

1—Forget, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's ch. m., by Exile-Forever, 4 years, 147 pounds, 5 to 1 and 1 to 3.....(English)
2—Waltzer, Mr. Chamblet's b. h., 5, 134, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Veach)
3—Flushing, James Corbett's ch. g., 6, 156, 2 to 1.....(Slack)
4—Tuxedo, Mrs. S. C. Hildreth's br. g., 6, 130, 6 to 1.....(Owens)

Won easily by two lengths; a length between second and third.

JOHN R. GENTRY WILL START.

To Try for the Two-Minute Record at Charter Oak Park.

HARTFORD, July 3.—William B. Fasing, Secretary of the Charter Oak Park, to-day announced that Mr. Tewksbury had decided to start John R. Gentry in the great event on Monday, Robert J. having this morning picked up a nail on the track. Star Pointer and Frank Agan also will positively start.

John R. Gentry will first try to beat all records to a high-wheel sulky. It is predicted that in the great championship race afterward the two-minute record will be reached for the first time.

CASTLETON STUD YEARLINGS.

Sixteen Colts Bred by James R. and Foxhall Keene Sold.

Sixteen thoroughbred yearlings, the produce of James R. and Foxhall P. Keene's Castleton stud, were sold yesterday at the Easton Paddocks, near the Sheepshead Bay race track. The only Hindoo colt in the lot brought $2,500, the highest price of the sale, and went to P. J. Dwyer, the former owner of the great sire. The lot of sixteen brought an average of $594 per head. Twenty-one other yearlings from the same stock farm will be sold on Monday. Details of the sale, with the pedigree of the yearlings, names of purchasers, and prices, are as follows:

Bay colt, by Hindoo-Bonnie Gal, by Galopin; P. J. Dwyer	$2,500
Bay filly, by Tournament-Princess Iskra, by Robert the Devil; R. Tucker	175
Bay colt, by Tournament-Citronella, by St. Simon; T. J. Healey	800
Bay filly, (half sister to Peep o'Day,) by Himyarite or Tournament-Sundown, by Springfield; J. McCormick	400
Brown colt, by Tournament-Cinderella, by Hermit; A. Taylor	275
Bay filly, by Tournament-Royal Nun, by Hermit; A. Taylor	425
Chestnut colt, by St. Leonards-Vanduara, by Mortemer; J. G. Follansbee	500
Chestnut filly, (half sister to Tragedian,) by St. Leonards-Veva, by Mortemer; W. C. Daly	400
Chestnut colt, by St. Leonards-Lucille, by Zeal; J. E. Seagram	800
Chestnut filly, by Hyderabad-Innerdale, by Galliard; Matt Byrnes	275
Brown filly, by Tournament-Distaff, by Lowland Chief; J. E. Curtis	100
Chestnut filly, (half sister to Royal Rose,) by Chorister-Belle Rose, by Beaudesart; J. S. Curtis	700
Chestnut colt, by Sir Dixon-Daphne, by Rayon d'Or; P. J. Dwyer	850
Chestnut filly, by Kallicrates-Blue Grass, by War Dance; W. Lakeland	400
Chestnut colt, by Sir Dixon-Atala, by Uncas; J. E. Seagram	800
Chestnut filly, by Kallicrates-Lucy Wallace, by Ballinkeel or War Dance; J. S. Curtis	100
Total for sixteen head	$9,500
Average per head	594

A. BENJAMIN & CO.'S SOCIETY.

Amateur Games at Sulzer's Park Attract Many Athletes.

The five open events at the annual athletic games of the Alfred Benjamin & Co. Mutual Benefit Society held at Sulzer's Harlem River Park yesterday afternoon attracted nearly all the crack athletes of the metropolitan district.

The best performance of the day was in the 100-yard dash. M. W. Long won as he pleased from the ten-yard mark in 0:09 3-5.

Another surprise was the finish of the one-mile run. This event went to D. J. O'Connell of Stamford. Summary:

100-Yard Dash, (Handicap.)—Final Heat—Won by M. W. Long, New York Athletic Club; second, W. Arthur Karns, New York; third, W. F. Hurley, Catholic Club. Time—0:09 3-5.

Half-mile Run, (Novice.)—Final Heat—Won by G. M. Grede, New York; second, R. S. Gales, New Jersey Athletic Club; third, W. O'Connell, Stamford Y. M. C. A. Time—2:27 3-5.

220-Yard Run, (Novice.)—Final Heat—Won by J. J. Lagman, Mount Vernon Athletic Club; second, A. J. Mendes, New York; third, J. T. Mahoney, Knickerbocker Athletic Club. Time—0:28 2-5.

Quarter-Mile Run, Handicap, for Members.—Won by P. Callahan, Jr., (3 yards;) second, P. Murphy, (8 yards;) third, J. Nathan, (8 yards.) Time—1:11.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by W. H. Vreeland, Harlem R. C., (15 yards;) second, Charles Dettmar, Brooklyn, (13 yards;) third, J. M. Kinney, Knickerbocker A. C., (8 yards.) Time—1:00 3-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by D. J. O'Connell, Stamford Y. M. C. A., (45 yards;) second, J. J. Burke, New Jersey A. C., (100 yards;) third, G. T. Fitzgerald, Star A. C., (40 yards.) Time—4:55 1-5.

220-Yard Race, for Heavyweights.—Won by J. Strahan; second, George Cling. Time—0:50 4-5.

Half-Mile Run, for Boys.—Won by J. Nathan; second, E. Uhle; third, H. Bezenskil. Time—1:15 2-5.

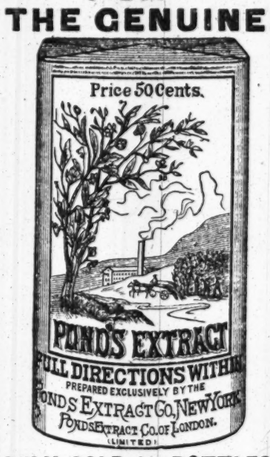
Girls' Race, 100 Yards.—Won by Miss A. Triber; second, Miss A. Dunn.

Tailer Wins the Pratt Cup.

The second silver cup presented to the Queens County Golf Club of Glen Cove, L. I., was played for yesterday by the members, and the contest will be continued every week during the month. H. P. Tailer was the victor, with a net score of 91. His scratch score, 99 strokes, was also the best.

New train for Indianapolis and St. Louis by New York Central. Leave Grand Central Station 9:00 P. M., arrive Indianapolis next evening, St. Louis second morning.—Adv.

BUY THE GENUINE!



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STREET RAILWAY DECISION

Injunction Sought by the New York City and Westchester Company Denied.

PORT CHESTER COMPANY WINS

Two Acts of the Legislature in Favor of the Plaintiff Disregarded—Justice Beekman Bases His Ruling on the Act of 1867.

Justice Beekman, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, refused a preliminary injunction to the New York City and Westchester Railroad Company in its suit brought against the Port Chester Street Railway Company to restrain the defendant from encroaching upon certain rights of way of which the plaintiff claimed to be owner. The defendant company contended that the plaintiff company had lost its corporate franchise and rights by not exercising them for five years, and could not therefore maintain the action. In reply the plaintiff called attention to two acts of the Legislature, one in 1893 and the other in 1895, extending in each case for five years the period within which it might exercise its franchises.

"The difficulty which the case presents, upon the papers submitted," Justice Beekman says, "is the lack of satisfactory proof of facts which are essential to maintain the plaintiff's claim upon any of the theories on which it is sought to establish it. The statements contained in the affidavits read on its behalf are, in many important respects, vague and general, when they should have been specific with respect to dates and acts. Evidential facts should have been stated with respect to the work of construction, which the plaintiff claims it began, and to a large extent completed, showing what was done, and the expenditures upon it.

"The proportion of its right of way which it has actually acquired should also be shown. These facts have become the more necessary owing to the statement contained in the so-called prospectus of the company set out in the answering affidavits, which have not been adequately explained, and appear to throw doubt upon the plaintiff's claim in some important particulars.

"Furthermore, it is difficult to understand why Chapter 310, Laws of 1893, above mentioned, was enacted, if, as it seems to be claimed here, the plaintiff had complied with the requirements of the act of 1867, so far as the commencement of the work and the expenditure of moneys within five years were concerned. It must be assumed that the plaintiff sought to procure its passage, and as it was passed more than five years after the plaintiff's incorporation, the only inference which can be drawn is that the act of 1867 had not then been complied with, and the plaintiff had suffered the prescribed penalty. It may be that all these matters can be satisfactorily explained, but as the proofs now stand, they are not of sufficient weight to establish the plaintiff's right to the relief which it seeks on this motion."

S. GOLDSTEIN & CO.'S TROUBLE

Sheriff Takes Charge of Their Place and Coroner Also Goes in on a Writ.

Deputy Sheriff Whoriskey yesterday took charge of the place of business of S. Goldstein & Co., wholesale dealers in woolens at 246 Canal Street. The first claim put in the Sheriff's hands was a writ of replevin from Epstein Brothers, for 1,300 yards of cloth, sold to the firm on June 28, by Boessneck, Broessel & Co., the greater part of which was recovered by the Sheriff and removed to the Sheriff's auctioneer's storage rooms.

When the Sheriff arrived at 246 Canal Street at 10 o'clock yesterday morning the store was closed, and a locksmith had to saw off the padlock on the doors. As the doors were opened the burglar alarm went off, and a crowd of persons were attracted to the place. A policeman finally had to drive them away.

Epstein Brothers said they had detectives watching the store day and night during the past week, and after 8 o'clock Friday night seven cases of goods went out of the store, and they decided that it was time to act by putting their claim in the Sheriff's hands Saturday morning.

Creditors of the firm were much excited yesterday trying to protect their claims. Attachments were obtained against the firm by George A. McDermott for $1,247 in favor of Portheim & Neufeld, and by Blumenstiel & Hirsch in favor of F. Vietor & Achelis for $2,000 and Hugo Meyer & Co. for $1,339. They were obtained on the ground that the firm had disposed of some of its property and was about to dispose of more.

After the Sheriff had taken charge, the Coroner also went in on a replevin from Herman Joseph for $750 in favor of B. M. Ewing & Co., and later on received another replevin for $1,359 in favor of Sullivan, Vail & Co.

S. Goldstein & Co. began business on May 1, 1894, the partners being Samuel Goldstein and Alexander Cooper. On June 30 they made a statement to Bradstreet's showing their condition on June 28, 1897, assets $45,939, liabilities $17,245. Of the assets $5,213 was cash in banks and $21,600 merchandise.

DROWNED WHILE SEEKING ICE.

Little Samuel Pantelana Swung from a Wagon Into the River.

While trying to get ice, little Samuel Pantelana, seven years old, was drowned yesterday from the West Forty-third Street pier. With his older sister Mary, the boy had left his home, 594 Eleventh Avenue, and among a swarm of other children they were scurrying around among the wagons of the Consolidated Ice Company, picking up loose chunks of ice to carry away to the heated tenement where they lived.

Dodging around among the wagons, and trying to keep out of sight of the drivers, the children caught hold of a tailboard that was insecurely fastened, and when it swung down both fell into the river. Frank Moses, the weighmaster, heard them scream and jumped in after them. He caught Mary and swam to a landing place with her. When he returned for the boy he had disappeared, and repeated diving under the pier and about the canal boats failed to discover his body.

Philological Association Meeting.

The American Philological Association will hold its twenty-ninth annual meeting at Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Penn., beginning Tuesday, July 6. The address of the President, Prof. Bernadotte Perrin, of Yale University, on "The Ethics and Amenities of Greek Historiography," will be delivered on Tuesday evening. Arrangements have been made for the comfort and convenience of members of the association at small cost. Those intending to attend should so inform Herbert Weir Smyth, the Secretary, at Bryn Mawr. Many of the most distinguished scholars of the country will read papers on various subjects of interest.

Ordinance Officers Remanded.

Chief Conlin has remanded to patrol duty four ordinance officers attached to the City Hall squad. They are Andrew O'Neill, Thomas Sullivan, George Nicolai, and Thomas Connelly. They were assigned to duty Friday in Norfolk, Essex, Ludlow, Orchard, and Hester Streets, to assist the street cleaning men by arresting peddlers who litter the street with garbage and vegetable refuse. The Assistant Superintendent of the Street Cleaning Department visited the locality, and found three of the officers standing talking on a street corner and not paying any attention to the pushcarts. He reported the matter to Chief Conlin, who remanded the officers to patrol duty and sent them to different precincts.

Mrs. Tingley's "Lotus Home."

Mrs. Katherine A. Tingley, the esoterical head of the Theosophical Society, will tomorrow open, at Pleasant Valley, N. J., the "Lotus Home" for children. The home is a large, old-fashioned house, situated about five minutes' walk from the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Ferry. It will be used during the Summer as a retreat for poor children of the tenement-house districts and for tired mothers. Miss Anna Miller Stabler, a well-known humanitarian worker of Harlem, will be Superintendent of the home.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealings of the Past Week Show a Marked Decrease with Every Prospect of Continued Dullness.

LITTLE HOPE OF REVIVAL

Elm Street Awards—Private Sales Reported—Auction Schedule Small and Unattractive—Mortgages Filed.

The temporary revival which has been evident during the month of June has come to an abrupt end during the past week, and even those brokers who are inclined to scout the "Summer dullness" theory and look for a big deal to turn up most any day seem ready to admit that they don't expect much for the next six or eight weeks. Asked in regard to the outlook, one of them rummaged around among the papers on his desk, and, finally holding up a bundle of railroad time tables and Summer hotel folders, exclaimed: "That's the kind of business we're doing.

The transactions of the past week at private contract have been of an unimportant character, with a large proportion of trades, in which brokers have a way of reporting a "total amount involved" wholly without significance, and the more so because it is too frequently subjected to a 25 per cent. inflation.

It has been pointed out that with the payment of the awards for property taken in the widening of Elm Street there will be several million dollars in the hands of people a large proportion of whom, it seems probable, will seek to reinvest this money in real estate. The approval by the Supreme Court of the report of the committee which has fixed these awards is necessary, but will probably be obtained early in the Fall. When the formal sanction has been granted and the awards paid, it will not be surprising to witness a brief period of good straightforward buying by investors, in which case true values are liable to make themselves felt. Meanwhile, speculators and operators in that vicinity are confining their attention to rear lots and property along the cross streets, which, with the widening of Elm Street, will become valuable frontages and corner lots.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

William H. Brinley has sold the eight-story brick building, with stores and lofts, northeast corner of Greene and Bleecker Streets, 25 by 125.

Eleanor J. Robinson has sold to Jacob Korn two lots, southwest corner of West End Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street, 50 by 100. Mr. Korn has resold the plot to a builder at the reported price of $60,000.

Charles Griffith Moses has sold for the Ernst-Marx syndicate, to Leopold Wallach, for $50,000, the five-story brick and stone-front American basement dwelling, 334 West Seventy-seventh Street, 22 by 70 by 102.2.

Barnett & Co. have sold to John B. Harrison, for $95,000, the five-story flat, with stores, northwest corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 30 by 99.

Otto Diedrich has sold for Charles P. Kelly to Edward W. Brenen, for $27,000, the plot on the east side of St. Nicholas Avenue, opposite One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 60 by 100.

W. I. Allen has sold to W. C. Powell, for $23,000, the three-story dwelling, 253 West One Hundred and Third Street, 18 by 50 by 100.

T. S. Atwater has sold to the Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company, for $16,000, the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 100 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, 100 by 100. It is reported that the buyers have resold the property to a builder for improvement.

S. R. Walker has sold for Claus Bosch to C. Geigel, for $22,000, the five-story flat, with stores, 201 St. Ann's Avenue, 25 by 81 by 100.

D. H. Scully has sold, for E. C. Levi, to Mrs. A. McCullom, for about $26,000, the five-story brick tenement, with stores, 443 Willis Avenue.

It is reported that David Stewart has sold, for Matthew C. Kerwan, to the Washington Heights syndicate, for about $75,000, the old Monteith homestead, at the southwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, 151.10 by 99.11 by 163.10 by 16.4 by 86.9.

The buyers in the last transaction have sold the plot at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and Convent Avenue, 56.4 by 92 by 99.11; also, the plot, Convent Avenue, west side, between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth Streets, 54.3 by 125 by 57 by 131; also, the plot, northwest corner of Convent Avenue and One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 54.3 by 125 by 57 by 131; also, the plot, southeast corner of Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 30 by 95. It is said that the buyer of these lots is a builder, who will immediately improve the various properties.

The Auction Rooms.

There is little in the dealings of the past week at auction that is worth either repetition or comment. William Kennelly's partition sale of several lots in the vicinity of Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street was productive of some good bidding, but the lots at Tremont, put up by Auctioneer James L. Wells on Monday, found a poor market, and only thirteen out of forty-seven were sold. The remaining offerings in foreclosure suits were knocked down to the plaintiffs on bids which, in most instances, were well within the real value of the property.

To-morrow, at 2 P. M., Jere. Johnson, Jr., will sell, on the premises, 200 lots in the vicinity of Twenty-second Avenue and Sixtieth Street, Brooklyn.

A few legal sales, none of them involving very valuable property, make the schedule for the coming week in the salesrooms, if anything, less attractive than its predecessor.

There were recorded last week 328 mortgages for $4,775,680, of which 151, for $2,024,658, were at 5 per cent.; 134, for $1,345,572, were at more, and 43, for $1,405,450, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 444 mortgages for $6,407,017, of which 190, for $2,713,902, were at 5 per cent.; 189, for $1,444,121, were at more, and 65, for $2,248,994, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

TUESDAY, JULY 6.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 121 Avenue A, west side, 48.10 feet south of Eighth Street, 24.4 by 70, leasehold, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $8,380.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Wilbur McBride, referee, 1,402 Second Avenue, southeast corner of Seventy-third Street, 27.2 by 75, five-story stone-front tenement, with stores; 1,326 First Avenue and 403 East Seventy-first Street, being the northeast corner of the streets named, 27.2 by 75, two four-story brick tenements, with stores.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, John B. Pine, referee, 18 West Ninetieth Street, south side, 263 feet west of Central Park West, 21 by 108.8, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,327.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, Naegle Avenue, north side, 50 feet east of Elwood Street, 50 by 100, four two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, about $7,800.

By John T. Boyd, trustee's sale, 377 First Avenue, northwest corner of Twenty-second Street, 24.8½ by 80, five-story brick tenement, with stores; 379 First Avenue, similar to the foregoing and adjoining it on the north; 341 East Twenty-second Street, 20 by 74.6½, adjoining the foregoing at rear, five-story brick tenement, with stores.

THURSDAY, JULY 8.—By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Henry D. Macdona, referee, 124 and 126 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 250 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 50 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $41,907.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Wilbur McBride, referee, 153 Franklin Street, south side, 173.10 feet east of Hudson Street, 26.10 by 71.2 by 25.7 by 90.4 three-story brick stores. Due on judgment, $26,000.

FRIDAY, JULY 9.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William S. Andrews, referee, 25 to 29 West Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 350 feet west of Central Park West, 75 by 100.5, three five-story stone-front flats. Due on judgment, $1,213, subject to other mortgages for $100,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, S. Stanwood Menken, referee, 177 Chrystie Street, west side, about 125 feet south of Broome Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $3,886.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Eleventh Street, north side, 75 feet east of Seventh Avenue, for a five-story and basement brick and stone hospital, 145.2 by 64 by 89; Corporation of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, owners; Schickel & Ditmars of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $200,000.

Malden Lane, southeast corner of Pearl Street, for a five-story brick store, with lofts, 21.6 by 32.1, Gottlieb Muller; of 419 West Eighty-fourth Street and Grand Boulevard, owner; Farnsworth & Miller of 111 Nassau Street, architects; cost, $60,000.

One Hundred and Tenth Street, northeast corner of Seventh Avenue, for a three-story brick hotel, 25 by 100; John S. Cram of 19 William Street, owner; Henri Fouchoux of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue, architect; cost, $10,000.

Washington Avenue, west side, 150 feet north of Tremont Avenue, for a one-story frame carriage house, 40 by 20; C. A. Becker, owner; Kerby & Co. of 722 Tremont Avenue, architects; cost, $250.

Cathrina Street, west side, 85 feet south of Twenty-second Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 42; A. D. Meeth of 623 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, owner; G. Schwarz of 554 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $2,400.

Louise Street, south side, 100 feet west of Columbus Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 37; Herman Dounnish of 533 East Seventy-second Street, owner; J. Spuckler of 2,629 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,100.

Union Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for a two-story frame church and a three-story frame rectory, 60 by 96; St. Stephen's German Evangelical Lutheran Church of 1,017 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, owner; Henry Ehrhardt, architect; cost, $17,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, north side, 38.2 feet west of Union Avenue, for a three-story frame tenement, 19.4 by 52.6; Stephen Reid of 985 East One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $5,500.

One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, north side, 19.8 feet west of Union Avenue, for a three-story frame tenement, 19.2 by 55; Adolph Kuehnel of 836 Trinity Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $5,500.

Alterations.

No. 262 Eleventh Avenue, to a four-story brick and frame office building; Pennsylvania Railroad Company, owners; R. P. & E. H. Staats of 29 Broadway, builders; William H. Cookman of Philadelphia, architect; cost, $400.

No. 49 West Third Street, to a four-story brick shop building; Sudan A. Fox of 416 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, owner; Peter M. Coco of 591 Bartow Street, Long Island City, architect; cost, $500.

No. 71 West Ninetieth Street, to a five-story brick and stone dwelling; Henry C. Alger of 68 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, and others, owners; Henry Andrews of 512 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 25 East Twenty-second Street, to a four-story brick office building; Reformed Church of America, owner; John J. Tucker of 37 West Twelfth Street, builder; cost, $1,000.

First Street, southwest corner of Second Avenue, to a five-story brick hotel; Peter Bruner of 529 Broadway, owner; Richard Berger of 309 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, July 3.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 167th St, 99x100x31.11x119.4; John R. Vandervoort to Walter P. Frasee.....$10,000

AUDUBON AV, s e corner of 169th St, 30 x95; Francis X. Hughes and another, by guardian, to Max Marx..... 6,000

AFTONBY ST, 139, 18.9x74.10 irregular; Johana E. Raft to Emma Severin..... 9,000

AVENUE A, e s, 67.1 ft n of 58th St, 16.8x75; Isabella W. Stuart to John P. Leo .....

EAGLE AV, e s, 193.9 ft n of Westchester Av, 19x115; Frederick Rohrs and wife to Mary Schafer.....

HAMILTON TERRACE, w s, 350 ft n of 141st St, 75x100; Gustavus L. Lawrence to William C. Anderson..... 27,000

MADISON ST, 80, 25x100; Morris Sandler and wife to Sandler & Silverman..... 37,000

MELROSE AV, e s, 60 ft s of 163d St, 20x73.11; John McGown to Charles F. Graf and wife..... 11,000

RIVINGTON ST, 263, s s, 25x100; Katharine Boettiger, executrix, to Harris Sturtz .....

WATER ST, 656, 26x86.9x26x85.6; Peter H. Walsh, trustee, to Hanorah J. Walsh.....

11TH AV, s e corner of 20th St, 98.9x100; Gertrude V. C. Hamilton to E. R. Vollmer .....

8TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 20x 97.6; Adam Koehler and others to Katie Decker .....

23D ST, n s, 81.6 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 98.9; John Dwyer to Ellen L. Dwyer.....

24TH ST, s s, 131.6 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 98.9; 88th St, n s, 176 ft e of 1st Av, 40x irregular; interior lot, centre line, between 88th and 89th Sts and 261 ft e of 1st Av, runs s 5.3x w 10x n 5.3x e 10; Abraham Weinberg and wife to Simon Uhlfelder .....

25TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 98.9; Mary J. Moorhead and another to the new University of the City of New York .....

26TH ST, 241 and 243 West, 49.9x98.9; Jacob A. Stroh to Julia A. Stroh.....

49TH ST, n s, 296 ft e of 3d Av, 18x101.5x 18x100; Mary and others, executors, to Christian F. Grimm.....

51ST ST, 344 West, 20.8x100.5; Fanny H. Hascomb to Margery Scarlett.....

53D ST, 323 East, 20x100.5; Samuel J. Krooks to William Aellin.....

54TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.5; Pauline Frank to Annie Aaron, ½ part..

61ST ST, 220½ West, 25x100.5; John Healy to Catherine Healy, wife of the purchaser.

69TH ST, n s, 82 ft w of Columbus Av, 17.6x160.5; George Dillenback and wife to Henry Clots.....

69TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x100.5; Ormond G. Smith to L. L. Bedell .....

71ST ST, s s, 292.6 ft w of 3d Av, 16.3x 100.5; Emanuel G. Bach to Robert S. Morris .....

72D ST, 170 West; Delaplaine Brown to Kate H. Brown .....

77TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of West End Av, 22x102.2; John F. Corney and wife to Carl Ernst .....

101ST ST, n s, 400 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100.10; Daniel P. Hayes and others to Adolph D. Bush.....

107TH ST, 69 West; Paul Euell and wife to Peter Duffy.....

113TH ST, 113 East, 25x100.11; Louis Brandt and others to Herman Behn.....

114TH ST, 427 East; Edward Ritz to Minnie Ritz .....

117TH ST, 134 West, 25x100.11; William H. Hall, Jr., to Henry E. Rensen.....

125TH ST, 57 to 62 West, 125x100.11; Henry M. and another to Samson Lachman .....

140TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 30x99.11; James B. Harris and wife to Marcus Littee and others.....

141ST ST, n s, 262 ft e of Boulevard, 19x 99.11; Isabella N. Leo to Lizzie J. Guibert .....

142D ST, s s, 275 ft e of Boulevard, 19.8x99.11; John P. Leo and wife to Isabella W. Stuart.....

143D ST, s s, 225 ft w of Brook Av, 25x 100; Maurice Quinlan to John J. Fleming

147TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 100; William C. Oesting and wife to Robert Hall .....

148TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; Kate Bolger to George J. Ryan..

148TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; Nelson D. Stillwell to Kate Bolger .....

150TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of Morris Av, 25x 100; Ferdinand V. Morrison and wife to Ellen McDevitt .....

152D ST, s s, 425 ft e of Amsterdam Av, runs s 199.10 ft to 151st St, x e 38 ft to Convent Av, x n e 30.2xn 172 ft to 152d St, 350; J. Albert Northwood to Rudolph Oelsner .....

154TH ST, s s, 200.6 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; 154th St, s s, 225 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 24.6x100; George Stolz and wife to James McPhillips.....

166TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100; Charles Fisher and wife to Henry J. Fisher .....

180TH ST, n s, 370 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 30x214 to 187th St; Marcus Nathan and others to James B. Harris:.....

180TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 270x214.10 to 187th St x irregular; Rosa Nathan and others to John F. Conrey.....

Recorded Leases.

BIRD, Joseph, as trustee, to George Murray; 156 Eldridge St, 5 years..... $660

BIRD, Joseph, as trustee, to Michael J. Neumann, Jr.; 14 Delancey St, 5 years.. 750

BIRD, Joseph, as trustee, to Caroline Durr; 62 Delancey St, 5 years..... 900

COULTER, Mary M., to Thomas Notley; 105 East 59th St, 5 years..... 1,500

FRIEDHEIM, Leopold, and wife to Ferdinand Kahn and another; 724 Broadway, 5 years..... 1,500

PLOT in 23d Ward, adjoining lands of Morris Ave. and 225x223.6 to Cromwell Av; Henry L. Morris to Barber Asphalt Paving Company, 15 years..... 150

SHAPIRO, Sarah, administratrix, to Julius Levy; 223 Madison St, 3 years..... 3,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDERSON, William S., to Gustavus L. Lawrence; w s of Hamilton Terrace, 350 ft n of 141st St, demand.....$24,000

ALKUS, Rachel, to Jeannette Schwartz; n w s of 8th Av, n of 38th St, 5 years..... 25,000

BADENSTAB, John, and wife to Katie Funk; e s of Green Lane, 300 ft s of 2d St, 2 years..... 1,000

BEHN, Herman, to Louis Brandt and another; n s of 113th St, 200 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 4,000

BOLGER, Kate, to Nelson D. Stillwell; s s of 148th St, 125.ft w of St. Ann's Av, 1 year 3,500

BROCKER, Friedrich, and wife to Mary Wolfermann; e s of 1st Av, 50.8 ft s of 91st St, 4 years..... 1,200

BROWNE, Mary C., to Helen B. Browne; s s of 68th St, 41 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years 50,000

BRYANT, David H., and wife to Harriet Balcom; n e s of Main, now 144th, St, 150 ft n w of 3d Av, 3 years..... 600

BURKE, Luke A., and wife to John C. Barth; n e corner of 148th St and Manhattan Av, 1 year..... 3,500

BUSH, Adolph D., to Daniel P. Hays and another; n s of 101st St, 400 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year..... 1,750

CASEY, James, and wife to Andrew A. Smith; 343 East 87th St, 1 year..... 6,000

COHEN, Heyman, to Henry M. Denton; s w corner of 7th Av and 147th St, 1 year 30,000

COHEN, Heyman and Rebecca, to Judson S. Todd; s w corner of 147th St and 7th Av, 1 year..... 5,000

CRAWFORD, Francis, and wife to Jennie J. Mandeville, as guardian, &c.; s s of 119th St, 325 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years..... 17,000

CRAWFORD, Francis, and wife to Jane S. Rice; s s of 119th St, 385 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years 17,000

CRAWFORD, Francis, and wife to Jane S. Rice; s s of 119th St, 405 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years..... 17,000

CRAWFORD, Francis, and wife to Jennie J. Mandeville; s s of 119th St, 365 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years..... 17,000

CRAWFORD, Francis, and wife to Jennie J. Mandeville; s s of 119th St, 345 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years..... 17,000

DAVIES, Alice, and husband to George E. Edwards; s s of 144th St, 475 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year 4,500

DECKER, Katie, to Adam Koehler and another; s s of 8th St, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 2 years..... 13,700

EGNER, Herman, and wife to Nathan Metzger; s s of 107th St, 125 ft w of Lexington Av, 1 year..... 500

FITZGERALD, David A., to Emma B. Levin; 154 East 33d St, 5 years..... 4,000

FLEMING, John J., to Maurice Quinlan; s s of 143d St, 253 ft w of Clifton Av, 1 year 500

GERARD, Margaret M. A., to Henry R. Beekman, as trustee, &c., of Charles H. Nelson, trustee; n s of 75th St, 393 ft e of Park Av, 5 years..... 10,000

GRANT, Thompson S., and Thomas Hooker and wife to Marie M. Power and Bertie Waddell; s s of 112th St, 125 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 2 years..... 8,000

HALL, Robert, and wife to Dollar Savings Bank; n s of 144th St, 175 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year 2,500

HELMKE, Henry B., to Henrietta M. Montross; n s of 8th Av, 49.11 ft n of 137th St, 2 years..... 3,000

HELMKE, Henry B., to Henrietta M. Montross; w s of 8th Av, 24.11 ft n of 137th St, 1 year..... 3,000

HELMKE, Henry B., to Henrietta M. Montross; w s of 8th Av, 74.11 ft n of 137th St, 1 year..... 3,000

HENDY, William L., to Helen L. Pearsall; w corner of Broad St and Woodruff Av, 1 year..... 5,000

HENNESSY, John, and wife to Elizabeth Gifford; n corner of Union St and Bremer Av, 3 years..... 500

HUNTER, Charlotte L., to Alexander H. Coulton; n s of Water St, 58.10 ft e of Catharine Slip, 2 years..... 1,250

JACOBS, Nathan, and wife to Sarah Welling; n s of 77th St, 394 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years..... 10,500

JENNINGS, Joseph W., to John F. Steeves; e s of Pyne St, 550 ft n of Bayard St, notes..... 5,800

KNAGGS, Robert L., and wife to the Lawyer's Mortgage Insurance Company; s s of 102d St, 42.4 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years..... 40,000

KNAGGS, Robert L., and wife to the Lawyer's Mortgage Insurance Company; s s of 102d St, 42.4 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years..... 20,000

KNAGGS, Robert L., and wife to Frances K. Lipman and others, executors, &c., of Julius Lipman: s w corner of Madison Av and 102d St, 1 year..... 40,000

KOTLOWSKY, Philip, and others to New York City Baptist Mission Society; n w corner of Madison and Gouverneur Sts, 1 year..... 8,000

KREIELSHEIMER, Aaron, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 59th St, 268.6 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year 13,000

KUEHNEL, Adolph, and wife to Adolph Georgi; n s of Clifton St, 247.11 ft e of Pinton Av, 3 years..... 5,000

LACKMAN, Frederick, and wife to Samuel H. Tuska; s s of Bonner Place, 100 ft e of Morris Av, or Place, 5 years 2,200

LEO, John P., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 9 Sutton Place, 3 years 4,000

LEVITSKY, Marks, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 276 Houston St, East, 2 years..... 10,000

MANCK, George and Margaret, executors, to Franklin P. Troutmann and others; 150 West 25th St, 5 years..... 2,500

MARX, Max, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s e corner of Audubon Av and 168th St, 1 year..... 4,000

MENSCHING, George, and wife to Ferdinand C. Hahn; s s or 118th St, 75 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years..... 4,000

MEYER, Joseph, to Marcus S. Bondy, as trustee; n s of 121st St, 20 ft w of 4th Av, 20x100.11, 1 year..... 10,000

MITCHELL, Emily R., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 125th St, 115.6 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year..... 2,000

MOFFATT, Patrick J., and Alvah E. Phyfe to J. Edgar Leaycraft; n s of 11th St, 375 ft w of 6th Av, demand..... 3,000

NATHAN, Marcus, and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 516 and 518 West 140th St, 1 year..... 15,000

NEDREY, James F. and Catherine, to Ellen F. Caragher; n s of Le Roy St, 80 ft e of Hudson St, 3 years..... 12,000

O'BRIEN, Timothy, to James and Theresa O'Brien; 223 East 40th St, 3 years.. 2,300

O'BRIEN, Thomas, and wife to Mary Drecilin: 69 East 115th St, 2 years..... 1,000

PECKHAM, Mary F., to Letitia King; 268 Central Park West, 3 years..... 8,000

RENSEN, Henry E., to William H. Hall, Jr.; 134 West 117th St, 3 years..... 18,000

RODRIGUEZ, Edward, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; 1,159 Park Av, 3 years 12,000

RYAN, George J., to Judson S. Todd; s s of 148th St, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 1 year, (two mortgages)..... 23,000

RYAN, George J., to Kate Bolger; s s of 148th St, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 1 year 2,500

SABERSKI, Rosa and Isidor, to Meyer Landsberger; 175 Henry St, 1 year..... 3,000

SANDLER, Harry, and Jacob Silverman to Morris Sandler; 89 Madison Av, 1½ years 1,500

SCHACHT, John J., to Anna B. Hautau; e s of Central Av, 179.3 ft n of 177th St, 2 years..... 1,500

SCHAFER, Mary, to David McClure, trustee, &c., of Ellen Gleason; 640 Eagle Av, 3 years..... 4,250

SEMLITZ, Florian and Anna, to Louisa Gunst; s s of 151st St, 200 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 5 years..... 3,000

SENGER, Martin, to Leonora A. Tietjen, as guardian, &c.; n s of 90th St, 330 ft w of 9th Av, two mortgages, 5 years..... 10,000

SHEEHY, Edward C., and Michael Regan to United States Trust Company; 13 to 19 East 101st St, 5 years, (four mortgages) 56,000

SMITH, William H., and others to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 114 East 25th St, 1 year..... 7,000

STEINMANN, Adam, Conrad Steinmann; n s of 9th St, 230 ft w of Avenue B, 5 years 800

STEURER, Freda, to the Mutual Bank; w s of Washington Av, 117.6 ft n of 168th St, note..... 1,000

STONE, Alfred W., to Bradley & Currier Company; n w corner of Edgecombe Av and 141st St, 1½ year..... 5,010

STURTZ, Harris, to Katharine Boettiger, executrix of Ludwig or Louis Boettiger; 265 Rivington St, 10 years and installments, (two mortgages)..... 19,000

STURTZ, Harris, to Katharine Boettiger, executrix of Ludwig or Louis Boettiger; Rivington St, s s, 50 ft w of Columbia St, 10 years..... 10,500

STURTZ, Harris, to Katharine Boettiger, executrix of Ludwig or Louis Boettiger; Rivington St, s s, 50 ft w of Columbia St, installments 1,500

THE NEW YORK INVESTMENT AND Improvement Company to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; w s of Boulevard, 26.10 ft n of 107th St, 3 years..... 20,000

VALLANCE, Zellie J., to Florence D. Kellogg; s s of Elmwood Place, 123 ft w of Prospect Av, 3 months..... 500

VREELAND, Annie F., to Florence D. Kellogg; e s of Perry Av, 225 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 1 year..... 1,000

WITTMANN, John P. and Emma, to Margaret Sullivan; n s of 87th St, 335 ft e of 3d Av, 2 years..... 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALBEE, Louise S., to R. C. Winters..... $2,500

BUTTLING, George B., to William J. Butling 2 assignments..... 11,000

CASTREE, John W., and others, executors, to Anna C. Stephens, trustee.. 10,000

CHEBRA GAMILETH CHESED SHEL Emeth to Joseph E. Brick..... 2,500

COHEN, Jacob, to Charles Rosenberg..... 1

COMEY, John F., to Marcus Nathan and others; 2 assignments..... 24,000

FLETCHER, Andrew, and others, executors, to Ella J. Colwell..... 1

FRANK, Solon L., to Edward Baer..... 1

HATKOFF, Nathan, to Sophie F. Goebet 3,000

HOTTES, Conrad, to Henrietta Krehbiel. 7,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to George C. Currier 17,500

MURRAY, Marion E., to Alfred Roe..... 2,250

NATHAN, Marcus, and others to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company... 1

NATHAN, Marcus, and others to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company... 1

POWER, Maria M., and others to Emma Slowey 4,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Louisa S. Albee..... 1

TODD, Judson S., to Henry M. Denton... 1

THORNTON, Charles H., and another to Louis Gates 1,700

WETMORE, Sarah T., to Edward S. Hatch ..... Nom.

Lis Pendens.

JACKSON AV, e s, 80 ft n of 165th St, runs e 75 ft to Forest Av x n 33.4x w 100x n 25x w —x w again 75 ft to Jackson Av x s 58.4; Priscilla S. Purser and others, executors, &c., against George Tremberger and others. (to declare deed void;) attorneys, R. E. & A. J. Prime.

41ST ST, s s, 237 ft e of 2d Av, 16x98.9; 41st St, s s, 285 ft e of 2d Av, 16x98.9; Daniel F. Martin and others against Louis Aaron and others, (to declare deeds void;) attorney, Av x s 58.4;

46TH ST, 53 West; David Thornton and others against Alanson P. Smith, assignee of Martha E. Clarke, (action to remove cover of assignment, &c.;) attorneys, E. & K. Thornton.

96TH ST, 160 West; Adolphe Openhyn and others, trustees, &c., against Kathrine Pollatschek and others, (to foreclose mortgage;) attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs.

105TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x 100; Eugene C. Potter against Joseph K. E. Poynton and others, (to foreclose mortgage;) attorney, W. C. Arnold.

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, w s, 140 ft s of Westchester Av, 108x100; Penn Buff Brick and Tile Company against Francis F. Todd, owner and contractor; Andrew Kitchen, owner. $236

FREEMAN ST, n e corner of Hoe Av, 100x100; Fortunato C. Lomonte against Babette Blumenthal, owner; George Blumenthal, contractor 300

82D ST, 51 to 59 East; Brandt Manufacturing Company against William U. Parsons, owner and contractor..... 103

83D ST, 119 East; A. W. Rutherford & Co. against Jacob and Leon Pizer, owners and contractors 80

THE COMMERCIAL W

NEWS OF THE OLD WORLD

Floods in the South of France Inundate Auch and Destroy Many L es.

CLOSING SCENES OF JUBILEE

Political Circles Discussing What the Powers Will Do if Turkey Does Not Comply with Their Conditions for Peace.

PARIS, July 3.—News has been received here of extensive floods in the South of France. The Rivers Adour and Gers have overflowed their banks, and the town of Auch is partially inundated. Considerable damage has been done to property, and it is believed that many persons have been drowned.

QUEEN ENTERTAINS COMMONS.

Garden Party at Windsor to Make Up for Scant Courtesy at Buckingham.

LONDON, July 3.—To soothe the susceptibilities which were immensely ruffled when the members of the House of Commons attended the Queen's reception at Buckingham Palace, upon which occasion many of the Commoners were unable to enter at all and others arrived too late, her Majesty to-day entertained them at a garden party at Windsor. Each member of Parliament was allowed to bring his wife and one daughter, if his daughter had made her début, or else his sister.

The tactful act of the Queen in including the wives of the members in her invitation was received with the greatest enthusiasm, the wives of Liberals and Radicals who daily abuse the monarchy showing, it is claimed, the wildest eagerness to be present. The Irish members abstained from going, John Dillon, Chairman of the Irish Parliamentary Party, remarking: "As we were not at Buckingham Palace, there is no insult to remedy."

RUMORS ABOUT THE QUEEN.

London Views Concerning the Abdication "Sensation" and the Blindness Falsehood—New York Paper Rebuked.

LONDON, July 3.—The sensational stories circulated by a New York newspaper regarding Queen Victoria's alleged blindness and her alleged intention to abdicate in favor of the Prince of Wales after the jubilee festivities, which have just reached here by mail, are exciting great derision among the few newspapers which have deigned to notice the cruel and utterly unfounded reports. Truth, referring to the abdication "sensation," says:

"This very, very ancient film-flam has been imposed upon credulous prints at regular intervals during the last thirty-four years. The Queen has no more idea of abdicating than she has of touring Central Africa."

Regarding the "sensation" cruelly engineered by the New York newspaper on the subject of the Queen's eyesight, a high official, who is in daily contact with the Queen, informs The Associated Press that the statement to the effect that Queen Victoria is almost totally blind is "an absolute untruth." He adds:

"For some years her Majesty's eyesight has been slowly failing, as is natural at her time of life. But to say that she is afflicted with sudden blindness is absolutely untrue. It is more difficult for her to read fine writing and fine print than was formerly the case; but her Majesty still reads through two-thirds of all the documents sent to her. Indeed, no later than yesterday she read several official communications and annotated them with her views."

PRINCELY LEISURES.

Racing, Yachting, and Homburg Baths for H. R. H. of Wales.

LONDON, July 3.—The Prince and Princess of Wales, who have remained at Marlborough House since the Jubilee celebration, will not leave London until July 26, when they will go to Goodwood House, Sussex, on a visit to the Duke of Richmond and Gordon for the race week. The following Friday, July 30, the Prince will go to Portsmouth to join the royal yacht Osborne and proceed to Cowes, where he will remain during regatta week, after which his Royal Highness will go to Homburg and Copenhagen.

At the latter place he will join the Princess of Wales, who, with Princess Victoria and Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark, will arrive there on a visit to the King and Queen of Denmark during the first week of August.

WORK FOR BIMETALLISM.

Senator Wolcott Making Arrangements for Interviews with British Officials.

LONDON, July 3.—Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado, the leading member of the United States Monetary Commission, has arrived here from Paris, and spent the whole day in making arrangements for interviews with different British officials, which interviews will be held after the arrival here on Monday of ex-Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois and Gen. Charles Jackson Paine of Massachusetts.

The Senator said it was manifestly improper to discuss the results of the mission, but it is reported that a "tentative arrangement" with France has been reached, the nature and details of which are carefully guarded.

PRESIDENT ANDREW'S VIEWS.

Thinks France and America May Agree on Bimetallism.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 3.—President Andrews of Brown University, who has just returned from a trip abroad, referring to the prospects for bimetallism, said to-day:

"There is at present no hope that Great Britain will commence the actual coinage of legal-tender silver at London. But even without that, her influence with India would be immense. There are 300,000,000 people in India, and no banks to speak of. Free coinage of silver is as important there as in the United States—in the direction of maintaining the parity, I mean.

"The Premier of France, M. Meline, is deeply committed—even more so than Arthur James Balfour of the English Cabinet, with whom I had a long interview two weeks ago, and who is very much in favor of it. There would be no taking the initiative, for the move would be made jointly, but the United States may be said to have already taken the initiative, in that we have our Commissioners in France at the present time. But even if the United States did not care to take the initiative, France would join us. International bimetallism between the United States and France is almost assured."

Sir Charles Ross's Divorce Appeal.

EDINBURGH, July 3.—Sir Charles Henry Ross of Balnagowen Castle, whose suit for divorce against his wife, Lady Winifred Ross, was decided in her favor on June 12, his countersuit being rejected, has been granted permission in the First Division of the Court of Sessions here to appeal against the decision. His appeal will be heard on Thursday next.

Ambassador Hay to Visit Bath.

LONDON, July 3.—Col. John Hay, the United States Ambassador, will visit Bath toward the end of the present month as the guest of the British Librarians' Association on the occasion of the visit of the American librarians to that city.

Castellanes Charter the Valhalla.

LONDON, July 3.—The Count and Countess Castellane (formerly Miss Anna Gould) have chartered the big ship-rigged steam yacht Valhalla, the property of Joseph Frederick Laycock, the well-known London banker.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS DRAG.

Strained Situation Resulting from Sultan's Delay in Yielding to the Powers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 3.—The delay in the peace negotiations between Greece and Turkey is creating apprehensions and a strained situation is the result. Everything tends to show that the Sultan is desirous of gaining time, either in the hope of a disagreement of the powers or in order to allow the excitement among the Mohammedans to calm down before yielding. The powers, however, remain united and are apparently determined not to yield anything but a strategic rectification of the frontier.

The question most discussed in political circles is whether in the event of the contumacy of Turkey the powers will proceed to coerce her, and it is not believed they could be brought to act in unison on this point. The prevalent opinion, however, is that the Sultan will finally yield.

Resumption of Hostilities Possible.

ATHENS, July 3.—A pessimistic view of the negotiations for peace between Turkey and Greece is taken here, and even the resumption of hostilities in the near future is regarded as possible. It is stated that in such an event King George will take command of the Greek troops.

AMERICAN BISHOPS IN LONDON.

Scheme to Have the Episcopal Church Unified Under Canterbury.

LONDON, July 3.—The United States and Canadian Bishops are being royally entertained everywhere. Every Bishop has more invitations to hospitality than he can possible accept, and the same is the case with invitations to preach. The Archbishop of Canterbury received them all most cordially, and influences by the wholesale, it is reported in the press, are being brought to bear in favor of the Archbishop of Canterbury's great scheme to obtain the adhesion of all the colonials and of all the Americans, if possible, to such an acknowledgment of the Archbishop of Canterbury's headship of the Church of England and its offshoots as practically to permit him in a large measure to control the internal affairs of such churches.

The idea finds but little favor with the United States Bishops, but some of the colonial Bishops advocate it. The question is probably too broad a one to be decided offhand.

AMERICANS NOT CONDEMNED.

False Report that a Man and Woman Were to be Shot at Cienfuegos.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—It was recently reported to the Department of State that Dr. Elijah E. Brunet and his sister, relatives of Dr. J. E. Brunet of Philadelphia and citizens of the United States, had been arrested and sentenced to be shot at Cienfuegos, Cuba.

The Secretary of State cabled Consul General Lee to prevent the execution if possible. To-day United States Consul McGarr, at Cienfuegos, to whom Gen. Lee had telegraphed, sends a cablegram stating that there is no truth in the report, and that Brunet and his sister were not arrested nor molested in any way.

SAGASTA ON GEN. WOODFORD.

Thinks His Delay in Going to Spain an Unfavorable Symptom.

MADRID, July 3.—An interview is published with Señor Sagasta, the Liberal leader, during which he is quoted as saying that he interpreted the delay in the arrival here of Gen. Steward L. Woodford, the new United States Minister to Spain, as an unfavorable symptom.

Señor Sagasta is also quoted as saying that Gen. Woodford's stay in London and Paris is intended to prepare the way for negotiations with the view of justifying the attitude of the United States.

The Liberal leader is said to have further remarked that by the exaggerated statements of the situation in Cuba he considered the present moment the best for the Liberals to take office. But, he continued, he believed Señor Canovas del Castillo would not resign until the situation is so bad that it will be impossible to remedy it.

RALEIGH MAY COME HOME.

Cruiser Ordered to Tangier to be Ready to Return.

SMYRNA, July 3.—The American cruiser Raleigh has been ordered to proceed to Tangier and hold herself in readiness to sail for America. She will leave on Monday.

GEN. PORTER RECEIVES IN PARIS

M. Hanotaux and the Diplomatic Corps at the Embassy.

PARIS, July 3.—Gen. Horace Porter, the American Ambassador, held a reception this evening, which was attended by M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Diplomatic Corps. M. Crozier, the introducer of the Diplomatic Corps, presented the French statesmen to their host.

150,000,000 Marks for German Navy.

BERLIN, July 3.—The Naval bill prepared by Admiral Tirpitz, the new Secretary of the Navy, provides for a loan of 150,000,000 marks, of which 90,000,000 marks is to be devoted to the construction of battleships and 60,000,000 marks for building ironclad cruisers. The bill will be presented to the Reichstag in the Fall.

Garibaldi to Farm in America.

ROME, July 3.—The Messagero says that Menotti Garibaldi, son of the famous Italian patriot, has decided to go to America and take up farming.

Woman Injured by Cable Car.

Mrs. Mary Creedon, aged thirty-five, of 300 West Fifty-third Street, was knocked down early this morning by south-bound Cable Car No. 610 as it was rounding the curve at Fifty-third Street at a high rate of speed. The car struck her as she was crossing the street. The car was soon brought to a standstill, and then two policemen took the unconscious woman out from beneath the car. An ambulance was summoned from Roosevelt Hospital. She had received a fracture of the skull. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital. The fireman, Joseph Creely, of 290 West Tenth Street, was locked up.

Fisherman Drowned from a Pier.

Patrick Hefferman, a laborer, thirty-five years old, of 1,305 Amsterdam Avenue, fell from the pier at the foot of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, into the North River, last night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, and was drowned. With a party of friends he was fishing from the pier, operating several lines. They became entangled, and, leaning over to straighten them out, he lost his balance, falling into the river. He sank almost immediately. George Becker got a boat and tried to save him, but was not in time. The body was recovered. Hefferman leaves a wife and a large family.

Trades Union Not Favored.

Delegate W. F. Perrine of the iron molders, who returned yesterday from Bristol, Conn., said men of that trade in Bristol were persecuted because they had organized a union.

Delegate Perrine also said that this week the iron workers' trades unions of this city will begin a campaign against contractors who have been buying cheap iron columns manufactured outside the city. Many of these cheap columns, he said, were defective.

Lease of a Boston Theatre Sold.

BOSTON, July 3.—George E. Lothrop, the proprietor of the Howard Athenaeum and Lothrop's New Grand Theatres, purchased the lease of the Bowdoin Square Theatre of this city to-day. The terms of the sale are not made public. Immediately after the settlement of the sale, Mr. Lothrop sailed on the Canada of the Warren Line for Europe. He is negotiating for another enterprise in London.

Edward Russ Is Commissioner.

Edward Russ, President of the Hoboken Board of Education, has been appointed a United States Commissioner.

DEDHAM LOST AT POLO

Gave a Ten-Goal Handicap to the Devons and Suffered Defeat in Consequence.

LONGEST DRIVE BY CLARKE

It Was in Two Strokes from the Centre of the Field—Exciting Play in the Third Period with a Hot Scrimmage.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., July 3.—There was another large gathering of prominent and well-known society people of New York's "Four Hundred" and Brooklyn's swellest set on the polo grounds of the Meadowbrook Hunt Club to-day, to witness the match between the Dedham Polo Team of Dedham, Mass., and the Devon Polo Team of Devon, Penn., for the Meadowbrook Cups.

The event was the finals of the series. The Dedham, which is one of the crack teams of the Polo Association, gave the Devon team ten goals' handicap and suffered defeat in consequence. The total score was: Devon, 20 goals; Dedham, 6 goals.

The Dedhams' defeat was principally due to their ponies, which have played in three games during the week, and were pretty well tired out.

In the first period the Dedhams hit one goal, during the second two, and in the last period, three goals, which were made by Allen Forbes and C. H. W. Foster. Elton Clarke made the three goals hit during the first and second periods. For the Dedhams, Elton Clarke did the best work. He made some excellent rushes, and many brilliant side, back, and front strokes. Allen Forbes of the Dedhams made the longest drive during the game. He hit the ball on the run from the centre of the field, and made a clean goal.

The longest drive of the game was made by Elton Clarke, when the ball was thrown into the field by Referee Herbert. The goal was made in two strokes from the centre of the field.

The most exciting play occurred during the third period. Soon after the ball was thrown into the field, it was captured by McFadden, who, with three powerful forward strokes carried it to within three feet of the Devon goal, where it struck the pony of C. H. W. Foster, who was riding him off, and stopped. Foster got possession of it after a hot scrimmage, and carried it down toward the Dedham goal with both teams in hot pursuit. Some of the best racing of the day occurred at this stage of the game, but they were unable to capture Foster, who made the goal amid great cheers.

For the Devon team the riding off and rushes and the side and front strokes of C. P. Snowden and G. F. Kendricks were the most noticeable. The other members of the team did good work in their back strokes and riding. H. L. Herbert, Chairman of the Polo Association, refereed the game, and Willie Eustis and Dr. C. G. J. Finn assisted as scorer and timekeeper. The teams, together with their handicaps and their positions on the teams and the summary, are as follows:

DEVON.

Colors.—White, red sash and white cap.

	Goals.
No. 1..C. P. Snowden, handicap	2
No. 2..George F. Kendricks, handicap	3
No. 3..George McFadden, handicap	0
No. 4..R. E. Strawbridge, handicap	1
Total	6

DEDHAM POLO CLUB.

Colors.—White, yellow sash and cap.

	Goals.
No. 1..Allen Forbes, handicap	4
No. 2..Elton Clarke, handicap	6
No. 3...C. H. W. Foster, handicap	6
No. 4..C. D. Warren, handicap	4
Total	16

The difference of team handicaps, ten goals, was allowed the Devon team.

FIRST.

Goals.	Made by.	Team.	Time.
No. 1..Elton Clarke	Dedham		5:30
No. 2..George Kendricks	Devon		5:30
No. 3...C. P. Snowden	Devon		8:00
No. 4..George Kendricks	Devon		8:00

One minute to play. No goal made.

SECOND.

No. 1..Elton Clarke	Dedham		5:00
No. 2...C. P. Snowden	Devon		4:30
No. 3..Elton Clarke	Dedham		1:00
No. 4...C. P. Snowden	Devon		7:30
No. 5...C. H. W. Foster	Dedham		1:30
No. 6...C. P. Snowden	Devon		2:30
No. 7...C. H. W. Foster	Dedham		3:30

5 minutes to play; no goal made.

Devon—By handicap, goals, 10; earned goals, 10; total, 20.

Dedham—By earned goals, 6.

Balance of goals in favor of Devon, 14.

The tournament will continue Monday on the polo fields of the Rockaway Hunt Club at Cedarhurst, and will continue for two weeks. The contests will be for the Blizzard cups and the Cedarhurst Challenge Cup, presented by a member of the Rockaway Hunt Club. Monday's game will be between the Essex County Club and the Staten Island Polo Club.

Among some of the prominent people noticed on the grand stand and on the four-in-hands and drags were Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Mrs. J. E. S. Hadden, who drove over from Hempstead with a four-in-hand; Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Harry Page, Newbury H. Frost drove over from Garden City with a coach and four boys; on the coach were John C. Eno, the Misses May and Florence Eno, Mrs. J. S. Decker, and J. N. Smith, Mrs. Charles R. Slocum, Mrs. R. C. Silbey, Dr. L. N. Lanehart, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Allen, Dr. C. G. J. Finn, J. S. Decker, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, Mrs. Frank Harlow, Mr. and Mrs. E. Kenyon Stow, L. C. Matus.

Mr. and Mrs. William Herbart drove over from the Garden City Hotel with a tally-ho party of six. Mr. and Mrs. Joshua W. Barnum, former Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney and Mrs. Whitney, drove over from their country seat of the Wheatley Hills with a large party and four-in-hand; J. B. Eustis, Jr., Mrs. O. W. Bird, Miss May Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Kinsley Magown, Miss Stanley of Chicago, Miss Fannie Cottenet, E. C. Cushing, Mrs. Walter R. Frew, Miss Mabel A. Roby, and Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont.

CORNELL CREWS RETURN HOME.

ITHACA, July 3.—All Ithaca turned out to welcome the Cornell crews home to-night. The victorious oarsmen arrived at Ithaca at 8:40 o'clock.

After the parade the crews were escorted to the Lyceum Opera House, where several hundred people gathered to banquet them. Prof. E. W. Huffcutt, Chairman of the Cornell Athletic Council, presided as toastmaster. Prof. Benjamin I. Wheeler, the first speaker, responded to the toast "The Cornell Navy." Among the other speakers was Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, who, as a Yale man, congratulated Cornell upon her victory over his own college. After alluding to the causes which had made Yale and Harvard rivals in athletics, he said:

"This ancient rivalry, leading to the desire of both for a renewal of athletic relations, should not be considered by Cornell or any other college as an invidious discrimination against them. But circumstances alter cases. Cornell's persistency and splendid successes, when through this persistency opportunities have been secured, no longer, in my judgment, admits of her exclusion at the hands of either Yale or Harvard. To your perseverance, your diplomacy, and your victories, I, a man of action, a politician, and defeated Yale man, bow in reverence."

BODY FOUND IN THE BRONX.

Peter Rees of Mills Avenue, William's Bridge, walking along the north shore of the Bronx River yesterday, discovered the body of a man lying near the water's edge, face downward, and the head partially submerged. The water is not more than six inches deep at this point. He notified the patrol wagon for the body. It was that of a man fifty-five years old and 195 pounds weight, and the police say the indications are he was a tramp. The shirt was marked "G. F. M. A."

An empty whisky bottle, 36 cents, and a pipe and tobacco were found in the pockets. The right eye was badly discolored, and a scalp wound in the head indicated violence. The police near where the body was found, however, noticed blood stains on a tree nearly six feet from the ground, and say the man probably staggered along and hit his face against the trunk of the tree, thus receiving the bruises.

THE PRESIDENT AT CANTON

Greeted by Thousands of His Old Neighbors Upon His Arrival Yesterday Morning.

NO PLACE SO DEAR AS HOME

Mr. McKinley's Reply to a Cordial Address of Welcome—Escorted by a Large Procession to the Home of His Aged Mother.

CANTON, Ohio, July 3.—President McKinley and party reached this city on the 10:30 train this morning and were met at the station by the people of the city en masse. A large proportion of the population marched in a parade to receive and escort the Presidential party, bands, military companies, old soldiers, and the campaign organizations of last Fall being conspicuous in the line. Thousands of others went to the station unorganized, and the crowd there almost equaled that of the 1st of March, when the President departed for the inauguration. Booming cannon announced the train as it crossed the city boundary line.

The President and party were the guests of Superintendent Starr of the Pennsylvania lines on the daylight ride from Pittsburg this morning. Although the McKinleys traveled quietly on a regular train, thousands of people were gathered at nearly every station.

At Alliance and Salem the crowds were particularly large. The President, unattended, went to the rear platform and shook hands with hundreds of his old Congressional district constituents. Men, women, and children clambered on to the train. Many reached into the car windows to get a grasp of the President's hand.

Eighteen miles from home, the Canton Reception Committee, headed by Judge George E. Baldwin, boarded the train. Canton the crowd was so great the police patrol were kept busy making way from the station platform to the carriages. The organized parade of citizens and militia, marshaled by Capt. Harry Frease, moved promptly through streets, along which the Stars and Stripes were displayed from nearly every window of the mile march to the home of the President's mother.

The jam about the home of Mrs. Nancy Allison McKinley was terrific notwithstanding the intense heat. The beautiful lawn about the modest home was nearly laid waste before the President had greeted his happy mother, now at the age of eighty-eight.

The band played "Home, Sweet Home," when the house was reached, and then Judge Baldwin said:

"Mr. President: Your old friends and neighbors have assembled to-day to give you a warm and heartfelt greeting upon your return to their midst after your inauguration as President of the greatest Nation on the face of the earth. They realize what you have accomplished; they realize what you now represent, and they realize fully all the vicissitudes through which you have passed to reach your present exalted position.

"They understand just as thoroughly that you have the same feeling of regard for your old friends that you had when you dwelt with us in the common walks of life. Believing that you still feel the same regard for them they come out to see you, expressing to you by their presence their great love and regard for you, and extending to you the warmest welcome of their hearts."

President McKinley, amid a storm of applause, responded as follows:

"Judge Baldwin and My Fellow-Citizens: I am glad to meet you all. It has been to me a great pleasure to return to my old home, and that pleasure has been greatly enhanced by the warm and generous reception accorded to me by my friends and neighbors. There is no place in this wide world so dear to me as Canton. [Great applause.] And there is no place anywhere beneath the sun like home. [A Voice—"God bless you," and cheers.]

"I am glad to meet and to greet you here to-day. I thank my old friend Judge Baldwin for the gracious words he has spoken in your behalf in giving me welcome; and I trust that during my brief stay here I shall have the pleasure of seeing very many of you personally. And I want you to know that I have looked forward with unaltered pleasure to my forty-eight hours here at my old home, surrounded by my old friends. [Great applause and cries of "Good, good."] I thank you."

CROWD AT RECREATION PIER.

The free, popular recreation pier at the foot of East Third Street, which was formally dedicated Saturday, June 26, was again open to the public last night at 7 o'clock. The opening was an event in all the thickly-settled neighborhood round about, and during the evening the pier was visited by thousands of people of all ages and both sexes, who came and went in steady streams.

Elderly people and women with babes and small children innumerable occupied the seats on the outer edge of the pier, while the floor was surrendered to a merry, fun-seeking, skylarking mob of young folks, who were evidently bent on seeing to it that the first recreation pier, on its opening night, should furnish recreation and plenty of it.

Joyce's military band furnished music. There were National and popular airs, waltzes, and popular song music. The people caught up and sang "Mother Was a Lady," "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," "Whisper Your Mother's Name," and "Elsie from Chelsea," and the young folks danced waltzes with as good effect as could be expected where each person had hardly elbow room. Refreshments were served on the pier at prices low enough to attract even the thrifty east sider. The people came and went until a late hour, and their enjoyment of this new breathing place was good to behold. This week there will be music on the pier to-night, to-morrow afternoon and night, and Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday nights.

THANKS FROM ST. JOHN'S.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Secretary Long has received a note of thanks for his action in sending the Massachusetts to Newfoundland to be present during the jubilee celebration in St. John's. The note is from Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee and Cabot Celebration Committee, and begins:

"Sir: I have the honor to inform you that your magnificent ship of war, the United States steamship Massachusetts, arrived here on the 23d of June. Our celebrations have been a great success, but their crowning distinction was the arrival of the American man-of-war: it gave a special éclat to all our proceedings."

Another paragraph in the note reads:

"Newfoundlanders have a warm place in their hearts for Americans, and especially for naval officers of the United States. Capt. Rodgers and his officers and men have been great popular favorites."

Woman Run Down by a Wheelman.

While crossing Fifth Avenue at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street last night, Mary Gill, fifty years old, of 31 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, was struck by a bicycle ridden by William Templeton, twenty years old, of 111 East Ninety-sixth Street. She had her wrist broken. Templeton was arrested.

Fourth New Jersey Regiment Election

The Fourth Regiment, New Jersey National Guards, has elected the following officers: Colonel, W. B. Mason; Lieutenant Colonel, R. G. Smith, and Major, Robert Bumstead.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

4:15 A. M.—427 East Twenty-fifth Street; B. H. Duffy; damage, $2,000.

1 P. M.—103 Hester Street; Isaac Crockner; damage slight.

1:10 P. M.—187 Suffolk Street; damage slight.

2:50 P. M.—146 Elizabeth Street; Herman Raubb; damage slight.

6:40 P. M.—215 East One Hundred and Third Street; Stephen Noyes; damage slight.

8 P. M.—263 Seventh Avenue; Hotel Standard; damage slight.

8:15 P. M.—152 Allen Street; damage slight.

8:30 P. M.—125 West Thirtieth Street; Henry Steiner; damage slight.

11:30 P. M.—157 West Twenty-seventh Street; damage slight.

FATHER HEWIT IS DEAD

The Head of the Paulists Passes Away at the Monastery in This City.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE WORK

Associated with Other Denominations Before He Became a Roman Catholic—The Church that Stands as His Monument.

The Very Rev. Dr. Augustine F. Hewit, Superior of the Community of Paulist Fathers, died in his apartments in the monastery in West Fifty-ninth Street, west of Columbus Avenue, at 9 o'clock last night. At the last moment Father Elliot, Father Deshon, Father Smith, and a nurse were at the bedside.

Father Hewit was one of the founders of the community of Paulists. His priesthood was almost exactly contemporaneous with the existence of the community up to the time of his death. In his twenty-sixth year he became identified with the order, and ever since that time the history of his life and work have been practically the history of the Paulists.

He was born in Fairfield, Conn., Nov. 27, 1820. His father, Nathaniel Hewit, was a sturdy Congregationalist minister, and his mother was the daughter of an Irish Presbyterian minister. His name was originally Nathaniel Augustus, but when he joined the Paulist congregation he assumed the religious name of Augustine Francis. At twelve he had completed a course at Phillips Academy, Andover, and afterward was graduated from Amherst College.

His first inclination was toward the law, but, coming under the influence of religion, he determined to devote his life to the ministry. He gradually grew away from his Presbyterian environment, followed for awhile the teachings of the Episcopal Church, and finally became a Roman Catholic. He was ordained a priest March 25, 1846, and his first labors were performed in Charleston, S. C. While in Charleston he allied himself to the Redemptorists and became Consulter to the Provincial and was high in the councils of that order.

In the meanwhile Father Hecker had founded a new community which he called the Paulists. It was essentially an American order. Father Hewit joined Hecker in the work of organizing the community, and when, by order of the Pope, the Paulists and Redemptorists were separated, he cast his lot with that of his friend. During the early days of the formation of the Paulist order Father Hewit's great scholarship, his balance of judgment, and his intellectual keenness gave to his counsels a weight and maturity that had no little influence in pruning the spirit and traditions of the community.

He was the teacher for thirty years in the Paulist scholasticate, and had a great influence in the training of the present Paulists. When Father Hecker died Father Hewit succeeded him as Superior General of the Congregation of Paulists, and has been since that time the actual head and heart of the order. His principal associates and coworkers in the order have been Fathers F. A. Baker, G. Deshon, and C. A. Walworth.

After the new congregation had been founded, a modest home for it was offered by George V. Hecker, who for this purpose set aside a part of his own house in this city. Work was carried on by missionaries, who strove to enlarge the community, and a number of converts were soon gained. Later the congregation moved into a former boarding house in Thirteenth Street, in the vicinity of several Roman Catholic churches. Mr. Hecker afterward gave up the greater part of his house so as to meet the demands of the congregation, which was growing rapidly.

The order now began to assume its present name and characteristics, and Archbishop Hughes was shaping its permanent organization. Soon enough money had been collected and given to authorize laying the foundation of the church at Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue. This edifice was completed as rapidly as possible, and has ever since been the home of the order. A parish has grown up about the church as large as any in the city.

Father Hewit was the author of several theological works, and wrote a large number of articles in Roman Catholic periodicals. Among his writings in English are: "Problems of the Age," "Studies in St. Augustine," "The King's Highway," and a recent translation of the Gospel of St. John. He was always a close student of theology, and was familiar with the mass of dialectical literature on both the Catholic and Protestant sides. Among his works that are not purely theological may be mentioned "Memoirs of the Rev. Francis A. Baker," "Life of the Princess Borghese," "Life of Damoulin-Borie," and "The Little Angel of the Copts."

The Roman Catholic Church showered its honors upon him, and in recognition of his work, Pope Leo XIII. conferred upon him the degree of D. D., and his alma mater, Amherst College, also gave him this degree. His life's services, however, have found their best recognition in the grand results of his efforts. The congregation of the Paulists, the splendid church which has become the centre of a flourishing parish, and the homes and schools about it, are his most fitting monument.

CHEROKEE STRIP EVICTIONS.

Twenty-eight "Intruders" to be Removed from the Land by the United States.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Significant action in the grave question of the ejectment of "intruders" from the lands of the Cherokee Indian Nation has been taken by the Secretary of the Interior, who has authorized the removal of twenty-eight heads of families who have received the amount of reimbursement awarded them by the Board of Appraisers of intruders' improvements, and who afterward refused to move. To carry out the removal, the Secretary of the Interior has also authorized the Union Indian Agency Indian Territory, to employ not over sixty police for assistance, and has requested of the War Department a detail of cavalry to support the civilized ejectors.

This step, the initial one in the proceedings of the Government to protect the pledged rights of the Indian land holders against intruders, according to an agreement of Dec. 19, 1891, grows out of the sale of the Cherokee Strip, and is taken on the formal application of Principal Chief Mayes of the Cherokee Nation, who has long sought to have these alleged wrongs stopped. There has been considerable correspondence carried on between the Cherokee authorities and the Government, and the present application, which was sent through the President, calls for the removal of 217 of these people, nominally, but, as the names referred to heads of families merely, involved from five to ten times that number of individuals.

These intruders, as is recognized and shown in the reports, have occupied and used thousands of acres of lands belonging to the Cherokees without paying for them, despite the demands of the nation and its people.

MAILBAG SHOP SCANDAL.

Chief Tyler Removed as Chief of the Mail and Equipment Division of the Post Office.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Major P. D. S. Tyler, Chief of the Mail and Equipment Division of the Post Office Department, has been relieved from duty and Thomas P. Graham of the Railway Mail Service at Washington has been detailed to succeed him. The action is the outcome of the scandals which have centred about the mail and bag repair shop for years, and is the direct result of the investigation which Second Assistant Postmaster Gen. Shallenberger recently made. The mailbag shop is one of the divisions of Major Tyler's office, and he is held responsible for the deplorable condition of affairs which is charged to have existed in that shop. It was only a few months ago that the Superintendent of the shop was summarily dismissed. Major Tyler is one of the best-known officials in Washington. He came from Michigan, and is a political protégé of ex-Postmaster General Don M. Dickinson. His resignation was asked for a few days ago, and its tender was immediately accepted. He is now out of town, and his successor will not be permanently appointed until the expiration of Major Tyler's thirty days' leave of absence.

North Shore Limited—New York Central's morning train to Chicago. Leave Grand Central Station 10:00, arrive Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Chicago next morning at 9:00, by Michigan Central.—Adv.

EX-GOV. JOHN EVANS DEAD.

History of His Career in Chicago and Colorado—An Appointee of President Lincoln.

DENVER, Col., July 3.—John Evans, ex-Governor of Colorado, and one of the leading public men of the West, died at his home, in this city, yesterday. He had been an invalid for two years, during which time he was confined to the house. A week ago he was taken with an attack of weakness that confined him to his bed, and he has been rapidly sinking ever since. Mr. Evans was eighty three years old last May.

He was born in Waynesville, Ind., March 9, 1814, and was always noted for a vigorous mentality. He was a pioneer of Chicago, and laid the foundation of the Northwestern University in Evanston. In Chicago he promoted the construction of the Fort Wayne Railroad, and it was due to his personal activity that the line was completed. Through his instrumentality the first insane asylum erected in the United States with public funds was built near Indianapolis.

Coming to Denver, he manifested the same energy that had characterized him in the East, and built the first Methodist Church of any pretensions. He also endowed the University of Denver. He became an active railroad promoter, being interested in the construction of the Kansas Pacific and later the Denver and Fort Worth Railroad and the Denver, Leadville, and Gunnison Railroad.

Four years ago the venerable financier undertook the organization of an air line of railroad from Denver to El Paso, Texas, but his health prevented its final organization.

But it was at an earlier age that Gov. Evans attracted the most widespread attention. In 1861 he strongly advocated the emancipation of the slaves and their enlistment in the Federal ranks. He supplemented to the full extent of his abilities the efforts of Gov. Gilpen to save Colorado for the Union, and the prompt measures taken by the two men did accomplish this result. In 1862 President Lincoln appointed him Governor of Colorado Territory.

When the first attempt to secure Statehood for Colorado was made in the Summer of 1864, Gov. Evans and Henry M. Teller were selected to be United States Senators in the event that the people of the Territory should decide for Statehood. The movement was defeated.

When Colorado took up the question of Statehood in 1865 public opinion had changed in a year, and there was a majority for the proposition of admission to the Union. John Evans and Jerome B. Chaffee were elected to the United States Senate, and went to Washington to urge the passage of the bill of admission. In spite of the persistent opposition of President Johnson, who was acting in conjunction with the anti-State party in Colorado, the bill passed both houses of Congress early in 1866. The President vetoed the bill, and there could not be obtained the requisite two-thirds to overcome his veto. Thus Gov. Evans missed a seat in the Senate. He had meanwhile resigned the Governorship of Colorado at the request of President Johnson, whose animosity toward him found frequent utterances.

JOSEPH STINER DEAD.

His Firm Once Owned Seventy-six Tea Stores in New York and Brooklyn.

Joseph Stiner, who died at his home, in Dobbs Ferry on Friday night, was at one time the largest retail dealer in teas in the world, his firm owning seventy-six large stores in this city and Brooklyn. He was born in Hungary, in 1827, and after graduating at college served in the Austrian Army. He was an officer of that army in the war of 1848, with Italy and France, although he was then but twenty-one years old. His early training as a soldier was marked in his bearing and manner, which to the end of his life were distinctly military.

He came to New York in 1850, and, with his brother Jacob, who had been in the West Indian trade, began the tea business in a small way in Catharine Street. They were in business together more than twenty years, during which time their stores increased from one to seventy-six. They dissolved partnership in 1870, the stores being divided among the two brothers and Philip Stiner, son of Jacob. Joseph Stiner retained nineteen of these establishments, and owned and controlled them to the time of his death. He undertook to establish a wholesale tea business in 1871, but the attempt resulted disastrously and was abandoned after very heavy losses.

Mr. Stiner had not taken an active part in business for some years. He owned and occupied a beautiful villa at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, but more recently removed to Dobbs Ferry, where he had a handsome place. He was President of the Board of Trustees of that village.

His travels in Europe and other parts of the world were extensive. He was an art connoisseur, and owned an unusually fine collection of oil paintings. He also took much interest in high-bred horses and dogs, and his entries won many prizes.

He leaves a widow, two sons, who are in business in this city; one unmarried daughter, two married daughters, and two sisters.

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Langford.

The Rev. Dr. William S. Langford, General Secretary of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, died suddenly late Friday night at Twilight Park, in the Catskills, where he had gone with his family to spend the Summer. The news of his death was received by a private telegram at the Church Missions House, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, yesterday morning, and came as a great shock to his friends in the building, who saw him in apparently perfect health when he left his office there Wednesday for the mountains.

Dr. Langford was one of the most prominent men in the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country, and was known from one end of the land to the other, and in foreign lands as well. For ten years he had been General Secretary of the Board of Missions. Upon his judgment the Bishops of the church had long learned largely to depend, and upon his shoulders, practically, fell the administration of the vast interests of the society, whose missionaries are scattered over the world. In one of these gatherings of the Episcopal Church, one of the Bishops characterized Dr. Langford as "our incomparable Secretary."

Dr. Langford was brought up to a business life, and for a number of years was engaged as a book publisher in Boston. His inclinations were, however, toward the Christian ministry, and he determined to study for holy orders. With that object in view he entered Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, and after his graduation there took the course in theology.

After having had charge of several parishes, he was called to the office of General Secretary of the Missions Board, being annually re-elected by the Board of Managers. He was thus re-elected against his protest at the last meeting, for he wished to resign his burdens in the Missions Board to accept a church pastorate. His asociates, however, would not listen to his withdrawal.

On several occasions Dr. Langford declined the nomination for a missionary Bishopric in foreign lands. After the death of Bishop Arthur Cleveland Coxe, the venerable Bishop of Western New York, Dr. Langford was put forward by his friends as one of the foremost candidates for the vacant dioc

Happenings In and About Brooklyn

VALLEY STREAM INQUIRY

Grand Jury of Queens County Presents a Report but No Indictment.

TALLY-HO DRIVER CENSURED

Evidence Held Insufficient to Lay a Criminal Charge Against the Railroad Company—Gates or Flagmen Demanded at Crossings.

Reporting upon the Valley Stream tally-ho accident, by which five persons were killed and sixteen injured, on Memorial Day, the Grand Jury of Queens County yesterday brought in a presentment censuring the driver of the coach and calling on the authorities to require gates or flagmen to be stationed at all dangerous railway crossings. No indictment was found.

There was a big crowd waiting about the Court House in Long Island City, anxious to learn the result of the Grand Jury's investigation. Judge Dickey received the Grand Jury's report. The following presentment was handed to the Court:

"We find that George Pashley, Lester Roberts, William Gilchrist, Dora Bertsch, and Winslow Lewis came to their death from wounds, bruises, and fractures incidental to the collision between a locomotive of the Long Island Railroad and a coach, upon which deceased were at the time being conveyed.

"It is conceded on all sides that the crossing is a dangerous one; that there is neither flagman nor gate there, and, as to whether or not the electric bell, placed there by the company, was operating at the time, cannot be absolutely determined. The weight of evidence strongly tends to show, however, that it did not. We are informed that the only charge, if any, which could be made against the railroad company, would be a charge of manslaughter in the second degree, arising from the fact that the company was guilty of culpable negligence.

"While there are several witnesses who swear that they did not hear the whistle or bell, there are several others who swear that they did, and both the engineer and fireman swear that the whistle was blown and the bell rung. It appears to us, therefore, that the railroad company had observed the statutory requirements. We cannot say that the company was culpable or criminally negligent.

"We particularly censure the driver of the coach for that want of prudence and foresight which contributed in a very large degree to the catastrophe. We cannot, however, find, upon the evidence, that there was such a degree of negligence as would warrant us in finding a bill of indictment against the driver for manslaughter.

"We recommend and urge upon the local authorities, without further delay, to notify the railroad company of such crossings in this county as are dangerous, and order gates or flagmen at all such crossings, and if the company does not heed these orders, we then urge upon the local authorities to go to the courts and procure orders compelling the company to do so."

A POST ONLY IN THE WAY.

Brooklyn Railroad Officials and Bridge Trustees Agreed on Plans—An Elevated Pillar Interposes.

If no new obstacle presents itself in the negotiations between the Brooklyn elevated and trolley roads which are seeking to cross the bridge, the contracts between the Bridge Trustees and the representatives of the various corporations interested will be signed by Aug. 1. An important change, and one that for a time threatened to cause serious delay in the work has just been made, principally through the efforts of President Uhlman of the Brooklyn Union Railroad Company. It is the elimination of the damage clause in the contracts.

In the early proposition the elevated roads were made responsible for accidents, should any occur, after their cars had been turned over to the bridge officials.

The elevated people argued that, inasmuch as their cars are to be operated by bridge employes upon reaching the bridge platforms, the Trustees should be made responsible. This was finally acceded to, after a long argument. In the case of the trolley companies, the damage clause is retained. So far as is now known, nothing remains to be done before the contracts are signed except to obtain consent to erect a post in Park Row.

PERSONS BITTEN BY DOGS.

Number of Cases Reported from Points on Long Island.

Hattie Baylis, twelve years old, daughter of Daniel L. Baylis of Carver Place, Huntington, L. I., was knocked from her bicycle yesterday and bitten on the arm by a dog belonging to Peter Johnson of Oakwood Avenue.

Dr. H. B. Browning of Smithville Branch was severely bitten on the hand by his large dog.

Mrs. Patrick Breen of Hempstead was attacked by two large dogs, and one of her arms was badly lacerated, her side injured, and her clothing torn in shreds. The dogs belong to Benjamin Searing, a wealthy resident of Garden City.

A pet dog owned by the Rev. Samuel King of Brooklyn went mad in Orient, and three children of Mr. King, who were playing with the animal, narrowly escaped being bitten. The dog was shot.

Burial of Dr. J. F. Talmage.

The funeral of Dr. John Frelinghuysen Talmage took place at 10 o'clock yesterday morning from the family residence, 157 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn. The Rev. Chauncey B. Brewster, rector of Grace Church, officiated at the services. Many prominent Brooklyn people attended, among them being Congressman Hurley, ex-Senator Pierce, John Murray Mitchell, Benjamin J. Silliman, Justice Cullen, James S. Morgan, Samuel E. Sloane, Edward Mitchell, Arthur Hatch, Samuel Boocock, Congressman Philip B. Low, Drs. Beerbauer, Chapman, Stuart, and others. Burial took place at Greenwood.

Father Duffy's Jubilee.

The silver jubilee of Father Duffy, rector of St. Agnes's Church, Brooklyn, will close to-day. Mass will be celebrated at 11 o'clock, after which Cardinal Gibbons, who came on for the express purpose of attending the jubilee, will preach. An elaborate musical programme has been arranged, and will include a chorus of fifty voices and an orchestra of fifteen pieces.

New Rector for St. Brigid's Church.

The Rev. Michael Fitzgerald, rector of St. Brigid's Church, at St. Nicholas Avenue and Linden Street, Brooklyn, was yesterday appointed by Bishop McDonnell of the Diocese of Long Island to the rectorship of St. Peter's Church, at Warren and Hicks Streets, made vacant by the resignation of Father James Canmer, in 1896. Father Canmer left his charge early in the Spring, without giving the Bishop notice, and went to Ireland, sending in his resignation several months later.

Fighting Shy of the Altgeld Meeting.

There seems to be a fair prospect that the majority of machine Democrats in Brooklyn will remain away from the Altgeld meeting at the Academy of Music to-morrow morning, and leave the Popocratic celebration strictly to the Bryan wing of the party. The McLaughlinites are fighting shy of Altgeldism, and will attend celebrations elsewhere.

Nassau Company Lost No Time.

At noon yesterday a permit was granted to the Nassau Trolley Company to put down rails on West Eighth Street, Coney Island. Thirty minutes later 300 men were tearing up the street and laying rails. Cars will be running to-day.

CONEY ISLAND SNAKE STORY.

The Rattler Was Eight Feet Long, So Policeman Daly Says.

While patrolling his beat on King's Highway yesterday Mounted Policeman Daly was attracted by a woman's screams in the Van Sicklen station of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. He found her standing on a box in the station, in one corner of which was a rattlesnake nearly 8 feet long, sounding its rattles. Daly put a bullet through the snake's head.

PLOT AGAINST DR. ENDICOTT.

A Former Servant Says She Was Bribed by Mrs. Endicott to Make False Charges.

The Endicott divorce case, which has been on trial in Plainfield, N. J., cropped up in this city yesterday, in Room K of the Astor House, where Frances A. Ford, who was a servant in the Endicott family, was examined. She had refused to go to New Jersey to testify.

Mrs. Endicott and her husband, Dr. Endicott, whom she accuses of being too attentive to several women of prominent and respected families, occupied opposite corners of the room in which the examination was conducted.

The girl swore that Dr. Endicott's behavior to her had always been proper and gentlemanlike, and that Mrs. Endicott had tried to persuade her to testify to the contrary, offering her $25 in cash and $100 to be paid after the testimony was given. Mrs. Endicott had directed her, she states, to make confessions to several persons implicating the doctor, and had arranged for her a sham suicide, which was to make the story public. This arrangement was partly executed.

The evidence is considered extremely important in the vindication of Dr. Endicott, the defendant.

PRANG'S STANDARD OF COLORS.

A Complete and Harmonious Circle Without a Break.

BOSTON, July 3.—The Globe to-morrow will say:

The great problem of evolving a standard of colors has apparently been solved in a very satisfactory manner by Louis Prang, the lithographer of this city. The Prang standard of colors is extremely simple. It is based on the solar spectrum division of color, which begins with red and passes through the different stages of red orange, orange and yellow orange to yellow, and through the different stages of yellowish green and bluish green to blue, thence through the violet colors back to red again.

On the violet end of the spectrum Mr. Prang has added a few red colors, so that when the band of color which he has taken for a basis is brought together it makes a complete and harmonious circle of color, without the break which exists on the violet end of the solar spectrum.

"CHICK" LAHEY'S QUICK WIT.

His Presence of Mind Did Not Save Him from Arrest.

"Chick" Lahey, whose right name is John Lahey, and age forty years, lives at 517 West Thirty-ninth Street, part of the locality known as Hell's Kitchen. As he was passing Forty-fourth Street and Tenth Avenue yesterday morning, he saw a man in a doorway sleeping. He leaned over the stranger and deftly relieved him of a gold chain and silver watch, and as he straightened up his collar was grasped by Policeman Lomax.

Lahey, who is a known thief, retained his nerve, and tendered the timepiece to the officer, and said, "You had better take care of this; he's drunk, and some one might get it." Lahey had to go to the station house, all the same. The sleeping man was George Green of Abington, Mass. He was married last Wednesday, and is here on his wedding trip.

ACCUSED OF GRAND LARCENY.

The Caretaker of W. Fearing Gill's House Is Arrested.

Miss Florence Place, twenty-eight years old, was arrested Friday night at 330 West Forty-second Street, on a charge of grand larceny. The complainant against her is an agent of a wine house at 39 Broadway. She is accused of getting $97 worth of wines by false pretenses.

Miss Place says that she and her mother were engaged as caretakers of the house at 3 East Eighty-sixth Street by W. Fearing Gill, who was formerly a well-known writer for magazines and newspapers. Mr. Gill married a Miss Edith Gwynne, a sister of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, in 1888.

Mrs. Gill has been for some time in Paris, where she is undergoing medical treatment, and Mr. Gill has been living in Boston. Miss Place says that Mr. Gill discharged her on last Thursday, and that she never ordered the wine she is accused of getting. She will have a hearing this morning in the Harlem Police Court.

CHIEF INSTRUCTS CAPTAINS.

He Tells Them to Enforce the Law and Not Talk.

All the Police Captains were summoned to Headquarters yesterday afternoon by Chief Conlin, who gave them a severe talking to on police business. One of the things which he lectured them on was the excise law. Chief Conlin thinks that the Captains are becoming lax in enforcing the law on Sundays. He told them so and warned them that they would better bestir themselves or he would put some of them on trial.

He also called their attention to the resolution adopted at the last meeting of the Police Board relative to the arrest of women in the streets, and cautioned them to see to it that the members of their commands arrested no women unless they violated the law.

Another thing which the Chief spoke to the Captains about was the resolution that subordinate officers of the police force must not make newspaper or other public statements concerning police or legislative policies in dealing with vice and crime. Chief Conlin told them not to talk too much, but to enforce the law.

The Chief further spoke to the commanders about their weekly reports of suspicious places in their precincts. Under the board's resolution the Captains must now report every place suspected to be a gambling house, poolroom, policy shop, and all disorderly houses or places where any law is violated. The Chief told them that these reports must contain all the information relative to such places in their precincts, and that they must do their best to suppress these resorts. He impressed upon the Captains the necessity of looking sharply after the Raines law hotels, many of which, according to Police Commissioner Moss, have become disorderly houses.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

PIEL BROS., EAST NEW YORK BREWERY.
ESTABLISHED 1883.
REAL GERMAN LAGER BEER.
Made of *Finest Hops and Barley-Malt Exclusively* and
Free from Chemicals Whatever,
consequently
PURE, WHOLESOME, DELICIOUS.
The Best Beverage for Healthy and Sick.
Light, $1.25 | 24 Bottles Delivered
Dark, $1.50. | Throughout New York and Brooklyn.
Connected with Brewery:
Hotel—Unique. Comfortable Barroom—Two Delightful Beer Halls—Restaurant.
Warm and Cold Dishes at Moderate Prices.
A Respectable, Unrivaled Place of RECREATION AND FAMILY RESORT
After the Original German Mode.
BROOKLYN, Liberty & Sheffield Avs.
Union L.—Alabama Av. Sta. Kings Co. L.—Atlantic Av. Sta. Rapid Trans.—Howard House Sta. and Trolley Cars.

SLOANE BEQUEST TO YALE.

Justice Ingraham's Opinion as to the Transfer Tax After Remarriage of the Widow.

Thomas C. Sloane, who died in this city about seven years ago, by his will gave his executors $400,000 in trust, the income to go to his wife during her life, or until her remarriage, and upon her death or her remarriage $200,000 of this sum was given to Yale College. After the testator's death, in proceedings to impose a transfer tax on the bequest to Yale College, it was decided that the amount of the tax was not then determinable.

The widow of the testator, who when he died was thirty-seven years old, received the income of this sum until her remarriage, on April 16, 1896. After the remarriage, in proceedings to have the value of the estate which was subject to taxation assessed, it was fixed by the appraiser at the whole amount payable to the legatees. An order of the Surrogate setting aside the appraiser's decision, and sending the proceedings back to make a new report by deducting from the principal fund the value of the particular estate of the widow for the term of five years and ten months during which the widowhood existed, has just been affirmed by the Appellate Division. Justice Ingraham, who gives the opinion, says:

"Had the trust estate been determined upon the death of the widow, its duration could have been ascertained by accepting the average period of human life for a person of her age as the period during which the trust estate would continue, and while this might not be accurate in a particular case, the average has been so clearly ascertained, that in the long run no injustice is done. There is manifestly no such average that can be predicated upon the period which is to determine by the remarriage of the widow, and there was no rule under the laws that then existed, by which the duration of the trust could be determined.

"The valuation of a bequest to Yale College, having been postponed until the subsequent events could enable the Surrogate accurately to determine the value of the bequest, and by the remarriage of the testator's widow, on April 16, 1896, the exact duration of the trust having been determined, it is now possible, by a very simple method of computation, to ascertain the exact value of the legacy, which, upon the death of the testator, vested in Yale College, and this the Surrogate did when he directed the appraisement upon such property in the order appealed from. We think the Surrogate was right."

UP AT THE STATE CAMP.

The Twelfth Regiment Returns to New York, and the Seventy-first Takes Its Place.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Twelfth Regiment and the Tenth Battalion turned the State Camp at Peekskill over to the Seventy-first Regiment and three independent companies from the interior of the State. It was an impressive and interesting ceremony.

The two battalions of the Twelfth, drawn up in company front, stood at present arms along the eastern edge of the western parade ground, straight and immovable as statutes. From the valley came the sound of martial music, and soon around the last turn came the incoming soldiers, Col. F. V. Greene in command. They marched down the glittering line over to the east parade, and no sooner was the last man past than a bugle call rang out and to the fife music of "The Girl I Left Behind Me," the Twelfth descended the winding road and climbed on to the two sections of the special that brought them to the city. They reached here about 5 o'clock in good spirits.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast arrived in camp yesterday and relieved Col. Butt of the command of the post. Capt. Stephen F. Hart, Regimental Adjutant of the Twenty-second, who has been acting as Post Adjutant this week vice Major Stacpole, who commanded the Tenth Battalion, received the Seventy-first at the station at Roa Hook. Provision was made for 750 men, and afterward Capt. Hart said there were about 700 men in the Seventy-first and 180 in the three separate companies.

Dress parade last evening was commanded by Col. Greene, and the showing made by the men was much commended.

F. COGHILL'S BLACK SATCHEL.

A Story About His Wealth Denied by His Clerk.

The name "F. Coghill" has appeared on the window of a small toy shop at 42 Bowery for a score of years. Mr. Coghill did a modest jobbing business there up to the time of his death. The only members of his family were himself, his aged mother, and his clerk, Miss Cohen.

Mr. Coghill died on June 16 of heart failure, but his little shop was opened as usual, and Miss Cohen was there day and night. A story got into circulation that the deceased Coghill's effects had proved to be very valuable. It was said that Mrs. Coghill and Miss Cohen had found nearly $10,000 in coin and bank bills in an old black satchel which for years had laid under the bed in which the shopkeeper slept. This money, according to the neighbors, and finally published by a morning paper, was taken down town to the office of a trust company and deposited. The exact amount deposited was stated at $9,964.50. Miss Cohen was asked so many questions about Coghill's hoard that she lost patience.

"There is not a word of truth in the report," she said last evening. "There was no money found in any old black satchel or anywhere else. The only thing that is true is that I was left in charge of everything, and I am not going to talk about it."

E. J. RATCLIFFE SURRENDERS.

The Actor, Wanted in New York, Will Fight the Case in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 3.—E. J. Ratcliffe, the actor, who is wanted in New York under an indictment charging him with assaulting his wife, surrendered to the Sheriff today. He made application before Judge Goggin for a writ of habeas corpus, and was released on $5,000 bail. He asked for a continuance until after his police court trial Tuesday. His attorney said he had kept his client in hiding while he prepared a habeas corpus petition.

Ratcliffe alleged that the Governor's warrant upon which he was arrested does not state that an indictment has been found against him in New York, and further that the prosecution in New York is the result of personal malice and a desire to blackmail him.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

PITTSBURG, July 3.—Three boilers at the salt works of Haller, Beck & Co., in Allegheny, exploded at about 8 o'clock this morning. Two men—Andy Pflenger and George Krouse—were killed and one was badly injured.

CINCINNATI, July 3.—Clarence G. Baldwin, known in baseball circles as "Kid" Baldwin, was to-day committed to Longview Insance Asylum by Judge Ferris of the Probate Court. Baldwin was catcher for the Cincinnati Club from 1890 to 1894.

AMITE CITY, La., July 3.—Samuel C. Hyde was found on the roadside near Arecola this morning. He was on his way to Amite City when waylaid, shot, and, it is believed, was instantly killed. Mr. Hyde frequently said that he had many desperate enemies who would shoot him from ambush.

ALBION, N. Y., July 3.—Two children of George Smith—George, aged six, and Maud, aged thirteen—were drowned in the millpond in the east of the village yesterday. George fell over the bank or wall into the water, sixteen feet deep. Maud, seeing him struggling in the water, jumped to his rescue and both were lost.

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., July 3.—Col. Snyder, Nineteenth United States Infantry, stationed at Detroit, has been here a couple of days under orders from the War Department inspecting the historic Fort Mackinac and making an estimate of what it will cost to renovate the fort and buildings to fit them for occupancy again by troops.

MATAWAN, N. J., July 3.—Mrs. Mary Johnson, a widow, about forty-five years of age, was killed by a train on the New York and Long Branch Railroad this afternoon about half a mile from the Matawan station. She was on her way to visit friends. Mrs. Johnson was the daughter of the late Capt. John N. Disbrow of this place, and was well known.

PITTSBURG, July 3.—Mrs. John B. Taylor, wife of the General Manager of the Wayne Iron and Steel Company of this city, committed suicide at the residence of her mother at McKeesport, Penn., this morning by shooting herself through the heart. Mrs. Taylor was a young woman, and had been married but three years. She had been suffering from nervous prostration.

NEW ARMORY IN CAMDEN.

The Finest Regimental Structure in New Jersey to be Opened Today with Religious and Patriotic Exercises.

With exercises of a religious and patriotic character, the new armory of the Sixth New Jersey Regiment, in Camden, will be opened to-day. The Rev. J. Madison Hare of Burlington, Chaplain of the regiment, will have charge of the dedicatory programme. The pastors of all of the Camden churches are expected to be present, and a combination of church choirs, supplemented by a large chorus of school children, will render patriotic songs. Addresses are to be made by a number of ministers and others.

This new armory is the third of the National Guard armories erected by the State, and the members of the State Military Board concede that it is the best one yet built. A still more costly armory is to be erected in Newark. The Camden armory was completed within the State appropriation of $148,000. The ground on which the building stands was purchased by the County of Camden at a cost of $16,000, and the State Legislature has made appropriations for the permanent furnishings of the building, so that the total cost will be about $175,000.

The Sixth Regiment's new home is built of brick, with a granite base and coping and brownstone trimmings. The administration building is three stories in height and opens upon a lofty and almost square drill shed. This shed is 160 by 186 feet in dimensions. The lanterned roof is supported by twenty heavy steel trusses, each truss being anchored in a massive pyramid of brick and concrete down in the basement of the building. A gallery capable of holding 2,000 persons extends around the four sides of the drill shed. The entire structure is lighted by electricity.

In designing all of the State armories the New Jersey Military Board had in view the probable necessity of defending them against a mob, and they are made, as far as is possible, forts as well as armories. Around the sides of the drill shed at the top of the heavy brick walls runs a parapet, shielded by an extension of the walls capped with granite. Semicircular towers at the corners command the façade of the walls, while at frequent intervals there are loop and port holes which give a range for rifle fire that would keep a mob from gathering around the building. Sentries can be stationed on the parapet, commanding a wide range of view, without exposing themselves.

There is an improved rifle range 186 feet long in the basement of the armory. The marksman fires through an opening, and after his bullet pierces the target it is deflected by an ingenious steel shield which curves it around into a receptacle shaped somewhat like a conch shell. The powder smoke will be drawn away through a wide ventilating duct by means of an electric exhaust fan. The targets are to be illuminated by electricity. Adjoining the rifle range is a double bowling alley 80 feet long. The assembly room and officers' quarters on the second floor are finished in polished hard wood.

It is expected that the regiment will move into the new armory within the next few weeks. Col. William H. Cooper, commanding the regiment, will have charge of the building.

THEIR WELL-KEPT SECRET.

Mr. and Mrs. James C. Green's Marriage Two Years Ago Has Just Been Announced.

A letter box in the hallway of the apartment house at 647 Jersey Avenue, Jersey City, which until yesterday displayed the name of Chichester, now bears the additional name of Green. This, added to a belated notice in one of yesterday morning's newspapers announcing the marriage on March 27, 1895, of Caroline St. John Chichester of Jersey City to James C. Green of Brooklyn, created considerable surprise, both among the residents of Jersey Avenue, as well as in the school circles of Jersey City.

Until two weeks ago Miss Chichester, now Mrs. Green, was a well-known teacher in the public schools of Jersey City, and Mr. Green was an unknown quantity to her friends and associates. Now both enjoy an almost equal share of local prominence. Nearly three years ago the couple met and fell in love. Mr. Green was an importer of crude drugs, having his business in Brooklyn, and Miss Chichester was teaching in Jersey City. They did not wish to abandon their vocations just then. They married, but kept it a profound secret, resolving to make it public when the proper time came. Mrs. Green continued to live with her widowed mother, whom she kept in ignorance of the marriage.

A year ago it was resolved to make the marriage public, but Mrs. Chichester became ill, and her daughter would not leave her bedside. So the announcement was postponed until now.

Mrs. Green has resigned her position, Mr. Green has removed his business to Jersey City, and the home of Mrs. Chichester, at 647 Jersey Avenue, has another tenant for an indefinite period.

THE BURGLAR LOST PATIENCE.

When Mrs. Levine Screamed He Struck Her on the Head with a Jimmy.

The erratic ideas of Mrs. Rosie Levine of 102 Delancey Street regarding the conduct of negotiations with burglars spoiled a very promising transaction early yesterday morning.

Mrs. Levine is a widow with a grown son and a child four years old, and owns three tenements, in one of which she lives, occupying rooms on the second floor. When she was roused an hour after midnight she saw the shadow of a man through a glass door. She promptly ran to him and shrieked: "Take everything I've got, but don't kill me and the baby."

The burglar said this was a fair proposition, and he was willing to accept it, but that it was not considered correct etiquette to make business deals with burglars in tones which could be heard around the block. Therefore he urged Mrs. Levine to close her mouth and hand over what she had to surrender.

Mrs. Levine was excited, however, and continued to scream her chattel mortgage at the top of her voice. Therefore the burglar lost patience and hit her on the head with his jimmy and left. When her relatives and neighbors and two policemen rushed in she was bleeding freely from the wound made by the intruder, but her voice was in good working order, and she was yet urging the burglar to take the entire outfit, but to spare her and the baby.

Entrance had been gained through a window with a ladder. It is supposed that the burglar knew that Mrs. Levine had collected $300 for rents. She had spent it all but $5 in paying a mortgage. Probably the burglar did not know that. He was evidently in a hurry, as he left a pair of russet shoes at the foot of the ladder.

Cable Car Struck a Cab.

Lexington Avenue Cable Car No. 682 struck a cab, in which were Frederick Conner and Madge Sumner, at the corner of Thirty-second Street and Lexington Avenue, yesterday afternoon. The driver of the cab, William Nagle, was thrown from his seat and the occupants of the cab spilled out on the street. The three were hurt, but not severely.

Railroad Men and Matters.

Charles F. Smurr, General Freight Agent of the Southern Pacific Company for the Pacific System and Lines in Oregon, is now Freight Traffic Manager of the system. Assistant Freight Agent Sproul succeeds Mr. Smurr.

Roswell Miller, President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, is rapidly nearing complete restoration to health, and will not resign, so the rumor that he is to be succeeded by Edwin W. Winter, President of the Northern Pacific Railroad, is disposed of.

Another rumor was current yesterday in regard to the Presidency of the Northern Pacific Railroad, now held by Edwin W. Winter until his successor be appointed. It is that it was offered to General Manager Albert J. Earling of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and that he declined it. There is reason to believe that Col. Daniel S. Lamont, ex-Secretary of War, will not again be considered as likely to succeed Mr. Winter.

An order for ten ten-wheel passenger locomotives has been given by the Mexican Central Railway Company to the Rogers Locomotive Works. Each is to have 19 by 24 inch cylinders. Another order to the same company by the Mexican Central is for ten consolidation locomotives, with 21 by 16 inch cylinders.

PRIZES FOR SCULPTORS.

Cash Offered for Two Best Designs for a Sun Dial.

The National Sculpture Society offers prizes of $500 and $250, respectively, for the best and second best designs for a sun dial, to be competed for under the society's direction, the designs to be displayed at the society's exhibition in 1898, and the award to be made at that time. The competition will be open to sculptors only. The dial is to be for the open air, and there is no restriction on the cost. Models which do not win prizes will be returned to their owners.

The models to which prizes are awarded will become the property of T. Kelly of this city, through whose generosity the prizes are offered, but he will not have them reproduced except by the sculptors designing them.

Designs must be submitted in plaster models, uncolored, executed on a scale of three inches to the foot, to the Secretary of the society, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, this city, during the months of January and February, 1898.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

Commander Charles Belknap is ordered to the Naval Academy.

Commander F. Symonds is ordered to examination for promotion.

Commander Z. L. Tanner is ordered to duty on the Retiring Board.

Lieut. A. W. Dodd is detached from the Thetis and ordered to the Monadnock.

Lieut. H. George is detached from the Thetis and ordered to the Independence.

Paymaster S. Rand is ordered to take charge of the Naval Pay Office, Washington.

Capt. N. Ludlow is detached from the Retiring Board and ordered to command the Terror.

Capt. P. F. Harrington is detached from the Terror and ordered to command the Puritan.

Passed Assistant Surgeon S. S. White is ordered from the Thetis to the Pinta at Sitka, Alaska.

Commander U. Sebree is detached from command of the Thetis and ordered to duty with the Wheeling.

Lieut. C. A. Clarke is detached from the Thetis and ordered to the Adams on her arrival at Mare Island.

Assistant Paymaster J. Irwin is detached from the Thetis. He will settle accounts and get ready for sea.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. R. Alfred is detached from the Pinta and ordered home with two months' leave.

Pay Director F. C. Cosby is relieved of charge of the Naval Pay Office, Washington, and placed on the Inspection Board.

Appointed Computor of Accounts.

Eberhard J. Wulff has been appointed a computer of accounts in the office of the Corporation Counsel, at a salary of $900 a year.

BOARDERS' WANTED.

21ST ST, 49 EAST, Near Fifth Avenue Hotel.—One elegant large and single room; southern exposure; nominal price till September; exceptional table; references exchanged.

34TH ST., 27 WEST.—Handsome, cool rooms; excellent board; Summer rates; transients accommodated.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

33D ST., 30 EAST.—Large middle and back parlor; also double room; every convenience; permanent only; references.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

NEW YORK, 30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH STREET.
THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL FOR BOARDING AND DAY PUPILS.
Kindergarten, Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Departments.
Separate College-Preparatory Course.
Art Department. Studio in Building.

DWIGHT SCHOOL, 15 West 43d St.
Near Fifth Av.—Eighteenth year begins September 29. Small classes. Chemical and physical laboratories. Gymnasium. Annual Catalogue on application to Principal ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale.)

THE RUEL SCHOOL.
TWELFTH YEAR BEGINS OCTOBER SIXTH. Primary, Academic, and College Preparatory Courses. Limited number of resident pupils.
MISS ELEANOR BOESE, Principal, 26 East 56th Street.

MARY B. WHITON, A. B., AND LOIS A. BANGS.
ACADEMIC CLASSES FOR GIRLS.
English and Classical School. Certificates accepted by Smith, Vassar, and Wellesley. Primary department. Resident pupils . . 43 West 47th St.

BERKELEY SCHOOL, 20 West 44th St.
Attention is invited to the unusual advantages for boarding pupils offered by the Oval Cottages. Particulars will be sent upon application to J. CLARK READ, Registrar.

THE MISSES WREAKS, 12 EAST 73D STREET.
Thoroughly Graded School for Girls. Kindergarten under Mrs. F. Schwedler Barnes.

MISS CHISHOLM.
School for Girls, Oct. 5. Primary, Advanced, College-Preparatory Classes, Kindergarten. Resident Pupils. 15 East 65th Street.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT of THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS, 669 Madison Av. Tuition, $200. Percival Chubb, Principal.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Square, (1122 Broadway.) Special courses during Summer at reduced rates.

LANGUAGES.
CORTINA METHOD. Send for circular. CORTINA'S ACADEMY, 44 W. 34th St.

REV. DR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. GARDNER'S School for Girls. 607 Fifth Avenue.

GERMAN AND LATIN thoroughly taught; moderate terms. Prof. Heidemann, 96 E. 10th St.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

NEW YORK COLLEGE OF MUSIC
128 and 130 East 58th Street.
ALEXANDER LAMBERT, DIRECTOR.
Terms from $15 upward per quarter. Pupils can enter at any time.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

ALL GRADUATES PLACED.
Metropolitan School of Isaac Pitman SHORTHAND, 156 5th Av. Principles taught in six weeks.

ALL EARN MONEY learning Stenography & Typewriting at Ver-mil-ye's, 810 Broadway, N.Y.

INSTRUCTION—MISCELLANEOUS.

ELOCUTION, PLATFORM, AND PULPIT ORATORY. Acting. Thorough, practical instruction. Moderate terms. Engagements procured. Twenty years' experience. Circulars.
GARRETT W. OWENS, 317 West 19th St.

5TH AVE. SWIMMING SCHOOL.—Pool 35x60; ladies and gentlemen; every night, 4 E. 45th St.

EUROPEAN STUDY AND TRAVEL.

THE MISSES GRINNELL, formerly 22 East 54th St., will leave New York October first, for eight months' residence in France and Germany. They will chaperon young ladies who desire to study. Three months' supplementary travel. Address 8 EAST 47TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRIST CHURCH, BOULEVARD, CORNER 71st St., Rev. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning service at 11 o'clock; evening prayer, 5 o'clock. Open all Summer.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., W. M. F. BARNARD, Supt.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

SAVINGS BANKS.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK,
2,279 and 2,281 3d Av., cor. 124th St.
The trustees direct that the usual semi-annual dividend be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, at the rate of FOUR per cent. per annum, on all sums from $5.00 to $1,000, and THREE per cent. on the excess to $3,000, payable on or after July 19. Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.
CHARLES B. TOOKER, President.
L. HOMER HART, Secretary. June 8, 1897.

EXCURSIONS.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Trains leave FOOT EAST 34TH ST., To-day, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 10:10 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.
Trains leave WHITEHALL ST., To-day, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:30, 3:10, 3:30, 4:10, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:10, 6:40, 7:10, 7:30, 8:10, 8:30, 9:10, 10:10 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 45 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave 34TH ST., N. Y., To-day, 7:00, 8:20, 9:20, 10:10, 10:40, 11:10, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:50, 1:15, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 5:00, 6:00, 6:20, 6:50, 7:15, 7:45, 8:00, 8:30, 8:50, 9:20, 10:15 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND.
CULVER ROUTE.
Trains leave foot WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, To-day, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:10, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:30, 3:10, 3:30, 4:10, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:10, 6:40, 7:10, 7:30, 8:10, 8:30, 9:10, 9:40, 10:10 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

LONG BEACH.
Leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., daily, 6:00, 7:50, 10:00, 10:50 A. M., 1:20, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:20, 5:50, 6:50 10:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30, 8:50, 11:00 A. M., 1:20, 3:00, 3:40, 6:20, 7:20, 8:50, 10:20 P. M.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.
MONDAY, JULY 5.
ERIE SHOHOLA GLEN ROUND TRIP $1.
In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River, 1,000 feet above the sea.
First express train leaves West 23d St. 8:55 A. M.; Chambers St. 9:00 A. M.; Jersey City 9:15 A. M.
Second express train leaves West 23d St. 9:25 A. M.; Chambers St. 9:30 A. M.; Jersey City 9:45 A. M. Returning, leave Shohola 5:15 P. M. and 6 P. M.
GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS
ROUND TRIP 75 CENTS.
Special express train leaves West 23d St. 9:40 A. M.; Chambers St. 9:45 A. M.; Jersey City 10:00 A. M. Returning, leave Glens 6 P. M.

"THE WORLD-FAMOUS PLEASURE GROUNDS,"
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage. rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt St. Piers, 8.45, 10, 11 A. M.; 12 M.; 1.20, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9.0', 10.20, 11.20 A. M.; 12.20, 1.20 2.30, 3.20 P.M., East 23d St., 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LSAVE GLEN ISLAND, 11 A. M. for 23d st. and Cortlandt St., 12 M., 1.00 P. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 2, 5, 6, 7, 8 P. M., for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Includes Admission to all Attractions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier....9 "
Returning, due in New York at 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS
Tickets to Poughkeepsie by Boat, arriving there 1:15 P. M., returning by any Hudson River or West Shore Train up to midnight of day of issue.
Grand
INDEPENDENCE DAY
Excursion, July 5, on above time table.

ANOTHER SPECIAL EXCURSION.
Manch Chunk, Glen Onoko, and Switchback,
MONDAY, JULY 5TH.
Lehigh Valley System.
SPECIAL TRAIN. LUNCH CAR ATTACHED.
ROUND $2.25 TRIP.
Tickets for Switchback can be purchased on the train for fifty cents extra.
Trains from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St., 8:20 A. M.; from W. 23d St., Penn. R. R., at 7:55 A. M.; Brooklyn

TAMMANY FOURTH OF JULY

Letters to be Read from ex-President Cleveland and William J. Bryan.

SPEAKERS FROM WASHINGTON

Silver Question Likely to be Avoided and Leaders Wait with Curiosity to Compare the Meeting with Altgeld's in Brooklyn.

The Tammany Society's celebration of the Fourth of July to-morrow is likely to produce a variety of Democratic opinion. As already told in THE NEW YORK TIMES, gold as well as silver Democrats have been invited, and there will be plenty of speakers on hand, with more or less divergent views.

Prominent Democrats on both sides of the financial question have written letters, but it is understood that very little heavy discussion of the money question has been indulged in by them. Ex-President Cleveland's letter is said to be very brief. William J. Bryan's letter is longer, but probably will not fill more than a third of a column of space. Perry Belmont and several others have also sent letters.

Grand Sachem Feitner will preside, Civil Justice Lynn will read the Declaration of Independence, and the Tammany Glee Club will sing patriotic songs. The letters will be read by John B. McGoldrick.

The delegation of Congressmen who are to attend the celebration will reach this city to-morrow afternoon. They will stay at the Hoffman House. Col. George B. McClellan and other New York City Congressmen will look after the comfort of the visitors. Col. Mclellan will escort them from Washington. The delegation will include Congressman James D. Richardson of Tennessee, who presided at the Chicago Convention, and Congressman Henry St. George Tucker of Virginia. They will deliver the "Long Talks."

The list of the "Short Talkers" remains as it has already been printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES. After the celebration the visitors will be entertained at luncheon at the Hoffman House, and will probably be taken for a sail down the bay.

No Fire Water or Luncheon.

The once famous "spring" in the basement of the wigwam will be as dry this year as it was last. No "fire water" will be served, nor will the luncheon that was formerly a feature of the Tammany celebration be provided there. There are two reasons why the old custom of freely distributing eatables and drinkables in the basement has been abandoned. The first is that much hard feeling was formerly engendered among members and visitors who could not get in to the luncheon on account of the crowds, and the second is consideration of economy.

Some of the Assembly Districts are making arrangements to send delegations to the celebration. The members of the General Committee of the Thirty-third Assembly District have been notified to assemble at their headquarters, 206 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. They will proceed to Tammany Hall in a body.

The question that is bothering the Tammany politicians is, "What effect will the speeches to be made and the letters to be read at to-morrow's meeting have on the municipal campaign?"

Altgeld's Brooklyn Meeting.

Ex-Gov. Altgeld of Illinois is to speak in Brooklyn, at the Academy of Music, and his utterances are awaited with great curiosity.

Some of the members of the Progressive Democratic League of this city are booming the meeting to be held in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, to-morrow, in opposition to the meeting of the Tammany Society.

The following was posted upon the wall of the New York League's headquarters, in the Bartholdi Hotel, yesterday:

July 5, 1897.

A Democrat will speak at the Brooklyn Academy of Music for the Democratic League of Kings County.

? ? ? ? ? ?

Will speak at Tammany Hall.
Watch for the crowd.
Watch its enthusiasm.
See at what place they develop.

Some of the New York Leagues will attend the Brooklyn meeting.

INDEPENDENCE DAY TRIPS.

Excursion to New Haven—Mary Powell's Trip to West Point.

A special outing trip has been arranged by the managers of the New Haven Line of steamers for to-morrow. The Richard Peck will leave Pier 25 East River at 9:30 o'clock to-morrow morning, arriving in New Haven at 1:45 o'clock P. M. For the return trip the steamer C. H. Northam will leave New Haven at 3 o'clock P. M., with the expectation of landing passengers in New York at 7:30 o'clock the same evening.

Passengers who desire to remain in New Haven all of the afternoon and evening of Monday can take the steamer Richard Peck on its return trip, at 12:30 o'clock midnight, arriving in New York at 5 A. M. Tuesday. The fare for the round trip, good to return on either steamer, is $1. Music will be furnished by Eben's Seventy-first Regiment Band.

The Hudson River steamer Mary Powell will leave West Twenty-second Street at 2 o'clock P. M. Monday afternoon, arriving at West Point at 4:30 P. M. Passengers will have ample time to visit the Government buildings, witness the dress parade, and return to New York on any of the evening trips over the West Shore Railroad.

Excursions to Manhattan Beach and Rockaway Beach have been arranged by the Long Island Railroad for to-day and to-morrow. Boats will leave the foot of East Thirty-fourth Street for Long Island City to connect with trains almost every hour, and boats will leave Whitehall Street to connect with trains at Bay Ridge hourly in the forenoons and half hourly in the afternoons. The price of an excursion ticket to Manhattan Beach is 45 cents.

Allen Street Memorial Church.

Patriotic services will be held to-night in the Allen Street Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, on Rivington Street. A chorus choir and a brass band will add to the general enjoyment.

Brooklyn's "Block" Celebration.

Residents of the block on Decatur Street, Brooklyn, which lies between Howard and Ralph Avenues, will honor Independence Day to-morrow, as in former years, by holding their "block" celebration.

From 8 to 10 P. M. the neighborhood will listen to the noise of fireworks and the strains of patriotic music. Habernicht's Military Band will be on hand all the evening. The houses are to be handsomely decorated, and every detail looking to a proper celebration of the Fourth is being attended to by a committee, of which E. H. Darville is Chairman and E. E. Saunders Secretary.

TRACING NELSON'S ASSAILANT.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The police are convinced that both Charles B. Nelson, formerly of Cadillac, Mich., the bicyclist who was shot in Washington Park Thursday night, and his companion, Mrs. Margaret Staples, know who the assailant was, notwithstanding the fact that Nelson has made an ante-mortem statement to the contrary. Nelson swore that Mrs. Staples did not shoot him, but the police are not satisfied with this. Mrs. Staples, according to her own admission, is a morphine user, and her conflicting stories may be attributable to this. To-day she told the police that one evening two weeks ago, as she was riding her bicycle in Washington Park near where Nelson was shot, a tall man approached her and tried to persuade her to talk to him. She says she threatened to call a policeman unless he let her alone. The man, who, she says, was almost as dark as a negro, then rode away, saying he would get even with her. The physicians attending Nelson have given up all hope of his recovery.

At the Chicago Hospital this afternoon Mrs. Staples begged Nelson to tell the crowd of policemen, doctors, and nurses who surrounded his cot who it was that shot him.

Both Nelson and Mrs. Staples were crying as she pleaded with him, but all the patient could say was that he did not know who shot him.

IT CERTAINLY WAS HOT.

The Half Holiday Was a Boon—Excursion Boats and Suburban Lines Kept Busy.

That Saturday is a half-holiday proved a godsend yesterday to tens of thousands of New Yorkers, and that to-day is one of rest and to-morrow a holiday will be esteemed equally a boon. With a trifle less humidity in the air than on Friday, the temperature remained at a high point, and New Yorkers suffered from the intolerable heat.

The thermometer registered 68 degrees at 8 A. M. It had climbed up to 83 degrees at 2:20 P. M. The humidity remained nearly stationary, at 72 per cent., during the early portion of the day, but for a time in the afternoon it ran up to 90. A change in the direction of the wind from the northeast to the south brought some relief in the evening, but it was with the predicted prospect of a renewal of the torrid onslaught to-day and to-morrow.

The heat is but the forerunner, Weather Official Dunn says, of a hot wave advancing from the far West, where it has done incalculable injury.

New York was better prepared for it yesterday than on the preceding day, and wore its lightest attire. Then it hurried through with its half day's work and escaped from itself. From the crowds on ferry boats, excursion boats, and the lines of boats plying between the city and suburban resorts, it seemed as though a goodly proportion of the population was deserting the streets and buildings that had become as ovens.

Many, of course, were off for the Fourth, and they carried bundles of noise-making devices with them. Peddlers of the same articles cried out their goods, nothing daunted, apparently, by the mercury, which in street thermometers far exceeded the record made at the Weather Bureau, running up as high as 87°.

The weather throughout the country generally was fair, with slight showery interruptions, but no settled rains, and it was hot all over east of the Rocky Mountains. The highest temperature was at Jupiter, Fla., and at St. Louis, in both of which places it reached 84°. San Francisco was fortunate with only 48°.

At the Hundred Mark in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 3.—An even hundred degrees in the shade is what Observer Frank Burke read on his thermometer at 12:30 this afternoon. Ten minutes later it had dropped to 99°, where it remained for an hour, a gradual drop following. This breaks all records for years. There have been a dozen or more prostrations, but so far none has resulted fatally. Horses and mules fall on the streets, and twenty or more have been killed during the last twenty-four hours by the excessive heat.

Four Sunstrokes in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Four cases of sunstroke, one fatal, were reported to-day. The death was that of an unknown man in a cheap lodging house. The temperature this afternoon reached 94°.

Aged Couple Killed by Heat.

AURORA, Ill., July 3.—Robert Hillock, Sr., and his wife were found dead in their home in this city to-day. The body of Mr. Hillock lay on the floor, and that of his wife on the bed. Each was eighty years of age. It is believed the dual fatality was caused by the intense heat.

Heat Drove Him to Suicide.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—Because he could not sleep owing to the heat, William Marzalof, one of four grown brothers who live together in a comfortable home at 1,023 Morrison Street, killed himself last night. His body was found hanging in the cellar to-day.

Heat Kills Horses in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 3.—At noon to-day the thermometer here recorded 98° in the shade. There were fifteen sunstrokes reported. Several horses dropped dead in the street.

Heat Fatalities in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, July 3.—Two deaths and a number of prostrations from heat were reported to-day. This was the hottest day of the year, the thermometer registering 91 3-10° at noon.

TO CONFER WITH MR. PLATT.

Gathering of the Sunday Clans Will Be Held at the Oriental, Manhattan Beach.

Senator Thomas C. Platt will hold a session of his Sunday school class at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, to-day. There will not be as large an attendance as at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, when the Legislature was in session, but several of the local Republican leaders and perhaps a few from up the State will attend.

Some of the politicians expected to see Senator Platt at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, but they were disappointed. Word came to the hotel that Senator Platt and Mrs. Platt tarted at once for the Oriental upon their arrival in this city. They have given up their quarters at the Arlington in Washington for the Summer, and will spend the season at the Oriental.

President Quigg of the Republican County Committee went down to the Oriental yesterday afternoon to stay until Tuesday. He will go over the plans for the municipal campaign with Senator Platt.

TRAGEDY IN BROOKLYN.

Theodore Krause Attacks His Wife and Wounds Himself Fatally with a Razor.

Theodore Krause, who works in a wall-paper factory in Bergen Street, and lived in a flat at 783 Union Street, Brooklyn, cut his throat with a razor last night, and died in a few minutes. He had first attempted to kill his wife with the same weapon.

Krause reached home soon after 8 o'clock, slightly intoxicated. He and his wife, whose name is Agnes, quarreled, but she prepared supper and called him to eat it. Krause sat at the table a short time, and renewed the quarrel. He suddenly went into another room, and after a moment returned with a razor, with which he attacked his wife. She evaded the blow he aimed at her throat, receiving only a slight scratch.

Another attempt resulted in the thumb and little finger of her left hand being badly cut as she warded the blow off. The couple had three children, two girls and a boy, the oldest ten and the youngest five years old. The children ran in and attempted to separate their father and mother. Mrs. Krause fought her husband to the door of the flat, which is on the ground floor.

Krause went out on the front stoop, drew the razor across his throat, and ran along the sidewalk toward Fifth Avenue, the blood pouring from his wound and leaving a wide trail. When he had gone 200 feet he turned into a vacant lot and fell dead. The street was crowded with children playing, who were much terrified when Krause ran by them.

Dr. Victor E. Robertson, who lives two doors east of 783, saw Krause and followed him, but, finding him dead, returned and gave the wounded woman the attention she needed. The body of the suicide was removed to the Tenth Precinct Police Station in a patrol wagon.

JEALOUSY LED TO SHOOTING.

Giuseppe Buoncoa Perhaps Fatally Wounded by an Angry Husband.

Giuseppe Buoncoa of 43 Oak Street was perhaps fatally shot by Dominico Cardarelli at Bleecker Street and Eighth Avenue, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

Both men are pushcart peddlers, and the shooting is the outcome of jealousy. Cardarelli's wife, it is said, looked with favor on Buoncoa, and when Cardarelli learned of it he lay in wait for Buoncoa at the corner mentioned. When Buoncoa and his pushcart came along Cardarelli stepped out into the street and a quarrel began. From words they came to blows, and suddenly Cardarelli drew a revolver and fired upward into Buoncoa's face, the bullet finding lodgment in the back of the man's head.

Cardarelli made a second but unsuccessful effort to fire another shot, and then he fled, pursued by a crowd. He was caught after a run of two blocks.

Williamsbridge Fowl Abattoir.

One of the landmarks of Williamsburg, the old Ely distillery, at 173 Kent Avenue, has been transformed into a slaughter house, to be used for the butchering of fowl. The building was open to the general public for inspection yesterday. It is equipped with all modern improvements for cleanliness, and was erected under the supervision of the Board of Health. It is the only one of its kind in Brooklyn.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Richfield Springs.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.

TWENTY-THIRD SEASON.

SPRING HOUSE AND BATHS.

OPEN JUNE 19 TO OCTOBER.

T. R. PROCTOR.

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ST. JAMES HOTEL, (In Earlington Park.)
EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATIONS AT MODERATE RATES.

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ELEGANT AND THOROUGHLY MODERN.
Largest and Best Appointed Hotel in Richfield Springs.
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Opposite the Railroad Depot,
Lake St., Richfield Springs, N. Y.
F. FELDMANN, PROPRIETOR.

THE CONKLIN, Richfield Springs, N. Y. Delightful location, shaded lawn, spacious verandas, excellent table. Address Mrs. L. G. CONKLIN.

Miscellaneous.

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The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.
Hotel Childwold, Lake Massawepie, N. Y.
Hotel St. Charles, Atlantic City, N. J.
Paul Smith's Hotel, St. Regis Lake, N. Y.
The New Mathewson, Narragansett Pier, R. I.
Somerset Inn, Bernardsville, N. J.
Glen Summit Hotel, Glen Summit, Pa.
Ocean House, Watch Hill, R. I.
The Chateaugay, Chateaugay Lake, N. Y.
Hawkhurst, Litchfield, Conn.
Coleman House, Asbury Park, N. J.
Lake Placid House, Lake Placid, N. Y.
The Algonquin, Saranac Lake, N. Y.
The Grand, Mackinac Island, Mich.
Hotel St. Charles, Hunter, N. Y.
The Wentworth, New Castle, N. H.
The Rockingham, Portsmouth, N. H.
United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Ocean View Hotel, Block Island, R. I.
Mizzen-Top Hotel, Pawling, N. Y.

THE HALCYON
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Now open. Easily accessible. Unique in design; liberal in management; perfect cuisine. The beautiful drive, ideal bicycle roads, golf links, athletic field, polo ground, and charming scenery make this hotel a perfect Summer resort; 1,000 feet elevation. Reached from Grand Central Depot in 2 hours. Moderate rates. Send for illustrated descriptive booklet. H. R. ROBERTSON, JR., Proprietor.

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Centrally located amidst the finest scenery and close to the best fishing grounds on the river. Rates moderate. Send for descriptive pamphlet.
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LEGS BROKEN BY A RUNAWAY.

Young Man Terribly Injured While Trying to Stop a Frightened Team.

Because he tried to stop a runaway team of horses that was madly tearing along First Avenue last night, H. J. Freyhalter, nineteen years old of 323 East Forty-fifth Street, a picture-frame maker, is now in the Presbyterian Hospital, with both legs broken. The driver of the team, which was attached to a heavy charcoal wagon, was George Frink of 401 East Fiftieth Street. Shortly after 7 o'clock his team got away from him and ran along First Avenue.

At the corner of Sixty-first Street Freyhalter ran out in front of the team and made a jump for one of the horse's bridles. He missed his footing and fell prostrate under the horse's hoofs, the wagon passing over him. Besides the fractured legs, he was badly bruised about the body, and it is feared he may have sustained internal injuries. Policeman McNierney of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station took the driver to the station, but he was afterward released.

The police hold that the driver was not to blame.

Accidents on the Alliance.

William Polson, a longshoreman, of 90 Catharine Street, fell into the river from the steamship Alliance, lying at Pier 57 North River, yesterday afternoon, and was drowned. His body was not recovered. At almost the same moment, Otto Gamares, twenty-seven years old, another longshoreman, of 109 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, was struck by a skid breaking. He was knocked down and his left leg injured. He was attended by an ambulance surgeon, after which he went home.

Bonica Shot His Son.

While Philip Bonica, sixty-five years old, of 519 East Fourteenth Street, was cleaning his revolver yesterday afternoon, at his home, the weapon went off. The bullet struck his son Antony, twenty-eight years old, in the left arm, entering the flesh. An ambulance surgeon dressed his wound and he remained at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer Arrive.

Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer arrived yesterday on the steamship St. Paul, and they were met at the American Line pier by Col. Frederick D. Grant and a party of ladies. Mrs. Palmer said that they witnessed the Queen's jubilee celebration, and had spent some time previously in Paris. They went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel from the pier, and subsequently started for Newport. Bartlett Tripp, former United States Ambassador at Vienna, was also a passenger on the St. Paul.

SUMMER RESORTS.

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Located on Main Street. Pleasant lawn; broad veranda, and fine shade. Rooms lighted with electricity, and perfect in sanitary appointments. Only two minutes' walk from the Sulphur Springs and Bathing Establishment. Special rates for June and September, and for families remaining for the season. S. P. BARKER, Proprietor.

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Main St. Near Spring and Baths.
Cuisine unexcelled. Pleasant and comfortable. For terms address F. STANTON, Proprietor. Formerly of Canandarago House.

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Special Terms per Week or Season.
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Also Proprietors of HOTEL IROQUOIS, the only fire-proof hotel in Buffalo.

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SEASON OF 1897 OPENS JUNE 29.
Popular Prices.
Three Dollars per day.
600 Rooms, accommodating 1,000 guests.
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SPECIAL RATES for JUNE, JULY, and SEPT.
For rates and other particulars apply to
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Saratoga. The most healthful and attractive Summer resort in the world.
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Opens June 1st. Rates, $4 per day and upward. Send for elegantly illustrated souvenir pamphlet.
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Smithport Hotel, Patchogue, L. I.
Ocean Av., near the Bay; under new management; city conveniences; surf and still water bathing, boating and fishing; good table; terms reasonable. C. H. G. BETTS, Proprietor.

WELLS' CANOE PLACE INN,
GOOD GROUND, L. I.; beautifully situated, near bay and ocean; boating, fishing, bathing, bowling alleys; special rates for families. Address
HENRY E. WELLS, Proprietor, Box 127.

BAYSIDE INN. Amityville, L. I.
On Great South Bay, 45 minutes from New York; delightfully cool. Terms, $7.00 to $10.00 per week. Circular. J. C. BINGHAM, Manager.

DAVIS COTTAGE,
Sayville, L. I.—First-class accommodations for 30 guests; full view Great South Bay; acre lawn and shade; boating, bathing, fishing; superior table.

EAST QUOGUE, L. I.
WALKER HOUSE.—300 feet from Shinnecock Bay; modern improvements; accommodates ninety; twenty minutes' drive from Quogue Beach and a short sail from ocean. W. S. FRENCH.

MIGNON MECHANICAL RIDING ACADEMY and Hotel, Boulevard and Seaside Av., Rockaway Beach, L. I. Largest carrousel in the country; restaurant, liquors, and cigars. O. J. MOUSSETTE, Prop.

PLAZA PARK HOTEL, SEA CLIFF, L. I.—Baths, electric lights, new management; a few large, choice suites disengaged; 200 ft. elevation; sea bathing.

NEW JERSEY.

ON THE OCEAN FRONT.
SEVEN MILES BELOW LONG BRANCH.
MONMOUTH HOUSE,
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
Open from June 29 to October.
BENJAMIN H. YARD, Proprietor.
Write for descriptive pamphlet containing terms and information.

ALLENHURST INN,
ALLENHURST, (Deal Beach,) N. J.
Elevator and all modern improvements. Surf bathing. Still water boating. New ALLENHURST railway station. Open May 20 to October. Best of references given and required.
JOHN D. BAILEY, Manager.

THE SEA BRIGHT INN,
Sea Bright, N. J., now open. New addition; rooms with private baths; newly furnished, renovated; sanitary plumbing; cuisine unexcelled. O. D. POTTER & JAS. T. McGOVERN, Props., late of Normandie, N. Y., & Normandie-by-the-Sea.

THE ATLANTIC,
HOTEL AND COTTAGES, BELMAR, N. J. Open June 1st. Full ocean frontage. Cuisine unexcelled; concerts; artesian water; all modern improvements. Address T. KECK.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL,
Highlands of Navesink, N. J.; delightfully situated on the Shrewsbury, overlooking the ocean; surf and still water bathing; large house; terms moderate; new management.

FAIRVIEW HOUSE,
Chatham, Morris Co., New Jersey.
Now open. Select family resort. Healthful and accessible. Address J. H. STAATS.

MANSION HOUSE INN, RED BANK, ON Shrewsbury Bay, New Jersey.—Select family resort, accommodating 100; elevated, shady; liberal table; terms moderate. STEWART CONGDON, Manager.

SEA VIEW HOUSE,
Atlantic Highlands, N. J., now open; special inducements for June; situated on water front; one minute from station; overlooking bay and ocean. A. POPE.

The Allaire, Spring Lake, N. J. Directly on the beach. Remodeled and improved. Now open. E. M. RICHARDSON.

Long Branch.

SCARBORO HOTEL.
OCEAN AVENUE, LONG BRANCH, N. J.
A high-class family hotel, with cuisine, service, and all appointments of high standard.
Opens June 26th, season 1897.
A. HANDMOE.

AMUSEMENT HALL,
In which hops and entertainments will be held

AT THE THOUSAND ISLANDS

The Famous St. Lawrence River Resorts Fast Filling Up with Summer Visitors.

FAVORITE FISHING GROUND

Clayton, the Gateway to the Thousand Islands—Alexandria Bay—The Various Parks—On Round Island—Forms of Amusement—Some of the Islands and Their Owners.

In the cabin of one of the large steamers that plies the St. Lawrence River in the Thousand Island region is a picture which stirs the blood and whets the appetite of the man with the rod and the reel. It is a fishing scene. In the foreground is a skiff containing a single fisherman standing erect. He holds aloft a slender rod bent nearly double by the weight of a pickerel which is merrily churning the water in its efforts to escape from the hook.

The light skiff tips dangerously to one side. It is apparent that one more vigorous pull on the part of the fish will tumble the man into the water. A glance into the background of the picture completes the story. There, indeed, is a capsized boat, and swimming briskly away from it is a plump pickerel with a shipwrecked fisherman floundering in its wake. The fisherman still has hold of the rod and the fish still has hold of the hook. The surrounding water is alive with fish, presumably pickerel, evidently cheering their comrade on its flight toward the "lost channel."

The title of this picture is "The Captor Captured," and though but a homely lithograph, it speaks eloquently and significantly of the abundance of Thousand Island pickerel and their fighting qualities. Persons who travel about with fishing tackle in their gripsacks need not be told that the pickerel is not the only fish that infests the waters of the St. Lawrence. There is the sporty black bass, the pike, and the muskallonge, some of the latter of remarkable size. From Clayton to Alexandria Bay this island-dotted river is a rich and famous fishing ground.

There is so much that is attractive and interesting about the Thousand Islands that the Summer tourist will find it well worth his while to allow himself plenty of time for the trip. Although the facilities for getting about are excellent, one should not be in a hurry to explore this beautiful region. A leisurely water ramble from point to point will be restful, entertaining, and invigorating.

Clayton is the gateway to the Thousand Island region from the American point of view. It is situated on the St. Lawrence River directly in front of the upper group of the Thousand Islands, and is 108 miles north of Utica, one night's ride from New York City. It is reached via the New York Central to Utica, and thence over the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg. All trains from the East are run to the Rome and Watertown steamboat dock at Clayton, and during the Summer season sixteen first-class trains arrive at and depart from Clayton daily, except on Sunday, when six fast express trains are run.

Enjoying as it does a peculiarly attractive and healthful location, Clayton has merits of its own as a Summer resort. It possesses good hotels and a number of pleasant boarding houses. Here is the base of supplies for the cottage population all along the river. The steamers of the Thousand Island Steamboat Company, and an opposition line of steamers also, make frequent trips between Clayton and all points of interest. Round Island, upon which is the Hotel Frontenac and a number of handsome private cottages, is only one mile from Clayton. Belden Cottage, the Summer home of James J. Belden of Syracuse, is on Round Island. Thousand Island Park is four miles, Central Park eight, Edgewood Park nine, Alexandria Bay ten, and Westminster Park is eleven miles from Clayton.

The open fishing season at the Thousand Islands begins on June 9, and piscatorial enthusiasts, be they Americans or Canadians, may catch fish on either side of the river. There must be no more than twelve bass to the rod brought in, however. If the fishermen have designs on any occasion they are not interdicted from catching more than the prescribed number, but they must put all of the excess back into the river. G. H. Parkington of New York and Dr. W. A. Rowland of Utica, who recently were guests at the New Windsor Hotel, Clayton, have had the satisfaction of bringing in several fine messes of black bass.

Alexandria Bay.

In the very heart of the Thousand Island region is Alexandria Bay, the most animated and the most famous of the resorts in this locality. There are hotel accommodations here for more than 2,000 persons, and the everchanging tides of travel bring twenty times that number to this popular place each year. When the season is well under way, Alexandria Bay is the scene of exhilarating gayety day and night. The two great hotels, the Thousand Island House and the Crossmon House, are usually crowded with guests. The Thousand Island House is owned and managed by O. G. Staples of the Riggs House and the National Hotel in Washington. He refurnished the house this Spring and put in thirty new bathrooms. The Crossmon House is managed by Charles G. Crossmon, son of the founder of the property, who died two years ago.

The growth of Alexandria Bay has been extraordinary. Although a favorite resort of fishermen from time immemorial, it did not begin to develop as a fashionable watering place until a dozen or fifteen years ago. In the year 1848 the first hotel for the accommodation of fishermen and tourists was opened there, and from that modest beginning the present magnificent resort has grown. Water life is seen in its most inviting and enjoyable form at Alexandria Bay. Upon a hundred islands near by are a hundred lovely cottages, and the cottage residents all have their water craft. Some of the cottagers have costly steam yachts, luxuriously furnished. Alexandria Bay is the headquarters for the handsome sailing yachts, steam yachts, canoes, and rowboats, which congregate there daily. There is a constant interchange of visits between the cottagers and the hotel guests, and on gala occasions the cottages as well as the hotels are illuminated.

The music at the Alexandria Bay hotels is especially fine, and hops are given almost every evening. The illuminations at night convert the locality into a veritable fairy land. Electric and colored lights are numbered by the thousand; they illuminate both land and water, making pretty silhouettes of hotels, cottages, trees, and floating craft, and the effect is, indeed, charming. Alexandria Bay has been a favorite resort for anglers for two generations, at least, and years going by the successive seasons welcomed such visitors as William H. Seward, Martin Van Buren, John Van Buren, Silas Wright, Preston King, Frank Blair, and others. This is a favorite port for taking the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company's steamers for Montreal. Many passengers who arrive at Clayton on the steamboat express prefer to go from Clayton to Alexandria Bay by a steamer of the Thousand Island Steamboat Line, and there change to the Richelieu Line of steamers, as the boats of the Island Line, on their route from Clayton to Alexandria Bay, pass through the most picturesque portion of the river.

Fishing parties and island picnics are a popular diversion in the neighborhood of Alexandria Bay, and particular attention is given by the hotel proprietors there to the details pertaining to the equipment of such parties.

Thousand Island Park.

At the head of Wellesley Island is Thousand Island Park, the largest resort in this interesting region. Here are about 1,000 acres of picturesque woodland, laid out in villa plots, small parks, and broad avenues. This place was started as a camp meeting resort of the Methodists, but in recent years it has been conducted by business men on an undenominational basis, where Summer schools and university extension lectures may be attended at moderate charges. There is an immense tabernacle, capable of seating 3,500 persons, situated in a most attractive spot under the trees. The Rev. Dr. William Searles of Auburn is the director of the services.

Several hundred fine cottages, with nicely kept grounds and gardens, give to Thousand Island Park the appearance and animation of a model village. There is also a large and handsome hotel, the Columbian, which was built two or three years ago to take the place of the great structure destroyed by the memorable fire of 1890. This new hotel is built in the form of a Greek cross and its kitchens are in brick fireproof buildings. The whole establishment is lighted by electricity. About two years ago an improved water supply was established in this park, and the general sanitary conditions were brought up to modern requirements.

In a certain sense Thousand Island Park may be called an international park, for here it is that Canadian and American families mingle with the best of feelings and in large numbers. There is an uncompleted scheme now afoot to create an actual international park in the St. Lawrence River through the co-operation of the authorities of the State of New York with those of the Dominion. An appropriation of $30,000, made by the Legislature of this State, is available for the purchase of such islands as the State Commission of Fisheries and Game may designate. The Canadian Government already owns several islands.

The means of entertainment and quiet recreation in Thousand Island Park are numerous. Horseback riding and driving are favorite modes of enjoyment, and the boating and fishing facilities are excellent. In the evening there are open-air concerts, hops, and other indoor entertainments. All steamers going up or down the river stop at the Thousand Island Park landing. The permanent Summer population is sufficiently large, however, to support several well-stocked shops. There are chapels and other buildings of a public character.

Central Park.

This inviting resort lies midway down the American channel of the St. Lawrence. It is on a projecting point of the mainland, and a fine roadway, extending back into the country, affords delightful drives. The Park abounds in beautiful groves and pleasant rustic walks. Ample and refreshing shade is provided by great forest trees of beech, oak, maple, pine, and hemlock. The boating and fishing facilities here are of the most satisfying kind. Special pains are taken at this place to provide fishing parties with all the requisites for a fishing excursion.

The Central Park Hotel, which stands near the river bank under a group of big trees, was opened for the season early in June. The first guests to arrive there were Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Maxwell of New York, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Peal of Chicago, Harry L. Burn of Brooklyn, and F. H. Hatzel of New York. This party opened the fishing season at Central Park by catching in one day within half a mile of the hotel 48½ pounds of fish. Mr. Maxwell caught an eighteen-pound muskallonge, and the remainder of the catch included eight black bass and four pickerel. The Cottage Hotel is also at Central Park.

The spacious grounds of this park provide the means of enjoying almost every variety of out-of-door sport, such as lawn tennis, croquet, baseball, and handball.

Charles R. Skinner, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and family are spending the Summer at Central Park.

Grand View Park is located at the extreme westerly end of Wellesley Island, and has become a very popular fishing centre. An extensive and impressive view of the river and the American main shore is obtained from the broad plazzas of the Grand View Hotel. One of the best bathing beaches among the Thousand Islands is located here. Its smooth, hard, sandy bottom slopes out gradually for a long distance, making it perfectly safe for children as well as adults. There is a large water toboggan slide here, which is naturally one of the merriest features of the Park. The Grand View Hotel with its cottages affords accommodation for about 125 persons.

On Round Island.

No person can visit this neighborhood without being attracted to Round Island, where there are a number of elegant Summer homes, besides the majestic Hotel Frontenac. This island, which is only ten minutes' ride from Clayton, by steamer, is about one mile long and a quarter of a mile wide in the main. Its shores are rocky and romantic, and they are bordered with handsome cottages, rustic boathouses, and inviting camps. Some well-known New Yorkers are interested in this island and have their Summer homes there. Charles A. Johnson, Jacob Hays, H. Van Wagenen, Frank H. Taylor, and Charles A. Myers, all of New York, are officers of the company that owns and controls Round Island.

Malaria and insomnia are unknown on Round Island, and when the enthusiastically biased cottager tells the visitor that there are no mosquitoes, he comes nearer to telling the truth than is generally the case when such a remark is made. The atmosphere, as a rule, is cool, dry, and bracing. There is plenty of shade, the woodland and foliage being particularly thick and luxuriant. Camp fires constitute a notable feature of evening life on Round Island. Huge but carefully guarded fires are built under the trees and near the water's edge, and the cottagers and hotel people gather about them in cordial sociability. In the language of Theodore Butterfield's railway guide book, "the great charm of Round Island is its freedom from repressive conventionalities." The cottage colony here forms as contented, harmonious, and agreeable a Summer community as can be found anywhere.

Prospect Park is on the projecting point of the mainland one mile above Clayton, formerly known as Bartlett's Park. It rises in one place to a height of 100 feet above the water, and commands an unobstructed view in either direction. On clear days persons on the highest point of this park can discern Lake Ontario seventeen miles away.

Among the first things that attract the interest of Summer visitors on St. Lawrence River are the boats. The graceful St. Lawrence skiff is noted far and wide. It has been said that no water resort anywhere can boast of such a fine fleet of rowing and sailing boats as are regularly in use on the St. Lawrence from Cape Vincent to Ogdensburg.

Westminster Park.

Here is where the Presbyterians have established a congenial community. In 1878 several men of means, prominent in the Presbyterian Church, organized the Westminster Park Association and bought the lower part of Wellesley Island, directly opposite Alexandria Bay. Two hundred acres of land were included in the purchase, and while most of it is comparatively level, certain parts of the park rise to a height of 150 feet. The highest feature of the Park is the advantageously situated in Westminster Park and faces the village of Alexandria Bay, which is not more than half a mile distant. The Presbyterians here have often been congratulated upon having located their park in close proximity to the best fishing grounds on the St. Lawrence River.

A large portion of Westminster Park has been divided up into cottage sites, and scores of tasteful Summer homes have been erected thereon. Tent life, too, is quite a feature at this park. The Westminster Park Association controls all the steamers arriving at and departing from Alexandria Bay.

Canoeing is one of the most popular as well as delightful sports on the St. Lawrence, and it is enjoyed to a great extent by visitors to the Thousand Islands. The American Canoe Association has had several annual meets in this region.

The festival illuminations and flash-light excursions at the Thousand Islands are particularly brilliant, and at stated periods during each Summer season they attract thousands of excursionists from every point of the compass. The ten steamers which are owned and run by the Thousand Island Steamboat Company are called the "White Squadron."

A spirited Thousand Island steamboat company fight recently terminated in the courts. The independent steamers Island Belle and New Island Wanderer are owned by the Alexandria Bay Steamboat Company, which brought suit against the New York Central and Hudson River Company, as the lessee of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, to have its right to use the railroad dock at Clayton determined. The Alexandria Bay Steamboat Company claimed equal privileges at that dock with the Thousand Island Steamboat Company, and the first-named company sued to recover $20,000 damages for diversion of traffic. Mallin, Griffin & Walker of Watertown, attorneys for the defendants, demurred to the complaint on the ground that it did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. The lower court sustained the demurrer and the order was affirmed by the Appellate Court, thereby leaving the Thousand Island Steamboat Company in sole enjoyment of the railroaid dock facilities.

Islands and Their Owners.

A large proportion of the most attractive islands are now private property, and some of them have been converted into Summer homes as luxurious and delightful as wealth and taste can make them. George M. Pullman's Castle Rest, on an island three acres in extent, is perhaps the most conspicuous, both from its location and the style of the building. George C. Boldt of New York owns Heart Island, containing five acres, upon which he has built and furnished an elegant Summer home. Welcome Island is the property of the Thousand Island Club, and Wells Island, a part of which has been renamed Waving Branches, is peopled by several cottagers, including D. C. Graham, Isaac Mitchell, and L. Hughes of Stone Mills, N. Y.; H. S. Tolles, J. Petries, Ira Traver, L. Ainsworth, and F. Smith, of Watertown, and A. Snell and J. D. Houtks of Lafargeville, N. Y.

Sé, Elmo Island, of three acres, is the property of Nathaniel W. Hunt of Brooklyn; Pike Island, of one acre, is owned by A. F. Dickinson of New York; Alice P. Sargent of New York has an acre islet which she calls Spuyten Duyvil, and Mrs. R. H. Livingston of New York is the owner of Linlithgow, which is one-quarter of an acre in dimensions. Other New York islanders are Mrs. R. H. Eggleston, Idlewild, four acres; Mrs. W. H. Weston, Island Francis, three acres; Royal E. Dean, Island Royal, one acre; R. McCord, Isle of Pines, two acres; J. L. Hasbrouck and J. C. Spencer, Manhattan, five acres; Mrs. Sarah E. K. Hudson, Ledges; Mrs. H. McGonegal, Liberty Island, two and a half acres; Louis W. Morrison, Little Delight, one acre; Thomas H. Borden, Lookout, two acres; G. H. Robinson, Lotos Land, seven acres; H. S. Chandler, Florence, two acres; C. S. Goodwin, Excelsior group, five acres; C. Wolfe, Coral Island, two acres; H. G. Davitts, Davitts's Island, one-quarter acre; E. W. Dewey, Dewey Island, three acres; Hugo Meyer, Dinglespiel, six acres; Charles G. Emery, Calumet, three acres; F. M. Bixby, Jr., Bixby Point; Col. H. J. Casse, Allen Island, two acres; P. T. Dodge, Myers Island, five acres; E. R. Washburn, Occident and Orient, three acres; Mrs. Elizabeth Skinner, Watch Island, one acre; W. M. Perkins, Watch Island, eight acres, and Mr. Terry, Whortleberry, two acres.

Bonnie Castle Point, which is owned by the estate of Mrs. J. G. Holland of New York, is occupied this season by Bleecker Van Wagener and family of New York. Mrs. F. Taylor of New York and Jacob A. Skinner of Newark, N. J., own Club Island. On Grenell Island, of 100 acres, there is quite a colony, including the Otsego Camp Club, L. J. Burdett, and Caleb Clark of Cooperstown, N. Y.; E. P. Gardner, and C. O. Pratt of Syracuse; Reuben Fuller and Charles Ellis of Clayton, Wesley M. Rich and Joseph Sayles of Rome, N. Y.; Charles Chickering of Copenhagen, N. Y.; Miss E. M. Griswold of Adams, N. Y.; John Rogers and Mrs. Julia W. Haskell of Passaic, N. J. Prof. Coleman of Victoria College, Cobourg, Ontario, is the proprietor of Weldenfelt; Dr. E. L. Sargent of Watertown owns Two in Eel Bay Island, and Lydia M. Hastings and Mary Ellen Campbell of Alexandria are the possessors of Spinster Island. Fancy and eccentricity have been given free scope in the naming of these islands. W. H. Angel of Chicago has the Little Angel, R. H. Pease of San Francisco the Little Fraud, W. F. Morgan of New York the Hen, E. S. Hicks of Brooklyn, Goose Island; J. M. Curtis of Cleveland the Gypsy, G. W. Best of Oswego the Hub, Mrs. S. H. White of Alexandria Bay, Lady of the Lake; Mrs. Fred W. Thomson of Syracuse, Little Gem; T. C. Chittenden of Watertown, Elephant Rock; D. F. Fairchild of Leavenworth, Kan., Fairy Olive; S. A. Briggs of Pasadena, Cal., Arcadia and Ina; Dr. G. W. Bailey of Elizabeth, N. J., Atlantis; the Rev. Walter Ayrault of Geneva, Bill Island; Andrew Devine of Washington, D. C., and Fred J. Warburton of New York, the Bingham, and Thomas A. Gillespie of Pittsburg, the Basswood.

Ex-Judge Charles Donohue of New York owns St. John's, an island of six acres; G. S. Dorwin of Ogdensburg owns St. Peter's, Bradley Winslow of Watertown is the proprietor of the Seven Isles, H. Stillman of Oswego owns St. Helena, J. Norman of Whitehouse, N. Y., owns Schooner; C. M. Slanen, Paymaster United States Navy, owns Sun Dew, and the Rev. George H. Rockwell of Tarrytown is the owner of Sunnyside on Cherry Island.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS.

An Attractive Resort Where Hay Fever and Malaria Are Unknown.

Aside from its natural attractiveness and its agreeable features as a Summer resort, Richfield Springs is a haven of rest for sufferers from hay fever and malaria. The spring waters there, sulphur and otherwise, are said to have effective curative properties. Persons afflicted with rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, catarrh, and all diseases of the blood have found relief there.

Richfield Springs is fifteen miles from Utica on a branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. It is 313 miles from New York, and is 1,750 feet above sea level. Single tickets from New York to Richfield Springs on the Lackawanna cost $7.80, and the price of a round-trip ticket at this season of the year is about $10.75. The New York Central Road began on June 19 to run a through car from the Grand Central Station to Richfield Springs, going over the Lackawanna Road from Utica.

There are a number of interesting places in the vicinity of Richfield Springs, and several pleasant drives through a picturesque country. The roads are always in excellent condition, and driving therefore is one of the popular pastimes of visitors at this resort. The favorite objective points are Otsego Lake, Cooperstown, Richard Croker's stock farm, Henderson Homis, and Canadarago Lake. The last-named lake is twelve miles from Richfield Springs and is one of the prettiest sheets of water in America. It is about five miles long and two miles wide, and its waters are of crystal clearness. The road by which it is reached is as smooth as a floor. There are fish to be caught in Canadarago Lake, and a pleasure steamer plies daily for public and private accommodation.

A few years ago one of the largest and most complete bathing establishments in the world was erected at Richfield Springs, and it has made the place famous as a water cure. The celebrated White Sulphur Spring supplies the new bathing establishment with mineral water, which is used for baths as well as for beverage. Several medical societies have met here in recent years and their resolutions concerning the baths have been commendatory. At Richfield Springs the Otsego Stage and Steamboat Company makes direct connection with through trains on the Lackawanna Road for Cooperstown.

There are indications that the season at Richfield will be very lively this year. The Spring House and the Hotel Earlington, together with the bathhouse, were formally opened on June 19, although several guests were accommodated in those establishments a few days earlier. Following are some of the New Yorkers who have already engaged rooms at the Spring House: E. Ellery Anderson and family, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph D. Bryant, Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Chickering, Mrs. Lawrence Kip, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Bogert, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Kingsley, Dr. Lewis A. Sayre and Miss Sayre, Mrs. William P. Tyler, Mayor and Mrs. W. L. Strong, Mrs. Peter C. Hayden, Mrs. John G. Heckscher, Mr. and Mrs. E. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Bosworth, Mr. and Mrs. Bainbridge Colfax, Mrs. J. Stewart Brush and Edmund Penfold and Miss Penfold, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart and the Misses Stuart, Mrs. M. H. Levin and family, P. Bradlee Strong, Mrs. Von Stade and Miss von Stade.

From Brooklyn there are Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Woodruff, Miss Polhemus, and Mr. and Mrs. Von Benkendorff. From Philadelphia, Edward D. Beale and family, Dr. M. S. French and family, John D. McCord and Miss McCord, Col. and Mrs. Magruder, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Mather and family, and Mrs. Paul, and from Boston Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Holden, Mr. William Stackpole, and Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Westcott.

Among the early cottage arrivals are Mrs. Amos Morrill and family, who have taken the McCormick cottage; W. H. Robinson and family have the Walter cottage, Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Taller and Mr. and Mrs. Lee Taller at the Berkeley, and Col. E. L. Brand at his own cottage. Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Wescott have opened their beautiful Summer home; Mrs. Jasper Lynch and family, who have spent the Winter at Lakewood, have taken the With Ebbitson cottage; Mrs. C. M. Roth occupies her pretty cottage. The Applecot, and F. Martinez has opened his cottage and studio. W. De Wees Wood and family of Pittsburg have arrived at St. John's Manor for the Summer.

Robert W. Taller has been very active in arranging sports for the Summer. Fine golf links have been laid out under his supervision, and an attractive clubhouse has been provided for the members of the Golf Club and the members of the Hunt Club. Kennels have been built, and there is an admirable pack of hounds on the grounds. The society huntsmen anticipate plenty of sport this season.

The Soldiers and Sailors' Monument presented to the village of Richfield Springs by T. R. Proctor of the Spring House will be dedicated on Monday, July 5.

IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

Recent Arrivals at the Rocky Point Inn in the Fulton Chain.

Among the numerous beautiful resorts in the Adirondack Mountains, the Rocky Point Inn, situated at the head of Fourth Lake, in the Fulton Chain, is one of the most animated and enjoyable. This picturesque Inn is built upon an elevated point of land extending westwardly into the lake, and is nearly surrounded by water. Cool breezes play about the place constantly, and guests are able to enjoy not alone a comfortable temperature but some extensive and inspiring views of mountain scenery.

The following are the most recent arrivals at the Rocky Point Inn: Judge Earl and wife of Herkimer, N. Y.; Prof. Ira W. Allen of Chicago, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. Louis Werner, Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Pope, Mr. and Mrs. Fred C. Williams and son, New York City; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Carpenter, Rome, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Cassidy, Utica, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Griswold, Mohawk, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. F. Baylis, Syracuse, N. Y., and Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Hair, Rochester, N. Y.

Just north of Rocky Point is a beautiful sandy bathing beach, and the south shore is invitingly romantic in its diversity of surface and picturesque beauty. Fourth Lake is one of the most attractive bodies of water in the Fulton Chain.

NO FOURTH IN WASHINGTON

Only Idleness and Disorder to Mark Independence Day at the National Capital.

CONGRESS WILL BE AT WORK

The President Will Enjoy a Day of Rest in Canton if the Office Seekers Do Not Follow Him There—Washington Learning Lessons in Street Cleaning from Col. Waring.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—There will be little except the unusual quiet of the Government offices and the temporary racket from pistols and firecrackers to note the coming of Independence Day in Washington. Instead of being celebrated with tumult and enthusiastic observance, it will be just a disorderly "day off," with some incidental noise that will be regarded as a nuisance.

The President will take his "day off" at Canton, if the office seekers who have driven him this week almost to desperation do not follow him to the place of all others in which he hopes to enjoy absolute quiet and respite from importunity. The opening of the Consular offices has been responsible for the season of hard work to which the President has been subjected. For every man appointed a vast number has been disappointed and converted into critics of the Administration, illustrating once more that fact which even ex-Senator Hill admitted to be indisputable, that patronage is a cause of weakness to the Administration that attempts to dispense it.

What with the heat and the pressure of the anxious and impatient, the President has come pretty near to confessing that there is a limit to his powers of endurance. Then, right in the midst of his work of assenting to selections made for some of the offices to be filled, he was admonished that more care must be exercised or he would forfeit the confidence of some of his friends, who did not like to hear of ex-convicts getting accidentally into Consular positions, and of some other indications that instead of discharging his duties fearlessly he was endeavoring to pay off too many political obligations incurred by Senators and Representatives.

Since that admonition was made, in a perfectly friendly spirit, it is asserted that the Consuls appointed have been quite above objection as to their moral character, and the representations made in their behalf incline observers to the opinion that they are not all without some business ability.

On speaking to a man who has had large experience in the State Department about some of the recent appointments, he said that if the present Administration succeeded as well as had its predecessor in selecting Consuls, he was inclined to believe that, on the whole, we would reap a good account of themselves. For he had found that other nations were impressed with the general excellence of our Consular reports, were quoting them with confidence, and were even patterning after the United States in making up their reports. The lack of system in the selection of men for the service suggested that we were losing something, but the satisfactory results obtained were an indication that the average American citizen is a pretty bright man and possessed of much adaptability for such service.

Congress Will Be in Session.

The Congress will not have a holiday. The Senate, approaching the end of its struggle with the Tariff bill, will sit on Monday, in the hope of bringing the Tariff bill to a vote before the end of the week. There may be some observance in the Senate of the National holiday, such as the reading of the Declaration of Independence or some other historical paper, but that will be over in a few moments, and the rest of the time will be used up in consideration of the delayed subjects of interest.

Very few of the Senators would be any happier with a holiday than they will be in the Senate, for most of the Senators who will "stand by" will sit out in the cloakrooms under the electric fans, smoking, telling stories, cooling their parched throats with lemonade made with apollinaris water out of the contingent fund of the Senate, and indulging in no greater or more frequent exercise than stepping out to the chamber in response to calls for a quorum or to cast their votes on motions that have come to a head. The restaurant is but a floor below, and there are soft-shell crabs to be had there, and sometimes other seasonable tid-bits that will enable Senators to keep body and soul together.

Over at the House there will be one brief session, and the Speaker may have to encounter some new form of protest against the decision of the majority that there shall be no other business transacted than the passage of a bill to provide revenue. Speaker Reed begins to weary of the expedients of the opposition to remind him that he has not appointed the committees, and he has difficulty in hiding his impatience at what he considers puerile efforts to set aside a programme which cannot be reversed without reversing the vote of the House repeatedly taken.

The House members are under summons to be about at any time now, ready to vote on the Tariff bill and to send it to conference. The opposition, or at least that part of it under the leadership of Mr. Bailey of Texas, is disposed to let the majority have their way about the reference, but there are others over whom Mr. Bailey has no control. They may wish to have a little Independence Day of their own in the House. Their demonstration may last to the length of a roll call, which is forty-five minutes at the outside, and then the performance that has occurred so often during the session will have been terminated in the same way, and the superiority of the Republican numbers will have been once more clearly established.

Learning from Col. Waring.

Mention has been repeatedly made of the fact that since the reformation by Col. Waring of the street-cleaning service in New York the streets of Washington have no longer seemed to be clean. The system that has been in vogue here was that of employing sprinklers to go ahead, followed sometimes at distances too long by sweeping machines that flung a good deal of the dust that should have been removed into the air and the throats of the residents along the line traversed by the machines.

The city is one easily kept clean, except in some sections where there are remnants of the old cobble-stone pavements. The street area is one almost interminable stretch of asphaltum pavements, over which there is much less horse-car travel than there was before the application to the principal lines of cable or electric power, and there is so little heavy traffic that the absence of it is immediately noticed by New York visitors.

Since the District Commission was reorganized there has been a push for the adoption of the hand-sweeping system. Commissioner Wight, who went over to New York to study the system in operation there, came back convinced that what had been done by Col. Waring in New York can be done here in Washington. So, in spite of the fact that the cost of cleaning the streets by hand and with a broom brigade in place of the sweeping machines will be more expensive, the hand-sweeping system has been partly adopted, and is in practice in the centre of the city.

The sweeps are not yet in white uniforms, but Contractor Albert Daggett, who held the old contract and has the new one, says that he will produce a regiment of "white wings" as soon as it is plain that the new system is here to stay. Pennsylvania Avenue has been kept fairly clean for some time by men who were constantly at work with very large shovels on long poles, implements which they pushed over the pavement with a harsh metallic clatter that would offend Col. Waring's more energetic men.

Commissioner Wight has not yet found out how Col. Waring induces housekeepers to put out their house wastes without being notified by the barbarous blowing of a fish horn. When he has acquired that simple secret from the New York reformer he will have conferred a boon upon those who wonder why the fish horn nuisance should be legalized for city use, while every other form of noisy announcement is fined promptly and severely in the Justices' courts.

Bureau of American Republics.

Joseph P. Smith, the Director of the Bureau of American Republics, has signalized his assumption of the care of his office by making some notable improvements in the monthly bulletins of the Bureau of American Republics. That once very slim little publication, that seemed to be near the verge of suspension, has taken on so stylish an appearance that it is fit company for some of the more strictly entertaining magazines.

The June number was like those of the months immediately preceding, except that the advertising had swelled a good deal. It had 143 pages of reading matter and 29 pages of advertisements—advertising having been permitted to the Bulletin for some months. The July number appears somewhat enlarged in size, the page having been lengthened and widened. It is inclosed in a specially designed cover, with an allegorical suggestion in the eagle hovering over a constellation of American stars and a globe floating about. In this starry society with the Western Continents in the centre toward the reader. With a wider and longer page, then magazine is also improved in typography, and the advertising patronage has increased to 37 pages, while there are 156 pages of reading matter, in English, Spanish, Portuguese, and French.

The Director occupies the leading place in this first number of the fifth volume of the Bulletin, and he addresses the readers of the publication in an interesting way on "Trade Relations in America," directing attention to many opportunities and advantages which have been before observed, but which are too slowly taken up for improvement and realization.

It was high time that the Bulletin was improved or abandoned. It had come to look pitifully perfunctory and uninteresting, and there appeared to be great danger that the nations supporting it would withdraw their support and never miss the thing when the carrier ceased to deliver it.

Speaker Reed's Book Popular.

In 1894 Speaker Reed published, or had published, a little book of 230 pages on "Parliamentary Rules," which seems to have interested a good many persons, for a new edition, with the imprint of 1897, has just made its appearance. Mr. Reed has stimulated interest in the subject of which this book treats in a fashion that the author frankly declares to be simple, and for the use of those who do not know it all as well as those who think they know something of the subject, a subject with which it is soon discovered that the House of Representatives itself, made up of a great many men who have worked their way up from local Legislatures to the National Legislature, is not at all profoundly familiar.

Most members of Congress have difficulty with the rules just as some lawyers fail to master the law, for the reason that they do not get at the principles of rules or of law. Mr. Reed has in his preface stated "That if the student has once fixed in his mind the idea that parliamentary law is not a series of arbitrary rules, but a plain, consistent system, founded on common sense, and sanctioned by the experience of mankind, he will have gone far toward understanding it!" Such new men as Representative Lewis and others who caper from day to day for the diversion of the Speaker and the House would be flooded with light by the absorption of this part of Mr. Reed's preface.

Government's Costly Archives.

Those persons who are interested in the archives of the Government, but do not know what they are, shall be told that they include some very costly as well as interesting papers. The papers of George Washington, in 336 volumes, cost $45,000. James Madison's papers, in 75 volumes, were purchased for $25,000. The papers of Thomas Jefferson, in 137 volumes, were acquired at a cost of $20,000, besides $6,000 appropriated for their publication. Sixty-five volumes of Alexander Hamilton's papers, bought for $20,000, were also published at a cost of $6,000. The papers of James Monroe, consisting of 22 volumes, were bought for $20,000. Benjamin Franklin's papers, in 32 volumes, were bought in 1882 at a cost of $35,000.

Although the Government paid $165,000 for these papers, they are regarded as priceless. Still, they are not so valuable as the papers of the Continental Congress, which are included in the collection of the Department of State. These and other historical papers of great and fascinating interest to the student of history are kept in part for the study of the historians of the future, and are accessible under proper guards and restraints to all who believe they have occasion to consult them. E. G. D.

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FINE CHINA
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Queen's Jubilee Cups,
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In Commemoration of Her Majesty Queen Victoria's
"Diamond Jubilee."

This tumbler is artistically decorated in ten colors, in porcelain enamel. It is indestructible and a permanent memorial of this unique historical event. Specimens of this tumbler have been accepted by

Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria; H. R. H. Prince of Wales, Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, and others.

These Cups, being limited in number, will prove valuable souvenirs. We therefore ask your prompt response.

50-54 West 22d St., New York,
(Near 6th Avenue,) and
170 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.
WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY

SOCIETY OF TAMMANY

Or Columbian Order.

JULY 5, 1897.

121st Celebration of the Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence

—AT—

TAMMANY HALL,
14th St., Near Irving Place,

—ON—

MONDAY, JULY 5, 1897,

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

The following eminent statesmen have promised to be present and deliver addresses:

"LONG TALKS."

Hon. JAMES D. RICHARDSON of Tennessee.

Hon. HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER of Virginia.

"SHORT TALKS"

BY

Hon. ADOLPH MEYER.....Louisiana.
Hon. JESSE F. STALLINGS.....Alabama.
Hon. MARCUS A. SMITH .....Arizona.
Hon. JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS..Washington.
Hon. MARION DE VRIES.....California.
Hon. ANDREW J. HUNTER.....Illinois.
Hon. GEORGE W. TAYLOR.....Alabama.
Hon. ROBERT W. MIERS.....Indiana.
Hon. JOHN T. McGRAW.....West Virginia.
Hon. E. KELLY.....South Dakota.
Hon. R. C. DE GRAFFENREID.....Texas.
Hon. CHARLES M. COOPER.....Florida.
Hon. NORTON CHASE .....Albany, N. Y.
Hon. FREDERICK C. SCHRAUB..Lowville, N. Y.
Hon. JAMES W. RIDGWAY....Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hon. CHARLES W. DAYTON.....New York.
Hon. JAMES A. O'GORMAN.....New York.
Hon. MORGAN J. O'BRIEN.....New York.
Hon. AMOS J. CUMMINGS.....New York.
Hon. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.....New York.
Hon. WILLIAM SULZER .....New York.
Hon. THOMAS J. BRADLEY.....New York.
Hon. JOHN H. G. VEHSLAGE.....New York.
Hon. JACOB A. CANTOR.....New York.
Hon. THOMAS F. GRADY.....New York.
Hon. ASHBEL P. FITCH.....New York.
Hon. E. ELLERY ANDERSON.....New York.
Hon. THOMAS C. T. CRAIN.....New York.
Hon. THOMAS C. O'SULLIVAN.....New York.

Patriotic Songs by the Tammany Glee Club.

Music by Bayne's 69th Regiment Band.

The public are cordially invited. Reserved seats in boxes for ladies may be obtained at Tammany Hall from janitor.

THOMAS L. FEITNER, Grand Sachem.
JOHN B. McGOLDRICK, Secretary.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE.

The Usual Steps Taken to Guard Life and Property.

Chief Bonner of the Fire Department has issued orders to the men of the Fire Department regarding the protection of life and property during the celebration of the Fourth of July on Monday. One of his orders suspends all regular leaves of absence, so that all the men may be available on the 5th. He also says that two extra insurance patrols will be in front of Engine Company No. 17, in Ludlow Street, all day, and that another will be in front of Hook and Ladder No. 17, at One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and Third Avenue, all day.

There will be an extra force of operators in the telegraph bureau at Fire Headquarters.

The Chief expects no greater danger this year than on any other year, and he is taking only the usual precautions to protect the city. There were last year 48 alarms of fire on the Fourth—23 of them streets alarms, 22 still alarms, and 3 special alarms.

The record of the department for fire alarms was in 1876, when probably more fireworks were set off than ever before or since. During the three days' celebration of the Declaration of Independence centenary there were 300 fires in the city.

THE FOURTH IN PARIS.

American Artistic Association Opens Its New Premises.

PARIS, July 3.—The American Artistic Association celebrated the Fourth to-day with the inauguration of its new premises, which were beautifully decorated.

The United States Ambassador, Gen. Horace Porter, presided at the ceremony of raising the United States flag over the building and made a patriotic speech. M. Bartholdi, the sculptor, also spoke. Great enthusiasm was manifested.

LEGAL N

Sunday
July 4-1897

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-20

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. ——— We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.— That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, — That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. — Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world. ——— He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. ——— He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. ——— He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only. ——— He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their Public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures. ——— He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people. ——— He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within. ——— He has endeavoured to prevent the Population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands. ——— He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers. ——— He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries. ——— He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harrass our People, and eat out their substance. ——— He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures. ——— He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power. ——— He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation: — For Quartering large bodies of armed troops among us: — For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States: — For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world: — For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent: — For depriving us in many cases of the benefits of Trial by Jury: — For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences: — For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies: ——— For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments: — For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever. — He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us. ——— He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people. ——— He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & Perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation. ——— He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands. — He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions. In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends. ———

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. ——— And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

John Hancock

Josiah Bartlett
Wm. Whipple
Saml. Adams

John Adams
Robt. Treat Paine
Elbridge Gerry

Step. Hopkins
William Ellery

Roger Sherman
Sam'el Huntington
Wm. Williams
Oliver Wolcott
Matthew Thornton

Wm. Hooper
Joseph Hewes
John Penn

Button Gwinnett
Lyman Hall
Geo. Walton

Edward Rutledge
Thos. Heyward, Junr.
Thomas Lynch, Junr.
Arthur Middleton

Samuel Chase
Wm. Paca
Thos. Stone
Charles Carroll of Carrollton

George Wythe
Richard Henry Lee
Th. Jefferson
Benj. Harrison
Thos. Nelson, jr.
Francis Lightfoot Lee
Carter Braxton

Robt. Morris
Benjamin Rush
Benj. Franklin
John Morton
Geo. Clymer
Jas. Smith
Geo. Taylor
James Wilson
Geo. Ross

Caesar Rodney
Geo. Read
Tho. M'Kean

Wm. Floyd
Phil. Livingston
Fran'a. Lewis
Lewis Morris

Richd. Stockton
Jno. Witherspoon
Fras. Hopkinson
John Hart
Abra. Clark

FAC SIMILE OF THE ENGROSSED OFFICIAL COPY OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, NOW IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON.

WOMAN

MODERN MAUD MULLERS

Women Are Making a Success of Farming on Long Island.

SMALL FARMS WHICH PAY

Interesting Points on Suburban Agriculture, and Tempting Glimpses of the New Rusticity.

They are just getting in the hay crops on Long Island, and the air is full of the odor of new mown hay. It is about this time in the year, probably, that Maud Muller—it would have been anyway if she had been a Long Island girl—"raked the meadows sweet with hay," got herself into poetry, and likewise into pictures which represent a plump, pretty, trim little maiden looking dainty and sweet, and exactly as no woman who ever lived could possibly look in the hayfield on a hot Summer's day. It is dollars to doughnuts, to use a strictly domestic proverb, that there was more poetical license than truth in the story of Maud Muller.

There is nothing at all pretty about a man in the hayfield. He does not look trim, and whatever color there has been to the clothes he wears has always been taken out by the sun and heat long before a poet has a chance to see him. Farmers' working clothes have the appearance of never having been new. The farmer earns his bread literally by the sweat of his brow. It is Biblical, but it is not poetical. And he usually carries a big handkerchief which would be grimy if it was not of a color warranted not to show the grime. All these conditions must have applied to Maud Muller.

There is a possibility, however, that Miss Maud may have been more attractive than would at first appear. She was undoubtedly of German descent, her forefathers at some early date having been millers. Her name shows that plainly. With her German descent came undoubtedly a full measure of robust health, a pretty, round figure, and rosy cheeks. Such a nice little German maiden under any circumstances would be charming, even earning her living by the sweat of her brow. But such a condition could not last. The continued effects of the sun, the continued treading of the pretty bare feet on the prickly grass, and the developing contact with mother earth, and the refreshing draughts of cool beer to mitigate the effects of the sun's burning rays, would bring about results which would cool the ardor of the most imaginative poet.

The woman farmer of to-day is not a Maud Muller. She furnishes the brains and her farm hands do the rest. It is not so romantic, but in the long run it is more apt to be becoming.

She does some hard work; she bargains for that when she goes into the business, but if she has brains and a little capital she delegates the most of the hayfield and all the more laborious part of the life she is living to her subordinates. She has plenty of time for the dolce far niente on the shady piazza, while her daughter, who would be the Maud Muller of the tale, probably drives around the country in a smart trap, a slender, stylish, tailor-made girl. There are farmers and farmers. These are types of the Maud Muller of old and the new.

There are a number of women farmers in different parts of Long Island. Their farms vary as to produce, but if they are in any way successful the greater number of these farmers are absolutely contented and consider the world, such part of it as they do not draw to themselves, well lost.

Driving along an attractive road not far from Westbury, a stranger will come to a charming, quaint, old-fashioned house, white frame, with the signs of years marked on every part of it. A driveway leads up around in front of the piazza and around back of the road again, leaving a big grass plot which is shaded by large trees. There are flowers and vines everywhere. On one side of the house is a small pond which is the home of the ducks that belong to the place; a fruit garden is on the other side. Back of the house are to be seen the barns and outbuildings, painted that picturesque shade of red which, in connection with farm houses, carries the idea always of comfort and plenty, while all around are pastures, wooded land—hayfields, grainfields—everything which a farmer requires for his own supplies or for market.

This is the home of one of the women farmers of Long Island. It is a beautiful place of 150 or more acres, and has been a constant delight to the owner ever since her purchase, some four years ago.

"I don't know, though," she says, "that every one would enjoy the life. There must be a real love of nature. I have always been fond of flowers; I have an inherited love for them. Then, I don't know that such a life can be fully appreciated by any one who has not spent a great deal of time in the city and become fired enough of it all to appreciate the restfulness of country life.

"There is no need now of any one living in the country becoming a 'clodhopper,' as they used to call country people. Rapid transit has made it possible to reach the cities so quickly that people are not debarred, living within a short distance of one of them, of many of its privileges. Then, with the increase of libraries and the public schools, there is no reason to dread the country for its lack of educational advantages.

"I am a devout believer in farming for women. While there may not be a prospect of making a great deal of money in it, there is a chance of making a comfortable living, gaining peace and plenty, health and happiness. Then, life in the country gives a certain amount of self-respect, of self-importance. In a city a person is merely an atom of metropolitan life, while in the country one becomes a respected individual in the community.

"Children get a better start in life in the country. It has been shown that the greater number of our eminent men in all walks in life have been born and spent their youth in the country. A woman who has a family to support on a small income can do it infinitely better and cheaper in the country than in the city. A thousand dollars a year in the country means the best kind of a table that can be set, and all the necessities of life, while in the city it is barely enough to live on. There is no chance to spend money in the country. I never open my purse, and hardly take it from my pocket once a month. The difference in the clothing required in the country is very great.

"It is no more possible to start in business without money in the country than in the city, but less money can be used to better advantage. There is a great amount of wasted brain power in the city which can be put to good use in the country. There is nowhere that brain power can be utilized to better advantage than on a farm. How much does a girl in a city shop have to use her brain in measuring off ribbons? She may have any amount of latent power, but she has no way to utilize it. The chance for a healthy, successful life is infinitely better in the country than in the city.

"There is a great deal that a woman can do in the way of poultry farming; there is always an opening for a good country boarding house with a good table; she can have a stock farm, and duck farming is a great thing now.

"A poultry farm can be started with a capital of $500. If a woman has not a large capital, she can rent a small place for $8 or $10 a month to make a beginning. Land on the eastern end of Long Island is very cheap—something like $10 an acre—but that is not so convenient to the markets. With a small capital a woman could pay a years' rent for a small place, buy a horse and cow, and by the end of the year she should be on her feet.

"In buying stock it is not necessary to get animals of the purest breed. They should have some good blood. A horse is a necessity on a place any distance out from a town. The feed for the animals can be raised on the place, enough produce can be sold to pay the expenses of all necessary labor, and the table is supplied from farm products. They will be the best and also the most healthful that can be had.

"It is not possible to give estimates about the expense of carrying on a farm. It all depends upon circumstances. If there are enough members of the family to do the work of the place, the cost of running it is much decreased. It is necessary to begin to fertilize a farm at once, and that is where much of the first outlay is necessary.

"No one should undertake farm life who is not prepared to work. Take common sense and energy and there is little chance of being unsuccessful. Farmers—good farmers—are now largely book farmers. There is plenty of good literature to be found. It is invaluable. There are the agricultural experiment stations of each State which issue literature constantly, as well as the United States Agricultural Bureau. All of this may be had by simply sending for it. There is everything to be found now for the agriculturist from the A B C of farming literature to scientific treatises. It will not take a woman long to learn what is best to do.

"There has been a revolution in farming, and the most money is now made on small crops. There is a danger in farming from speculating—taking too large risks. That is dangerous, and a clever farmer may find that she has risked everything and lost everything. One woman farmer planted thirty bushels of potatoes in a year when potatoes went down to 10 cents a bushel, and she did not make enough to pay for her seed.

"I began with the idea of making a fortune and paying for trips to Europe, but I soon gave that up. A man who makes a comfortable living in the city for his family feels that he is doing well. Why should that not be considered enough in the country? I raise everything that I use on my own place. I grow my own flour and my cornmeal. It is interesting to eat bread, realizing that you have raised the materials for it yourself. I have my own cream and make my own butter. I do not care how many eggs I use in cake, for my hens lay them. The currants that made the jelly and the gooseberries that are in the jam were on the bushes yesterday.

"If we wish to have beef, we fatten a steer, and we can have fresh veal every month at this season of the year. We have a good supply of mutton from our sheep, and the most delightful wool comfortables also for bedding. Our lard, sausages, and hams are the product of the farm, and our eggs pay for my groceries. We have our own vegetables and berries. Rye straw always makes a good crop to sell and goes toward paying the expenses of the place.

"Fish men who have large places, which are not planted to any extent, would not agree with me. They would say that keeping up a farm is an enormous expense, but it need not be. There are times when one becomes discouraged, as with everything else; when things get out of order from careless handling, and the men grumble or do not work well. It may make a difference to our enjoyment of the place if we do not feel obliged to stay here. We can leave any moment if we feel discontented, but we do not. We are away in the Winter, but we come back early and have staid until nearly Christmas. I have come down here when the snow was so deep that it was hardly possible to see the road, and enjoyed it.

"There are a great many women who have gone into farming in one way or another, and are successful and enthusiastic about it. One woman has a poultry farm on a good-sized place which she gets for a very moderate rent, though it is near the trolley line, and she reaches it for a five-cent fare. She is so engrossed in her work that she can hardly be induced to leave home for fear something will happen to one of her two-dollar-a-dozen eggs and that it will not hatch.

"A Vermont girl, whom I know, was left at her father's death with no inheritance except a little stony farm in Vermont. She began to raise sheep, the only animals that could subsist on the place; she sells them in Boston and makes enough money to take a trip to Europe every year. Early tomatoes and asparagus, mushrooms in winter, bees and flowers, as well as eggs and chickens, are profitable.

"I think farmers' wives, when they are left widows, very often are more successful with the farms than their husbands were. For one thing, women seldom drink, and the man farmer, with the village saloon where he goes to talk politics, is very apt to.

"There is one thing about farming on Long Island. On the hills we have no mosquitoes. We don't know the type; we couldn't tell a mosquito from a mouse."

There is something more unique than mosquitoes that they raise on this particular farm, and that is foxes. There is even said to be a fox den included somewhere on the place.

"How charming," says a visitor, realizing that the fox is not an animal usually to be counted in with the livestock of a place.

"Delightful," says the farmer, dryly. "Yes, particularly when the fox makes way with several of your best chickens."

The interior of the house of the modern woman farmer has no resemblance to the typical old-fashioned farm. Family portraits do not form the chief decorations of the rooms; there is no family Bible in evidence, and there is no family coffin plate framed and adorning the mantlepiece. In fact, there is no family parlor, but a drawing room with all the difference that the name implies. There are rugs all over the house, and in the drawing room a pretty Japanese matting, while up stairs the broad boards of the old farmhouse have been painted and painted again in neutral tints until they make a most satisfactory background for the rugs.

The ceilings are low all over the house, and where the rooms were small, partitions have been taken down to give space. The long drawing room, running across the front of the house, has a piano, low shelves of books, pictures, couch, tables, chairs, and flowers, and above all a treasure in an old Franklin stove that has been picked up somewhere and has in addition to its own beauty a tall, slender, graceful pair of brass andirons that have been picked up somewhere else.

The old-fashioned brick fireplace in the dining room has another pair of brass andirons, and the figured blue paper on the walls, with a more delicately blue-figured paper on the ceiling, exactly suits the style of the room. It is charming with the pretty china on shelves in a corner, and the silver on handsome sideboard and carved buffet table, and the softened light from the shaded window.

But the hall should come first, in mentioning the interior of the house, for it is this which gives the visitor the first impression—walls of a soft sage green, a carved settle, a quaint old-fashioned desk, and a bamboo portiere which gives a shimmering vision of the rear hall. Here are the stairs leading to the upper floors, and the chambers with their brass bedsteads, rugs, couches, fluffy draperies, and pretty flowered wall papers.

The kitchen is interesting in a farmhouse, and in Summer there is an outer one which is used for all the cooking. In addition to the range, there is an enormous boiler, built in here, to be used for the pig killing. The preserving is done in this outer kitchen, and in the kitchen proper, which is used in Winter, is the patent creamery, where the milk is kept and the cream turned off without the tedious process of skimming.

"But don't be too enthusiastic," says the modern Maud Muller; "if you are, all the people will be coming down here to turn farmers, and we shall have to feed them."

HINTS ON FRUIT CANNING.

A Few Things That the Housewife Should Remember in These Canning Days.

In canning fruit, remember that it is hard and disagreeable work at best, and unless you can come within sight of its highest possibilities, "the game is not worth the candle." Whether it is good, bad, or indifferent depends upon your own knowledge and skill. Excluding the air to prevent fermentation is only the A-B C of success. Fruit must look as well as taste delicious, and, in order to do this, it must retain its natural flavor and appearance, and be sweetened with granulated sugar. Fruit for canning must be freshly picked, and a little under rather than over ripe.

All berries except strawberries should be large and firm. With these the smaller the better. Blackberries, no matter how fine or of what kind, are never satisfactory and palatable. Cherry pits add much to the flavor, and when removed from the fruit a handful should be tied in a piece of net and put in the centre of each jar. Pear seeds should be used in the same way if the core is removed. Cherries are richer and handsomer colored if the syrup is made of half currant juice.

The skins of green gage plums should be left on and pierced with a fork before they are cooked. The skins of all other common varieties should be removed. If plums and peaches are immersed in boiling water to loosen the skins, only a few should be treated at once, and these should first be put in a wire basket or sieve. After remaining two minutes or so, dip in cold water and gently rub off the skins.

A silver knife should be used to shred pineapple, and for pure pears and quinces.

Peaches should be put in syrup as soon as pared, and pears and quinces into cold water, to prevent discoloration. Peaches are firmer and richer if allowed to remain over night in the syrup before they are cooked. Five or six pits should be distributed through each quart jar.

The most delicate and natural flavor is obtained by cooking the fruit in the jars. This method also does away with the breakage from handling, and adds greatly to its appearance. Pears and quinces are no exception to this rule, but, as both are more quickly cooked tender in clear water, it is more convenient to do so before they are put in syrup.

All old jars should be thoroughly cleansed with soda and boiling water, and the air-tightness of every jar should be tested with water before they are filled with the fruit, which should be placed in the jar as fast as it is prepared, and the jar filled to the neck with syrup.

A flat-bottomed kettle or an ordinary clothes boiler are convenient for cooking, and a board fitted to the bottom loosely and closely filled with inch auger holes obviates all danger of breakage. Put the rubber and cover in position, leaving the latter loose; fill the boiler with warm water to the neck of the jars and boil gently until the fruit can be easily pierced with a fork. No definite rule for cooking can be given. Ten minutes is usually long enough for berries, while the time required for larger and more solid fruits depends upon their ripeness. Experience soon makes one expert. Take each jar out onto a hot plate, fill to overflowing with boiling water, and screw down the top. Tighten as it cooks, and invert to be sure that it is air-tight.

The jars should be wrapped in paper to exclude the light, which is more injurious than one is apt to think, and kept in a cool, dry place. The flavor of fruit is much improved if the oxygen is restored by removing the cover an hour or two before it is needed.

If rich fruit is desired, the following quantities of sugar for each pint jar will be satisfactory, but as sugar is not the "keeping power," much less, or even none, may be used: Strawberries, 7 ounces; raspberries, 4 ounces; whortleberries, 4 ounces; cherries, 6 ounces; peaches, 5 ounces; tartlett pears, 6 ounces; sour pears, 8 ounces; plums, 8 ounces; quinces, 8 ounces.

ELIZABETH MORETON.

AUNT CHARITY AND THE BOY.

Gertrude Manly Jones in The Atlanta Constitution.

Pore chile, is dey all fersook 'im?
Come ter mammy; she will cook 'im,
Dis yere cunnin' guinea alg;
Wommuh folks too quick on lammin'
Ter think er findin time fer darnin'
Er hole lak dat un on yore laig.

Mammy'll mend yore stockin', baby, 'n
Patch yore little apern, maybe,
When she gits er minute's rest.
Look lak you're plum nobody—
Jes' er common white trash shoddy
Place er quality wid de best.

Keep still; don't you cut er caper;
Yore ma's er writin' on er paper,
What's she's 'spectin' fer read
At de woman's congress, statin'
Her 'sperience an' her views relatin'
To de home, an' children's need.

Sis Mary, she's upstairs completin'
Her report fer de big meetin'
Of de club fer orphan youth,
Whar dey's taught readin' an' writin',
Kept from bad inflooence an' fightin'—
You needs ter jine—now dat's de truth.

You ain't never larnt you letters,
Heap o' kids dat ain't you betters
Er spellin' "baker" long ergo;
An' dat hat tored up an' flappin'
Tells me dat you's bin er scrappin'
Wid de Jenkins boys, next do'.

Little sis's off learnin' cookin'
Of er Frenchman—too good lookin'—
Cooks wid lamps an' alkerhol;
"Chafin' oysters," an' er grillin';
Chocolate fer de beaus er "millin',"
An' all sich triflin' folderol.

'Spose I wuz ter git past workin'
Wid dis rumatiz er jerkin'
Day an' night, in dese old feet,
Neither gal (I'll bet, an' risk it)
Could make de coffee, er a biscuit
Fitten fer er dog ter eat.

A pot o' coffee, weak and sloppy's
De poorest kind o' "philanthroppy"
Leastwise it is frum my pint viewed—
I'd ruther brile fer my ole pappy
Workin' hard to make me happy,
Than "grill" fer eny 10-cent dude.

You daddy lak ter pet you, honey,
But Lawd: he's wrastlin' fer de money
Ter pay de bills—now here's de rub—
De female larnin's growed so 'mazin'
Dat de chile what gits er raisin' 's
Got ter jine de Orphan's Club.

Come here, honey; if I wuz wiser
I'd turn myself ter organizer,
My club should sit at home, and—hatch,
No scratchin' in de neighbor's meador
Fer chickens of some other feather,
While my chick starved in de home patch.

Now while dinner's on fer bilin'
Come ter me lak er good chile'n
Curl up fer er little nap;
'Spec dem baby laigs is achin'—
On de go since day wuz breakin'
Rock-a-by in mammy's lap.

WOMEN HERE AND THERE.

There is another story of another Tommy. This Tommy was, perhaps, as attractive as the little newsboy Tommy, but, at the time of the occurrence related, he was not in an attractive mood. It was on one of the Coney Island boats, and Tommy was having the sail with his mamma. He was undoubtedly enjoying it, but the fresh, free breezes off the water had given a fresh, free impetus to his spirits, which did not agree with mamma's idea of filial respect. Tommy was disobedient. It was not an unusual sight. Travelers on boats and trains witness such things frequently, and almost as frequently long to be, for a time, in the place of weak-spirited mammas, to have the pleasure of administering well-deserved parental discipline. But there was nothing weak about this Tommy's mamma.

"Tommy," she said, "come here."

And Tommy, being ordinarily a well-brought-up youngster, and evidently understanding the behavior which would be the best policy for him in the long run, came; and, then and there, his mamma administered that discipline known as the "slipper," to the great delight of a number of Seventh Regiment boys on the boat, who gave her a spontaneous round of applause.

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It is said that the Chicago bicycle girl is wearing a sombrero on her bicycle outings, a genuine sombrero, big and white and leather-banded. If New York girls wish to outdo their sister cyclist of the Windy City, here is a brand-new fashion note, which comes direct from an ex-cowpuncher, and which, so far as is known, has never been printed. Any one making use of it will outdo the Chicago girls far and away, besides being more comfortable. The leather strap which surrounds a sombrero, and which is worn by the Chicago girls and by some of the cowpunchers, is heavy, and adds unnecessary weight to a hat which is not too light in the first place. The cow-puncher, who lives in his hat—when he is not using it for a dipper or some other practical purpose—realizes this and discards the strap for a more distinctive badge of his life on the plains—he wears a rattlesnake skin. It is easily obtained, light, and no one who has once seen such an adornment would fail to remember it. Another thing which may be said about the sombrero is that it is not proof against high winds. It may be an improvement upon the stiff, board-like sailor hats, but the ex-cowpuncher is authority for the statement that in the West he never thought of going out without, as he expresses it, having his sombrero "anchored."

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It may not have occurred to many people, but in the person of the ordinary street car conductor there are concealed two distinct individualities as different as those of the famous Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. These two individualities are the man, an ordinary human being, very much like other human beings, who has a family at home and his ordinary joys and pleasures, trials and tribulations. The other individuality is that of the professional ticket taker, a stern, dignified, or choleric individual, whose conversational powers appear to be limited to the words, "Fare, please," and "Step lively," with or without the "please," as may happen, or according to the variety of type under consideration. Occasionally Dr. Jekyll appears while Mr. Hyde is doing duty. This happened the other day when the car was well filled with homeward-bound people and a brisk wind was playing all manner of tricks as the car howled along past street corners. It was at one of these corners that a particularly mischievous breeze twisted itself under the rim of a woman's stiff straw hat, gave a malicious little jerk, and, before any one had time to think, the hat, hatpins and all, were sailing down the street. It was obviously not Mr. Hyde's duty to run after hats that people did not know enough to fasten securely on their heads, but Dr. Jekyll was ready for the emergency. There was a woman in distress—what greater distress could come to a woman than to lose her hat?—and it was the duty as well as the pleasure of a chivalrous man to go to her assistance. Dr. Jekyll was off the car in a second, back he ran a long distance, back again, ringing the bell as he mounted the step along which he walked until he reached the owner of the missing headgear. Mr. Hyde, if he had felt it his duty to run after a hat on a sailing expedition, would have handed back with a scowl; not so Dr. Jekyll. He handed the runaway back to its owner with as pleasant a smile as if the streets were not hot and windy and dirty and uncomfortable, and then—distinctive mark of Dr. Jekyll—he raised his own hat with an air of a Chesterfield or some more modern gentleman of good manners, and returned to the end of the car to resume the rôle of Mr. Hyde.

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A new line of work recently taken up by a Brooklyn woman who lectures upon the bicycle, how to ride, how not to ride, what to wear, and what not to wear, &c., is that of teaching bicycle mechanics. One of the first things she did herself in taking up cycling was to have all parts of the machine explained to her, the different accidents that might happen to them, and how they could best be repaired at short notice and with such implements and materials as might be at hand. Also how to regulate the machine in order to ride with health and comfort. She has ridden all sorts and kinds of wheels in the course of her work, and has come to understand them thoroughly. Now she has decided that just such a knowledge of a wheel is what the greater number of women riders need to know and do not, and for a consideration she will very gladly impart the information.

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Most people know something of elderberry wine, but there are not so many who know of the wine made from the blossom of the elderberry. It is very delicate. The number of blossoms required to make it is enormous. Two young women who do a great many dainty things in the way of cooking made some of this elderberry flower wine one year. They gathered quantities of the blossoms, and expected to have a generous supply of the wine. The result, after considerable labor, not counting that of gathering the flowers, was one pint of wine. But fairies might drink such delicate nectar.

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The Danish people make a soup of elderberries. The berries are boiled a long time, and the mixture is then strained through a cloth or fine strainer and served with croutons fried in butter. It is said to be delicious.

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It is said at one of the New York veterinary colleges that no woman has ever been graduated from this or from any other similar institution in the United States, although there have been several women students, who have usually taken a superficial course to enable them to look after stock or animals of their own. One woman who took a two years' course, not only attended the clinics—a practical part of the work which all the women took up—but went through the dissecting room and handled the different animals requiring treatment. Dogs are the bête noir of the women, as well as the men interested in veterinary work and animal surgery. A suffering dog is not a pleasant patient, and he is apt to be very quick with his teeth when a stranger approaches. Spoiled household pets are as vicious and dangerous as larger animals, if, indeed, not more so.

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One is perhaps not apt to associate Chinatown with ordinary flourishing business, delivery wagons, &c., yet there may be seen frequently on the up-town streets a covered delivery wagon, bearing on the outside a Chinese name with the word "Groceries" and the address on Pell Street. It is driven by a white boy, who has every appearance of the familiar grocer's boy.

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No one is ever surprised to learn that a woman has lost something. The woman with a pocket is such a rarity, and women have so many things to carry, in addition to looking after their long skirts, that it is really surprising and reflects credit upon them that they do not leave a trail of small articles, handkerchiefs, purses, umbrellas, smelling salts, &c., after them wherever they go. What men should ever lose anything with their superfluity of pockets should be equally surprising. But there is a Brooklyn man who is making a record in umbrellas this year. He has bought one every month, and this being the sixth month in the year, he is now using his sixth umbrella. As regularly as the month comes the wife of the man of umbrellas visits the store from which the umbrellas are purchased and complains to the umbrella salesman that there is a mistake in her bill for another umbrella charged of which she has no knowledge.

"But you have only to ask your husband and you will find that I have sold him one," says the polite clerk, and it is so.

But an excuse may be found for any one's losing an umbrella this year in the wearying task that has been imposed of constantly carrying it.

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In the vicinity of the large country estates of the wealthy New York men who make their Summer homes on Long Island are to be found many pretty, cozy little places, with grounds and well-kept vegetable gardens. They are the homes of the men employed on the large places, and they usually own their homes. They are homelike little places, with often a flaxen-headed tot to be seen playing outside. It is a pleasant side of the life of the big establishments.

***

She was the owner of a handsome St. Bernard. He filled a large spot in her heart, and it is to be presumed that he returned the compliment of her affection with a warm devotion. They were, at any rate, fast friends, and were never separated when it was possible to avoid it. This necessitated, of course—the home of the two being in Brooklyn—many trolley rides. A permit was necessary for the St. Bernard. It was one of the first rides of the two friends, when the conductor, as the car stopped and he saw his two passengers—the big dog fairly overshadowing the small woman—growled

"Have you a permit for that dog?"

"Certainly," replied the woman, with dignity. "Do you think I would try to take him on the car if I had not?"

"Well, I didn't know as they would give you a permit for an elephant," said the conductor, grudgingly.

The woman when she tells the story rails against the impudence of conductors, but the passengers as they saw that mountain of dog flesh enter the car longed for a circus train annex. Does a permit give a person a moral right to travel with an animal she cannot carry in her arms?

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A young woman who is in a big business office down town finds that her duties there do not fill all the cravings of her nature—she loves fancy work. So, outside of office hours, she devotes herself to that, and she has worked up a small business for herself among her friends and her friends' friends. Just now her specialty is toothbrush cases. They are made of linen, neatly bound, rubber-lined, and with a little flap securely fastened at the top. The name of the person for whom the case is intended is prettily painted on the outside—all for 40 cents. A little workbasket of silk or satin, made to tie in place with ribbon bows or to fold up and lie flat for packing in a trunk, is another product of this young woman's deft fingers.

Dainty Luncheons at the Y. W. C. A.

The Young Woman's Christian Association has just closed a very successful year with its luncheon room. Lunchrooms of this kind could be multiplied in every city in the country to the great benefit of patrons and proprietors if the proprietors would keep up the original standard—that being a good one—and moderate prices, as the association has done. It is strange that women do not take up this work to a greater extent. It seems to prove their general incapacity in their own line of work that they are willing to work for a small weekly stipend when they could do well in a small way on their homely dishes, prepared in a dainty way, if they understood the economy of buying and preparing, which every housekeeper should understand.

The association luncheroom is in the Association Building, on the corner of Schermerhorn Street and Flatbush Avenue, in one of the upper rooms, clean, cool, and pleasant. It is under the direction of the housekeeper of the association, Mrs. C. W. Musgrave, a thoroughly competent woman, and the simple bill of fare is dainty and appetizing. The restaurant has been eminently successful thus far, particularly considering the fact that is out of the shopping district, and that as it is an institution for women, it has not been opened to men. If it was further down town, so that its patronage was not limited so largely to those interested in the association, and who have learned the acceptability of the lunchroom bill of fare, it would not be necessary for it to close in the Summer. The Summer, of all times in the year, is the season when the jaded appetite needs tempting. Such a lunchroom, situated in the business portion of New York, would be well patronized by both men and women.

This is one of the association bills of fare, with the prices:

Roll and butter	.05
Graham bread and butter	.05
Tomato soup	.15
Vegetable soup	.15
Cold ham, creamed potatoes	.15
Cold tongue, creamed potatoes	.15
Cold roast beef, creamed potatoes	.20
Chicken pie	.20
Chicken croquettes, with peas	.20
Jellied chicken, mayonnaise	.20
Tomato and lettuce salad	.15
Nut cakes	.05
Orange cakes	.05
Ice cream	.15
Strawberries and cream	.15
Wine jelly, whipped cream	.15

Coffee, cup, 5c; Formosa, Oolong, English breakfast tea, pot, 10c.; cup, 5c.; milk, 5c.

Ham and tongue sandwiches, 10c. Eggs, 10c.

The cake, bread, chicken pies, and some other things are supplied by the contributors to the exchange also connected with the association, and they are delicious.

An innovation was made last year in connection with the lunchroom work, and luncheons and dinners were given, ranging in price according to elaborateness. They were served in the large reception room of the building or in the smaller, prettily furnished rooms used for different purposes. They were a great success, and there will be, undoubtedly, a greater number of them next year. Ladies entertaining their friends were delighted with the convenience and general excellence of the arrangements.

Taken all in all, there is no one thing in which people generally take such interest as in what they are to eat. It is well that they do, as the subject is one of importance, and the wonder is that more people do not go into the business of supplying what is really a crying need—good, tempting, appetizing food at moderate prices.

UNFINISHED.

Gladys Hyatt in American Agriculturist.

At Uncle Jack's they had a lot
Of little things to pet,
But everything was sent so quick,
It wasn't finished yet.

The puppies tumbled all around,
And couldn't hardly go;
And when we found the little chicks,
Not one of 'em could crow!

The bossy hadn't any horns,
The kittens couldn't see.
They didn't finish anything
The way it ought to be.

Not even the little baby girl
They sent to Auntie Ruth;
For grandma said she truly
Didn't have a single tooth!

THE QUEST FOR SERVANTS.

Girls Will Not Do General Housework—All Have Become Specialists and High Priced.

One of the old, old stories is the tale that the frugal housewife tells about her troubles with help. "It is almost impossible to keep a girl," is the set phrase, and it is heard often repeated in the market place, and in the fashionable store; in the cable car, on the elevated road, and more frequently still in the intelligence office.

"Girls won't go out to do general housework nowadays," said the manager of the employment bureau in a big Sixth Avenue department store, to an applicant for help. "We have a roomful of girls here, but each one is a specialist. That is, each girl wants to hire out to do one particular line of work. We have cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, nursery maids, parlormaids, and waitresses, but no 'general housework' girls. The old-fashioned domestic servant is almost extinct in New York. I imagine that the extravagance of well-to-do New York families and the rapid multiplication of big family hotels in this city are, in the main, responsible for her disappearance. The big hotels, taken collectively, afford a broad field for the specialists in domestic service. There cooks, chambermaids, and laundresses are separate and distinctive classes, and when once a girl has become accustomed to doing only one kind of work she is loath to return to general housework."

To the New York matron who can afford to keep only one servant the outlook just now is gloomy. She labors under manifold disadvantages. In addition to the natural reluctance of the average domestic to do general housework is the insistence of the aforesaid average domestic to work only in small families, and to be permitted to "go home nights." Then the amount of wages is an important consideration. From $18 to $25 per month is now demanded for the same quality of labor that used to consider itself amply compensated at $14 and $15 per month.

A philanthropic woman connected with a church in lower Fifth Avenue has devoted many years of her life to helping working girls. With the other desire than to be of assistance to worthy persons she has for a long time conducted an amateur intelligence office. The recent "strike" against general housework has developed under her eye until she has lost patience with it. She has seen strong and needy servant girls deliberately refuse situations in places because they would not do general housework. She has seen idleness and debt, perhaps distress, courted by some obstinate girls who would not yield their claim to be "specialists."

To a would-be employer this philanthropic woman said only a few days ago: "Yes, I know of several girls who need work, but they will not do general housework. If you want a cook, or a chambermaid, or a girl to wait on the table, I can get you one, but not one girl in twenty will do general housework. I am sure I don't know what has come over the servant girls this Spring and Summer. They do not seem to have the sense to see that the number of "special" places is limited. Every employment bureau in New York is overflowing with applicants for work, yet it is almost impossible for a woman who wants a girl to do general housework to get one at a reasonable price."

LULLABY FOR THE FUTURE.

The Liberty Farmers' Club is a Michigan organization, at whose meetings there are various literary exercises and papers. At the last meeting, in June, Mrs. H. D. Wetherby contributed the following "lullaby for the future":

Hush, my babe, lie still and slumber,
Father's watching at thy bed,
Mother's off electioneering
With a halo round her head.
Soft and easy'll be her cradle
When she's at the Nation's head,
While with kitchen work I wrestle,
Coarse and hard is father's bed.
Hush, my dear, thy food and raiment,
House and home thy ma provides;
She's a stunner, baby darling;
Gracefully her bike she rides.
Hush, my babe, lie still and slumber,
Father wants to go to bed:
Mother won't be home till morning,
Going to make a speech, she said.
So we'll lay us down and slumber,
Slumber sweet till morning breaks,
Father then must be a-humping,
Mother wants hot griddle cakes.

GREECE ASKS FOR CHARITY.

Appeals to All of Its Consuls for Aid for Refugees.

M. Scouloudis, the Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs, has sent out an appeal to the people of the world through the Greek Consuls in foreign cities. Greece finds herself unable to cope with the demands made upon her by the thousands of refugees from Crete, Thessaly, Epirus, and the Ionian Islands, who have sought shelter in Piræus and other coast towns as well as in Athens itself.

M. Scouloudis's communication reads as follows:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs,

No. 4,306.

To the Consular Authorities of His Majesty:

You are fully aware of the circumstances under which the inhabitants of Thessaly and Epirus, after the taking of their land by the Turkish troops, rushed en masse to the other cities of Greece, deprived of everything.

Though the Government and several benevolent societies in Greece have done and continue doing all in their power to alleviate their suffering, their number is increasing at such a rate and their sufferings are so terrible that it is becoming a terrible task to take care of them by the means we have on hand.

We beg of you, therefore, to make a fervent appeal, not only to our countrymen, but to every charitably disposed person to lend a helping hand to the unhappy refugees of Thessaly and Epirus.

The amount collected you can send to the Central Society for the Thessalian Refugees.

The Minister, SCOULOUDIS.

IS IT THE GYPSY MOTH?

Caterpillar Pest Appears in Delaware and Greene Counties—The Sugar Maples Attacked.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 3.—From many points up in Delaware and Greene Counties, particularly about Margaretville and Prattsville, comes the report of a strange caterpillar that is devastating the forests and fruit trees in that part of the country. As yet nobody in those sections seems to have recognized in the marauder that dreaded pest of Eastern New England, the gypsy moth, yet the caterpillars which are covering the trees in Delaware and Greene Counties are unquestionably nothing more nor less than the larvae of the gypsy moth.

The first trees to be attacked by the caterpillars were the sugar maples. This is interesting, from the fact that the first trees attacked by the moth in New England were also sugar maples. The worms or caterpillars infest the trees in millions, starting in as a little worm about half an inch long and the diameter of a common pin, yet in a few days developing to the size of 3 inches in length and half an inch in thickness. They are covered with scattered tufts of slaty bristles, and they eat every green thing in sight, stripping the trees as clean as if they had been seared by fire. After caterpillars reach their full development they seek a depression in the bark and curl up in a web spun from some secretion which they exude, and, generally with a dead leaf covering them, become torpid.

The trees in and about Margaretville are covered not only with caterpillars, which have reached the full stage of larval development and which have retired within their cocoons, but with myriads of others in all stages of development, from the very smallest up.

In the forests nothing yet seems to be attacked but the sugar maples, but in the gardens and orchards all classes of fruit trees, particularly pear, peach, and apple trees, are attacked. The matter has been reported to the State Entomologist at Albany, and it is expected that a personal inspection will result to determine whether the pest is actually the terrible gypsy moth or some other new insect plague as bad if not worse than the rapacious insect which has been ravaging New England.

Persons who have seen the gypsy moth and its work, and to whom the pest in Delaware County has been described, say that without doubt it is the gypsy moth, and advise that a war of extermination be at once begun. To allow the larvae to develop into the winged moth and lay their eggs this season means that the area over which they are now spread will be largely widened next season, and that the work of extermination will become more difficult. Millions of the caterpillars are now being destroyed by the farmers, who use a stiff wire brush on a long pole, brushing the tree trunks and limbs, and crushing the worms to a pulp. As yet none of the flying moths, as far as known, have been seen, or, if they have, they have not been recognized as such.

Fruit, shade, and forest trees which have been attacked by the caterpillars look as if the blasting breath of a heavy forest fire had passed through them. The leaves are either stripped from the trees or they turn first yellow, then black, and fall. The trunks of the trees also assume an unhealthy black and dirty appearance, except where covered with the myriads of hibernating worms wrapped in their web cocoons. Forests where the maple trees predominate resemble a burned tract of woodland.

SQUAW AS A LUMBER JACK.

Unique Position of "Spike Shoe Mag" in Northern Wisconsin—Belonged to the Chippewas.

SUPERIOR, Wis., July 2.—One of the best log drivers and all-around lumber jacks in Northern Wisconsin is a Chippewa Indian woman named Maggie Moon, better known in the woods and on the river as "Spike Shoe Mag." She may now be seen every day running logs on the Nemadji River at Superior, and she has been seen at that same occupation every Summer during the last five years, while in the Winter season she has been employed as an ordinary lumber jack—to swing the axe, to skid logs, or to drive a tote team.

Maggie is the wife of John Moon, a stalwart Chippewa Indian, whose occupation is also that of a lumber jack and log driver. Mr. Moon took a contract once to harvest some timber for the owner thereof, but he took the job at too low a price and was obliged to put his wife to work chopping and hauling in order to save a man's wages.

Mrs. Moon seemed to take to the work as though she had been used to it all her life, and she made such a handy lumber jack that her husband could never see his way clear to dispense with her services. Three years ago John Moon went to work on the log drive and took his wife with him just to see if she could do the work, in case she had to. Mrs. Moon rigged herself out with a pair of bloomers, donned a slouch hat and a pair of spike shoes, and sallied forth with her lord and master to learn the log-driving business.

After experiencing all manner of hardships and disappointments, she finally mastered the business, and can now balance herself upon a floating log with the dexterity of an acrobat. The couple live during the driving season in an old log cabin on the bank of the Nemadji River, and in Winter they make their abode in a small canvas tent, usually pitched a short distance from the mess camp.

FOUND IN THE CATHEDRAL.

Not Only Lost Pocketbooks, but Babies Are Picked Up in the Pews of St. Patrick's.

It is customary for searchers to go about among the pews in St. Patrick's Cathedral, in this city, after each service, to pick up the articles that have been lost or forgotten. Scarcely a day passes that something of value is not turned over to the information bureau by the searchers, and there is always on display at this bureau an assortment of gloves, handkerchiefs, umbrellas, and books. The most notable "finds" in this great church, however, are babies.

"There have

SOCIETY

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

For some unknown reason the Fourth of July has come to be in the social world the dividing line between the early Summer, or suburban, and the Summer or watering place season, and in obedience to this unwritten law there has been all during the past week a movement from the suburbs to Newport, Narragansett, Southampton, Bar Harbor, Richfield, and even the less noted seaside and inland resorts. There are no indications that the holiday itself will be observed in any particularly marked way at the watering places, but as soon as it is in the past, the Summer round of gayeties at all the resorts will begin. Newport will pass the day much as usual. There will be several dinners, the annual meet of the Newport Clambake Club in the afternoon, and the first of the semi-weekly dances at the Casino in the evening. There will be firework displays on several handsome lawns and golf, bathing, and sailing will of course be indulged in if the weather permits. The hotels at Narragansett Pier are unusually well filled for so early in the season, but life there, as at present, and the Casino and the new bathing pavilion opened on Thursday. The new steamboat, which is to ply between Newport and the Pier, began its trips on Friday. Southampton is devoting itself to golf and bathing. The season there will open with a dance at the Meadow Club on Monday evening. The first of the subscription dinners at the Kebo Valley Club at Bar Harbor was enjoyed last night. Although there have been numerous arrivals at the Bar Harbor hotels, a number of cottages remain unrented, and it is still too early to predict with any certainty what the season will be at the Maine resort.

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Although the suburbs have been largely depleted of their society guests, there is still a sufficient number of people left in and at them to make it fairly certain that they will enjoy more or less gayety during the next few weeks. Golf continues to be the chief diversion at Seabright, Tuxedo, Ardsley, and Baltusrol. There will be a dance at the Ardsley Casino on the evening of the Fourth, and a display of fireworks as at most of the country clubs. The annual polo tournament at Meadowbrook attracted all the society residents of Western Long Island during the week, and the Fourth will be devoted there to practice games of polo and to golf, and an informal dance at the clubhouse in the evening. There will also be a dance at the Cedarhurst clubhouse on the evening of Independence Day.

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The past week brought four city and one or two country weddings—rather unusual for the last week of June. Mr. Alfred Duane Pell and Miss Cornelia Livingston Crosby were married at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Robert Ralston Crosby, on Monday afternoon by the Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry. There were no bridesmaids, but little Miss Anna Livingston Short and the bride's niece, a Miss Estelle Crosby, were flower girls. Mr. Pell had as his best man Mr. William D. Morgan, and as ushers Messrs Edward Nicoll and Robert Ralston Crosby. The wedding was a larger one than had been anticipated, and was attended by some two hundred guests, many of whom were relatives of the bride and bridegroom. Mr. and Mrs. Pell sailed for a long European tour yesterday, and will probably not return until the late Autumn, when they hope to occupy a handsome residence on upper Fifth Avenue. This residence Mr. Pell recently purchased from the Pickhardt estate, and is altering in many ways. The other city weddings of the week were those of Dr. James F. Leys and Miss Gwendolin M. Wigley, the only daughter of the Hon. Spencer Wigley of the Island of St. Kitt's, W. I., at the Church of the Incarnation on Wednesday afternoon, of Mr. Harry H. Morgan, recently appointed United States Consul at Horgen, Switzerland, and Miss Laura Delphine Kilpatrick, daughter of Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, and which took place in the private chapel of the cathedral on Tuesday morning, and of Mr. Cornell Zabriskie and Miss Quintard, at the Church of the Transfiguration, on Tuesday evening. The wedding of Dr. Leys and Miss Wigley was followed by a dinner given in the ward room of the receiving ship Vermont, at the Navy Yard, on Wednesday evening, and Mr. and Mrs. Morgan received a few friends at a wedding breakfast at the Murray Hill Hotel after their nuptials. The out-of-town wedding of the week was a water or a watery one. It was that of Mr. Homer S. Cummings and Miss Helen Woodruff Smith, a daughter of ex-Commodore James D. Smith of the New York Yacht Club, and was celebrated on the deck of Commodore Smith's fine schooner yacht Viking, which was anchored in Larchmont Harbor on Tuesday morning. The morning was fortunately a still and beautiful one, and the scene was both novel and pretty. Miss Smith was married in a conventional bridal costume, and the couple were attended by bridesmaids and ushers. The Viking carried the bridal party after the ceremony to Stamford, Conn., where a large reception was held at the bride's father's residence—Linden Gate. A wedding breakfast was served in the cabin of the Viking during the trip from Larchmont to Stamford. The engagements are announced of Mr. Hubert Vos, the portrait painter, and Mrs. Lorrimer Graham, who is said to have been a Hawaiian Princess, and of Mr. Thompson, a recent Harvard graduate and a nephew of Mr. Blagden, and Miss Marion McKeever, a sister of Mrs. Hoffman Miller. Their wedding will take place in the Autumn, as will also that of Mr. William Tiffany and Miss Maude Cambridge Livingston.

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The so-called Summer rush to Europe, which has been anything but a rush, notwithstanding the long steamship passenger lists, as far as New York society is concerned, this season, may be supposed to have reached its height during the past week. The comparatively few families and people at all prominent in New York society who were able to arrange to go abroad this year have, for the most part, departed. The Paris and Majestic on Wednesday, however, took out a number of well-known people, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, and Mr. Louis Keller. The Misses Wetmore, who are at present visiting their aunt, Mrs. Ketcltas, at Newport, will sail next week. In a fortnight more the tide of ocean travel will begin to turn this way, and many of those who went abroad in March and April have announced their intention of returning to participate in the gayeties of the Newport and Bar Harbor season. Some of the Jubilee visitors arrived yesterday, and are enthusiastic in their descriptions of the great event.

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Class days at Harvard and Yale were more largely attended by New Yorkers than usual this year, and the teas in Beck Hall on Harvard's class day were really brilliant affairs. The gowns worn by some of the visiting ladies were unusually striking and effective. The engagement was announced on Harvard class day of Mr. Charles W. Ogden, son of Mrs. Charles Walton Ogden of this city, and Miss Ida Little, a daughter of Mr. John Mason Little of Salem and Boston. With commencement over and class days, the final college boat races and baseball games in the past, the college graduate and undergraduate begin to scatter all over the land, the former to enjoy his last full Summer vacation, and the latter to indulge in a respite from study for nearly three months. His arrival at the Summer resorts will make those places glad, and will cheer the hearts of the lonely maidens who for a fortnight past have been endeavoring to enjoy each other's society with the usual lack of success. If any one should doubt the statement that the season at a Summer resort is made gay or dull by the respective presence or absence of young men, let him pay a visit to any of the watering places the week before the colleges close, and compare their condition with that which he will find the week after their closing. Some shrewd landlords at one or two of the coast resorts, recognizing these conditions, are advertising that they will give reduced board during the month of July to college men who have proper credentials.

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Summer plans and projects are now the universal subject of discussion. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid will return from England about the middle of July with Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills. Mr. and Mrs. Mills will go at once to Newport, and Mr. and Mrs. Reid to their Summer place near White Plains. Mr. and Mrs. James Clinch-Smith will spend the Summer at Smithtown, L. I., where they will entertain many friends. Among their recent guests have been Miss Marie Churchill and Miss Estelle Schuyler. Mr. and Mrs. Franklin B. Lord will spend the Summer at Lawrence, L. I., where Mrs. Lord has organized a series of subscription dances for young girls between thirteen and eighteen, to be held during the months of July, August, and September. Mr. and Mrs. George C. Rand, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel P. Hinckley, and Mr. and Mrs. Talbot Taylor are spending the Summer, as usual, at Lawrence. Mr. and Mrs. George Place and Miss Livor are the guests for the Summer of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver J. Wells of Irvington. Mr. and Mrs. Jordan L. Mott, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane are salmon fishing on the Restigouche. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce are on their way home from Europe, and will go at once to Newport on their arrival. Mr. and Mrs. John di Zerega are at the Country Club at Westchester, and Mr. and Mrs. John C. Westervelt are occupying the Irvin cottage at Oyster Bay, L. I., where they will soon be joined by their daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. George Trotter. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Marié and the Misses Marié will spend the Summer in Canada, and Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps-Stokes will soon leave Lenox for their Summer camp in the Adirondacks. Miss Leary and Mr. Leary opened their cottage at Newport last week. Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur H. Bloodgood have taken a cottage at Seabright for the Summer.

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Constantin Brun, Minister from Denmark, will spend the Summer at Bar Harbor, where he has taken the Clover Cottage for the season.

THE WEEK IN THE CLUB WORLD.

Meadowbrook has been the centre of interest during the past week to New York clubmen identified or affiliated with the so-called hunting set, and who yearly follow the polo teams of the Eastern cities in their tournaments during the Summer season. Polo has become to a certain element on the Eastern seaboard a fixed feature of each returning Summer, and the polo circuit is followed by numbers of men and women with comparatively as much interest as is the racing circuit. The general public has little idea of the attention that is paid to this sport, and of the large expenditures and the number of employes that it requires. The sport gives employment directly and indirectly to hundreds of hostlers, grooms, coachmen, saddle and harness makers, blacksmiths, valets, and stable boys, and calls into requisition each year a small troop of ponies, which have been especially trained for the game. These ponies are bred in one or two places in the West especially for the polo players of the East, and average all the way from $300 to $1,000 in cost. There are at least a score of polo teams of note, generally maintained by the leading country clubs of the Eastern cities. The most prominent of these are the teams of the Meadowbrook, Rockaway Hunt, Morristown, Westchester, Richmond, and Essex County Hunt Clubs, and the Myopia and Dedham Clubs of Massachusetts.

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When polo was first instituted by Mr. James Gordon Bennett at Newport, some fifteen years ago, it was derided in the other sections of the country, and it was argued that it would never flourish in America. The game has, despite its danger and cost, quietly but gradually grown in popular favor, and although it has had its years of depression, the growth and interest in all outdoor sports, and particularly the increase in the number of society people, who form the hunting set, has brought the sport to the leading position which it now occupies, and of which the facts above given are good evidence.

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The polo circuit begins as a rule with the annual tournament at Cedarhurst in late April, or early May. This is followed by the annual tournament during the last week in June at Meadowbrook, and then follow in succession the tournaments at Westchester, Narragansett Pier, Newport, and Boston, the circuit closing with the annual tournament for the National championship played at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, in September. Polo is a rich man's game, and compels the expenditure of a considerable amount of money for ponies, stablemen, harness, and costume. It requires also skilful horsemanship, cool head, steady nerves, and an amount of fearlessness that the average man does not possess. It is even more dangerous than hunting as followed in America, and which is in reality steeplechasing over very often the roughest kind of country. Notwithstanding the number of accidents that occur in the polo field, when all is considered, it is a matter of surprise that they are not more numerous and more serious in their consequences. The game has the greatest fascination for its followers and devotees, and although one constantly reads of Mr. B's having broken his leg, or Mr. A's having had concussion of the brain while playing polo, in the majority of cases one sees Mr. A's and Mr. B's names as those of players in another game a few days or weeks later. Some well-known men in New York society have been permanently injured at polo and will never play again, but they follow the game as spectators with no apparent diminution of interest. Mr. Lord of the Morristown Club and Mr. E. C. Potter of the Westchester Club have been the most seriously injured of the New York players of polo during the past two years. Mr. Lord received a spinal injury at Morristown, from which he has happily recovered, contrary to all expectations, and Mr. Potter had a blow on the head which made him an invalid for many months.

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The tournament at Meadowbrook last week brought out some of the best players in the country, including Messrs. August Belmont, who was injured on Monday and could not play again; W. C. Eustis, H. K. Vingut, and Benjamin Nicoll. The games have been close and exciting, and the visiting Dedham team proved more than a match for its opponents, the Rockaway, Meadowbrook, and Morristown teams. The cozy house of the Meadowbrook Club nestled in the little tree-fringed knoll, an oasis on the Hempstead plains, was of course very lively during the progress of the tournament, and its accommodations were taxed to the utmost.

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The Meadowbrook Club is the most exclusive and fashionable of the country clubs near New York. It was founded and incorporated on May 5, 1881, by Messrs. August Belmont, Jr., Wendell Goodwin, Belmont Purdy, Frederick O. Beach, and Francis R. Appleton, and is therefore a little over sixteen years old. None of these founders are at present officers of the club or in any way connected with its management, and, in fact, only Mr. August Belmont and Mr. Frederick Beach have retained their membership in the club. Col. William Jay has been President of the club for a number of years. Mr. Perry Tiffany is Vice President, Mr. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer, and Mr. Ralph N. Ellis occupies at present the important position of Master of Hounds. The present membership of the club is eighty-one, its limit of membership being a hundred. The club has one honorary member, Mr. James G. Beresford. The membership of the club is chiefly composed of what is known as the leisure sporting element in New York society, whose New York habitats are the Knickerbocker and Union Clubs. Some prominent names on the club roll are those of Messrs. August and Oliver H. P. Belmont, James Gordon Bennett, Reginald Brooks, Lloyd S. Brice, S. V. R. Cruger, John R. Drexel, Charles F. Havemeyer, Center and Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Woodbury Kane, H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, James L. Kernochan, J. F. D. Lanier, Edwin D. Morgan, Kinsley Magoun, Stanley Mortimer, Richard S. Palmer, Sidney Dillon Ripley, Winthrop Rutherfurd, J. Clinch Smith, C. Albert Stevens, Moses Taylor, Perry Tiffany, William R. Travers, William K. Vanderbilt, Stanford White, William C. Whitney, Robert Dudley, Bronson Winthrop, and George Work. The club's initiation fee is $100 and the annual dues are $100. The club is managed by a Board of Stewards, who are this year, with the President, Vice President, and Master of Fox Hounds, ex-officio, Messrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Oliver William Bird, C. Albert Stevens, and Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr. Fifty per cent. of the annual dues are turned over to the Master of Hounds for the support and management of the hounds, the hunt horses and servants, and hunting in general. The amount received in this way is not sufficient to maintain the hounds, so a Subscription Committee of three is appointed each year to obtain voluntary subscriptions in aid of the hunt from persons not members of the club. The Meadowbrook is one of the few clubs of the country which does not limit the time during which a visitor or guest may enjoy the privileges of the club. While the Meadowbrook Club has been called the home of the anise-seed bag, and has received considerable ridicule at different times in its history on account of its supposed snobbish atmosphere and tone and the would-be exclusiveness of its members, it is in reality one of the best sporting clubs in the country, and has fostered perhaps to a larger extent than any other country club cross-country riding, steeplechasing, polo, golf, and other healthful out-door sports, and it has among its members some of the best cross-country riders, polo and golf players in the country.

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The Rockaway Hunt Club, whose pretty house at Cedarhurst is the rallying point for the large Summer colony of New York society people which has its Summer home on the southern shore of Long Island, from Valley Stream to Rockaway Beach, and which was formed about the same time as the Meadowbrook Club, of which it is in some senses a rival, has had a mild sensation in the resignation of Mr. Alexander H. Stevens and his son, in consequence of the rejection as a member of a young cousin of Mr. Adolph Ladenburg, Mr. Stevens's son-in-law, and whom Mr. Eben Stevens had proposed as a member. Mr. Alexander H. Stevens is a brother of Mr. Frederick Stevens, and a member of a family prominent for many years in New York social and club life. He was one of the founders of the Rockaway Hunt Club, and his resignation is much regretted by the members of the club. There is some talk of the club's rescinding its action, if possible, in the case of the young man who was rejected, but it is not likely that this will result in anything. The question as to whether a member of a club shows good judgment in resigning when some candidate proposed by him has been rejected from such club frequently comes up for discussion in the New York clubs. Such resignations frequently occur, but the general consensus of club opinion is to the effect that they are unwise.

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The annual election of the Newport Golf Club, which was to have been held on Thursday, was postponed until July 28.

CLUBMAN.

ARRIVALS AT LONG BRANCH.

Bicycle Fete to Begin in Two Weeks—Cottages Filling Up.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 3.—This being Fourth of July week, and with the hot weather that prevailed during the past few days, it has brought crowds of people to this watering place, the hotel proprietors have been busily engaged getting their guests placed in their rooms, and the cottagers have about all arrived that are expected for the season.

The first big event of the season will be celebrated here two weeks from to-day. It will be the bicycle fête, which promises to transcend in beauty and novel features any similar event in this country. The parade in the afternoon will be much larger than that of last year, and the illuminations at night will be extensive. The road extending from this place to Pleasure Bay will be brilliantly lighted with torches of varied colored fires, and lanterns will be suspended from all the cottages. The grounds at Pleasure Bay will be brilliantly illuminated with thousands of incandescent electric lights of different colors, a fine display of fireworks will be given on both land and water, and there will be lots of music for dancing.

The New York Firemen's Bicycle Club will bring down with them a complete working model of a steam fire engine mounted on bicycles, and give on wheels a regular fire drill.

The bicycle corps of the Fifth Artillery Regiment of the United States Army will give a complete drill on bicycles according to the latest army tactics. A drill will also be given by the bicycle corps of the First Battery of Artillery of the National Guard, and many other interesting features are being arranged for the affair.

Jules Patenotre, the French Ambassador at Washington, has leased the handsome White cottage, at Elberon, for the season.

J. Simon, with his family, of New York were among Friday's cottage arrivals on Cedar Avenue.

The family of George M. Pullman of Chicago, Ill., arrived from Chicago yesterday in a private Pullman car, and took possession of their Elberon cottage for the Summer.

J. W. Lee, a wealthy oil operator of Pittsburg, is stopping at the Ocean Hotel.

Thomas M. Nichols of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company of New York is at the States.

Joseph Kummer, Superintendent of the Catholic University in Washington, D. C., will spend his Summer at the Branch.

F. J. Chapey, formerly manager of the Hollywood Hotel, will spend the season with his family here.

J. S. and Percy C. McMahon of Toronto have taken rooms at the West End Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Dunlop of New York are booked at the Brighton Hotel for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Durand are entertaining Assistant Paymaster of the United States Navy Col. R. M. Boggs and Mrs. Boggs at their Elberon cottage.

E. L. Simpson has arrived at his Monmouth Beach cottage, with his family, for the Summer.

Mrs. Mary E. Ryall of Paterson is occupying the Noles cottage, at Monmouth Beach.

M. J. Ryan of New York is occupying a cottage on Simpson Street this season.

I. Ullmann of New York has taken the De Socarras cottage, on Third Avenue, for the season.

A. Riveria of New York is domiciled in a cottage on Cooper Avenue for the Summer.

Max Wertheimer of Baltimore, Md., will enjoy the sea breezes at the Howland Hotel this Summer.

H. Oliver Goldsmith, a Wall Street stockbroker, has taken Capt. William B. Price's handsome cottage at Pleasure Bay for the Summer.

L. King, a retired merchant of Bridgeport, Conn., is a guest at the Howland Hotel.

J. Dannenberg of Macon, Ga., has taken rooms at the West End Hotel for the Summer.

Capt. T. M. Nichols of the Board of Fire Underwriters of New York will summer at the United States Hotel.

S. Gorne Casseris and the Misses Casseris of Jamaica have taken rooms at Iauch's.

Alexander Rothschild and family of New York are Summer guests at the Howland Hotel.

Dewitt J. Seligman of New York is at the West End Hotel.

E. J. Turner of Lockport is, with his wife, booked for the season at the United States Hotel.

A reception was held this evening at the Summer residence of J. W. Albaugh, on Cedar Avenue, in honor of the recent marriage of Miss Albaugh to Frank E. Henderson.

M. Mercier of New York has leased the De Peyster cottage, corner Morris and Ocean Avenues, and taken possession of it.

Le Roy Baldwin of Murray Street, New York City, is summering at the Hollywood Hotel.

The Rev. M. McCairiston, who has recently arrived from a four years' sojourn in Austria, will assist the Rev. William P. Cantwell at the Star of the Sea Church during the Summer months.

William J. Lardner, former Deputy Attorney General of New York, will pass the Summer of 1897, with his family, in the Lane cottage, on Chelsea Avenue.

B. M. Shanley of Newark has taken possession of Elberon Hotel Cottage No. 11.

Henry Mandelbaum of New York has rented the Maps cottage, on Franklin Avenue, for the season.

Henry Eigenrauch and family of Jersey City are occupying the Cook cottage, on Liberty Street, this Summer.

Mr. Frederick Booss and family of New York are established in their cozy home, on Morris Avenue.

Harry S. Thalheimer of Philadelphia is among the guests at the Hollywood Hotel.

Deputy Collector of Customs E. O. Sprague of New York will summer at the United States Hotel.

S. Armstein and family of New York have leased the Anderson cottage on Chelsea Avenue and have taken possession of it.

Robert Sinclair and his family are in possession of their cozy home for the Summer.

Mrs. Hugh O'Reilly and family have arrived at their Summer home, on Pavilion Avenue.

John J. Pickenbach of the Bank of Savings, Hoboken, is at the Brighton Hotel.

M. Rueff, a retired importer of Vera Cruz, Mexico, is at the Atlantic Hotel.

Max Heineman and family of New York are at the Howland Hotel.

Judge Joseph H. Steiner and family have taken rooms at the West End Hotel for the season.

Among the cottage arrivals during the week at Elberon were H. Victor Newcomb of New York, E. N. Brady and family of Albany, N. Y., who took possession of Cottage No. 2, and Fred Winston and family of New York, who is occupying Elberon Hotel Cottage No. 3.

William L. Wilson is the guest of Mr. Isidor Straus at the Brokaw cottage, at Elberon.

G. D. Clark, Jr., a prominent Baltimorean, is at the Ocean Hotel.

W. L. Scrymser of Standard Oil fame of Brooklyn is quartered at the United States Hotel.

Lewis E. Thorman of New York will occupy a cottage at Pleasure Bay this Summer.

C. F. Wildey, proprietor of the Cosmopolitan Hotel, New York, is a season guest at the Hotel Brighton.

Carl Waxen, the Swedish Consul at New York, is at the West End Hotel.

The New York State League Republican Club, about fifty in number, came down on the steamer Mary Patten Wednesday to the Hotel Norwood, where they held a meeting, during which A. E. Ommen was elected as Secretary to succeed George R. Manchester.

Judge Henry Goldfogle of New York has engaged rooms for the season at the West End Hotel.

George E. Andie, Secretary of the Lyceum Theatre, New York, and his wife, are at the Brighton Hotel.

Prof. C. W. Blakeslee and family will spend the Summer season at Danville, Penn.

Miss O'Sullivan of Brooklyn, who has resided in the Cooper cottage for several past seasons, has taken possession of it again this year.

Mr. and Mrs. Julian Mitchell of New York are in possession of their Summer home on Norwood Avenue.

Noah Content of New York is occupying a cottage on Bath Avenue.

J. Shack of New York has leased the Bannard cottage on Franklin Avenue.

David M. Rinaldo of New York has leased the Luther cottage on Garfield Avenue and took possession of it during the week.

E. V. Cohen of New York is summering in one of the Daly cottages on Second Avenue.

Benjamin F. Goodspeed, who owns a handsome cottage on Cedar Avenue, is at Peekskill, N. Y., for a short duration.

ACTIVITIES AT NEWPORT.

Oliver H. P. Belmont Suggested for Mayor on the Democratic Ticket.

NEWPORT, July 3.—It is the general impression that the month of July will be usually quiet in Newport and that August will be surprisingly gay. That is the month when the crowd comes over from Cowes, bringing along many Britishers of high degree. Then in this month are crowded the open-air horse show, tennis, coaching parade, if any, yachting, and fête week, made so popular last year, while the month of July has nothing scheduled of great importance other than the semi-weekly hops at the Casino, which will probably be well attended by the younger set. The chances for a subscription ball this season are very poor, and many think that this once important event of the social season has been buried deep. The Golf Club will ever remain popular, and those who do not play the game can enjoy themselves with the bike or small boat sailing. The latter, by the way, will figure prominently this year.

The Newport Kat Bote Klub, a creation of Hermann Oelrichs, the affairs of which occupied much of the time of the sterner sex last year, has abandoned the briny deep, and has taken a cottage across the beach, where the members can have their little times without interruption. They will retain their nautical name, however, and officers, especially that of pilot. The clubhouse is pleasantly situated on a bluff overlooking the ocean, and in close proximity to the Clam Bake Club's quarters.

The Robert Goelets have arrived for the season at their big house on the Cliffs. During the Winter they have had a stone wall built between the Cliff Walk and their lawn to keep out excursionists. In doing this the Cliff Walk has been made quite narrow, so much so that some think that it is dangerous.

There is more or less talk going the rounds about trying to get one of the Summer residents to run for Mayor of Newport on the Democratic ticket, but when people come to look at the question fairly they see how ridiculous such a thing is. The names of Oliver H. P. Belmont and W. Watts Sherman have been mentioned in this connection, but it is very doubtful if either would consent to run. Both are Newport citizens and have the welfare of the city at heart, but neither would care to devote the time that is really necessary for the office. Could they be induced to stand, either would make an admirable city executive, and be elected by a large majority.

In the Fall, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs is to have her pretty little villa, Rose Cliff, remodeled. It was the intention of Mrs. Oelrichs to rebuild, but, seeing the Whitney cottage upon her return this season, she is confident that her villa can be made as attractive as her neighbor's, and it is understood that Architect Freeman is preparing designs for her. The Whitney cottage is now the most attractive little place on the avenue, and Dame Rumor has it that in the early Fall it will contain an heir.

The advent of the horseless carriage in Newport is the cause of much uneasiness to the "cabbies," they thinking that their trade will be ruined. They have even gone so far as to try and get the city authorities to stop the running of such vehicles on certain streets. They need have no fear, as the carriages are not for public conveyances but for private individuals.

The transfer of the British Embassy to Beverly Farms this season will be greatly felt by the Summer colony here. For a number of years past it has occupied the little King cottage, on Redwood Street, and the attaches have been in great demand for dinner parties and balls, and their presence in Newport has been the means of drawing other noblemen to the place. Their place will have to be filled by the numerous Counts and Barons who each Summer find their way here.

During the past week there have been several dinner parties, the most elaborate and novel being that given by Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll on board the sloop Navahoe. Thomas Cushing of Boston also figured prominently in the entertainment line.

Mr. and Mrs. Roswell B. Burchard, formerly Miss Edith Russell Church, are at the Ocean House. The bride comes from one of the oldest Rhode Island families.

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Miss Leary of New York has opened her house on Mill Street for the Summer and will entertain lavishly. Her luncheons have always been features of the seasons, but since the death of her brother, three years ago, she has done nothing in the entertainment line. One thing in which Miss Leary never changes is that the decorations of her table and house are always of American Beauty roses.

James J. Van Alen is expected in a few days and his charming daughter will arrive here on July 11. Wakehurst will undoubtedly be the scene of a big ball in her honor this year as last.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt have arrived at The Breakers for the season, and their yacht, Conqueror, is now at anchor in the harbor.

The wedding of Miss Edith Blight, one of the belles of Newport, to Mr. William Page Thompson has been set for the first week in September, and will be a large affair.

GOLF PREPARATIONS AT LENOX.

The Links [illegible] Every Day—Arrival of [illegible] Guests.

LENOX, Mass., July 3.—The season at Lenox is progressing merrily, and there are now many distinguished arrivals each day whose first care is to get into their golf clothes and proceed at once to the links of the Lenox Golf Club, where Caretaker Nichols has been breaking records during last week, getting the best score for the nine holes down to 33. In addition to the regular weekly teas at the grounds of the club, the members think of getting up several dances during the Summer. This series of dances will do much to make the Lenox season brilliant, supplemented as it will be by many private dances at the different country houses.

The week has seen the golf links thronged, many more people playing at a time than have been seen there before on any single day during the season. Many of the young women are getting into practice, and Miss Lila Sloane, who is considered to be one of the best golfers among the young women, will find that she has a number of rivals who will give her a hard contest for the first prize. Among those seen on the links this week, in addition to Miss Sloane, may be mentioned Miss Lulu Barlow, Miss Marion Haven, who makes the best score among the younger players; Miss Curtis, a new player; Miss Emily Vanderbilt Sloane, Miss Evelyn Sloane, and the Misses Dodge. They will compose a team in the coming tournament, in which the women will play against the men.

The regular weekly handicap matches will be begun in earnest on Saturday afternoon, and the Committee on Handicapping, consisting of Mr. Carlos de Heridia, Mr. David W. Bishop, Jr., and Mr. S. Howland Robbins, is now engaged in its work, and today the players are going over the links under the watchful eyes of these men. It has been decided to have only one scratch man, who will be Mr. Bishop. The record of Mr. Bishop this season is 41 strokes, which is three more than last year's record, which was also made by Tucker, leaving out of consideration the new record made by Nichols, the professional. At the tournament which will take place in the Fall, Mr. Fenn, who won the contest for the valuable Lenox Golf Club Cup, will be on hand to defend his title of 1896, and it is necessary for him to win it twice in succession before it becomes his property.

There have been a great many dinner parties this week, among the most important of which was the one given at Elm Court by Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane for their guest, Mr. H. McKay Twombly, who came up from his country place in his special car. There is quite a large house party at Elm Court, and the guests spend a great deal of their time in driving.

One of the largest dinner parties of the week was that given by Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis at her cottage, at which sixteen guests were present. A dinner party given by Mrs. John E. Alexandre at Ethelwynde this week, on Tuesday evening, was largely attended, and among the guests may be mentioned Dr. Richard C. Greenleaf, Capt. and Mrs. John S. Barnes, and Mr. S. Howland Robbins.

The Lenox Association, which is practically the same as a village improvement society, had a meeting this week, which interested many of the cottagers. Arrangements were made for keeping the highways sprinkled, and a committee of cottagers was appointed to see that the matter is attended to in the best possible manner. Among the new Directors elected are Mr. John Sloane, Mr. Giraud Foster, Mrs. Belle Neilson, Mrs. A. C. Kingsland, Mr. John Alexandre, Baron Thielmann, and Señor Dupuy de Lome.

Joseph W. Burden, who has been spending the week in Boston, has returned to Lenox, and is actively engaged in planning for the golf tournament.

Dr. Richard C. Greenleaf and Mrs. Greenleaf are now at beautiful Windyside for the Summer, and their daughter, Miss Marion Greenleaf, who has been studying vocal music abroad, will soon be here.

The home for fresh-air children carried on by John E. Parsons at Curtisville is now open and 100 children will be cared for at a time. New lots will be brought in from New York each week, giving the children two weeks at the home.

George H. Morgan was in Lenox this week and at the parish meeting of Trinity Church held on Monday he offered to present the church with a chime of bells as a memorial to his late wife. The bells will cost about $10,000, and the gift was conditionally accepted by the church. The tower of the edifice was a memorial given by Mrs. Richard T. Auchmuty and F. Augustus Schermerhorn, and if they consent to allow the chimes to be placed in the tower the church will be very glad to take advantage of Mr. Morgan's very generous offer. Trinity Church was built very largely by the liberality of the people who spend their Summers here, and among the church officers elected at the meeting were John S. Barnes, Charles Lanier, David W. Bishop, George H. Morgan, and Anson Phelps Stokes as Vestrymen. It is proposed to have the church lighted by electricity, and a committee was appointed to take this work in charge and to make arrangements for making the change.

There promises to be a number of interesting weddings in the Fall, as the announcement is made, among others, that the nuptials of Miss Lulu Barlow and Mr. Pierre Jay, whose engagement was announced this week, would take place in Trinity Church. If it comes to pass, the wedding will be one of the most notable of any which have taken place in this historic church. Miss Barlow is the daughter of Mrs. Francis C. Barlow, who has a charming country place here called Sunnynook, and she is prominently identified with the younger set. It is thought by the friends of the young couple who are in Lenox that the wedding will take place in September, when the season is at its height.

Miss Lila Sloane, daughter of William D. Sloane, has returned from her fishing trip to Canada, and she and her uncle, John Sloane, with whose party she went, report excellent sport. Miss Sloane proved herself to be a most successful angler, and tells some excellent fish stories. She has been at this week with her tandem and four-in-hand, driving some of the members of the house party at Elm Court.

An important arrival of this week was Baron von Herman, who will remain at Lenox some time with his friend, Baron von Thielmann, the German Ambassador, who has a cottage in Lenox for the entire season. Baron von Herman is not a stranger to Lenox, as he has spent several seasons here before, and is very popular with the cottagers and a favorite guest at dinner parties. He is asked everywhere, and a dinner party was given for him upon his arrival here by the Baroness von Thielmann, which was attended by a dozen of the prominent cottagers. He is very fond of golf, and since his arrival he has been seen upon the links constantly.

Courtland Bishop, who has been spending the month in Lenox with his father, left here for New York early in the week, and on Tuesday sailed for Europe. He will spend the Summer in travel, returning here in the Autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster and Mrs. Van Nest, who have been traveling in Europe for six months, arrived here this week, and are staying at Curtis Hotel for a few days. They will soon move into a cottage for the season in order to watch the progress of their beautiful new house, which is now being completed.

Miss Pauline Shaw will come up from Boston in a few days to remain for the rest of the season. The other members of the Shaw family are here. S. Parkman Shaw is as busy as ever on the golf links, and is playing a fine game this season.

Gilbert Combs, with a large party from Freehold, N. J., arrived in Lenox on Thursday. This is their first visit here, and they are having a jolly time driving about and playing golf. They have many friends among the cottagers.

Miss Helen Parrish, who has been spending some time in Alaska, arrived this week and opened her cottage for the season. Miss Parrish is one of the best entertainers that comes to Lenox.

Miss A. L. Doyle, with a party of friends, came up from New York this week, and are quartered at Curtis Hotel. They will remain for some time.

Golf received a new impetus this week by the arrival of Mrs. H. F. Johnson, the famous golf player. She is one of the best women players on the links, and she gives many of the other players points by her magnificent drives.

De Lancey Kane and family will arrive next week. Mr. Kane will bring up several of his fine horses. He will be quartered at Curtis Hotel. Mr. Kane intends to do a great deal of driving about the Berkshires this season, and if he decides to remain in Lenox all Summer may take a cottage. Mr. Kane is one of the foremost whips in this country, and some years ago he was associated with George R. Read and Thomas A. Maitland in the Rye and New York public coaching line, which was a great success.

MONMOUTH BEACH'S CLUB.

Now Open and Thronged with Members—Applicants for Admission.

MONMOUTH BEACH, July 3.—The clubhouse of the Country Club is open now, and is thronged all the time with members and their families.

The regular members of the club are William Barbour, A. B. Proal, H. S. Manning, A. W. Soper, H. C. Thornell, A. Russell, W. S. Pyle, W. S. P. Prentiss, W. R. Potts, John McKesson, Mrs. J. J. Knox, F. Humphreys, M. H. Houghton, H. L. Horton, J. C. Fargo, G. R. Sheldon, E. A. Walton, William M. Whitney, J. W. Spalding, F. S. Douglass, E. McMillian, George F. Baker, H. C. Beadleston, and Bowles Colgate.

Among this season's residents who have applied for membership are A. V. McKim, R. V. McKim, William Tubbs, G. W. Vanderhoef, A. P. Fitch, T. S. Woods, F. Robbins, Henry Graves, Jr., Mrs. A. C. Taylor, C. L. Lee, H. S. Bergen, A. N. Quarrier, J. H. Jacquin, J. Sinclair Armstrong, W. H. Wickham, T. K. Pembrooke, William Shaw, S. W. Fairchilds, Mrs. M. R. Hatch, J. E. Simmons, and F. L. Froment.

In Aid of New Rochelle Nursery.

A lawn party in aid of the New Rochelle Day Nursery will be given Thursday afternoon, July 8, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Remington, 301 Webster Avenue, near Winyah Avenue. Mr. Remington's studio containing a large and rare collection of curios and many pictures will be thrown open to visitors.

FOURTH AT CAPE MAY.

Speaker Reed Invited to be the Orator—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani to Visit the Jersey Resort.

CAPE MAY, July 3.—Life at this resort has assumed its usual activity. A number of musicales have been given, together with card parties, dances, and dinners. This week ended with three full-dress balls tonight at leading hostelries.

The crowd which always comes to spend the Fourth is here, and a careful scrutiny of the hotel registers shows that all but four of the States of the Union are represented here in the guests.

The programme for the celebration on Monday is not yet completed. Efforts are being made by the Cottagers' Association to secure Speaker Reed as the orator of the day, but whether it can secure him will not be known probably until a few hours before the time for the beginning of the ceremonies. There will be an official full-dress ball in the evening and fireworks at sea. Other attractions of less note have been arranged for privately by the hotels.

Postmaster General James A. Gary will pass a portion of the season here, with his family.

I. Freeman Rasin, the ex-Insurance Commissioner of Maryland, and family will pass a part of the season here.

Gen. D. B. Henderson and George M. Curtis, Congressmen from Iowa, with their wives, are staying at the Stockton.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii will pass the Summer here. She has some friends here who were formerly residents of Honolulu.

Some New Yorkers who registered here this week were T. J. O'Conor, Mrs. M. S. Marcy, Miss Hazel R. Marcy, Miss Belle Powell, Mr. and Mrs. E. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Taylor, Miss Clara Hamilton,

STREET FAKIRS OF LONDON

Beggars Musicians Minstrel,s and Street Vendors Who Disturb the Quiet of Life.

PERSISTENT AND TRICKY LOT

Psalm Singers Who Put Themselves in Evidence on Sundays—Strolling Street Bands, with Patriotic Airs to Suit Every Locality—The Ever Present Punch and Judy.

LONDON, June 26.—There is no end to the noise a man can make in London streets, or a woman either, provided something is to be gained by the racket. It must be a commercial din, not a mere pastime. A gentleman and a magnum of champagne leaning collectively against a lamppost and singing in concert would soon attract the attention of a "bobby." But do the gentleman up in ragged clothes, make a blind beggar of him, and he can stand there and sing till his voice is gone. Doubtless that is not law, but it is fact. The makers of street noises move slowly on, very slowly, when a constable is in sight; but the noise continues. And that noise is hardly gone before another comes; and every noise holds out an open hand to feel for coppers, either in the way of charity or in the way of barter.

It is, of course, noises made purposely by human beings, either with their lungs or with instruments, that I refer to, not the noises of the ordinary traffic. In its routine traffic London is more quiet than New York. It would be a city of rolling mills, indeed, that could outdo the rattle of our elevated trains and the jingle of our cable car bells. In the busiest streets here two persons can stand and talk with some comfort, so far as the noise is concerned. Some of the most congested business streets, like Oxford Street and Tottenham Court Road, are paved with small blocks of hard wood brought from India and Australia, set up on end. In Oxford Street this pavement is said to last only three years, but the smoothness of it is considered to be worth the increased cost. Many of the residential streets are paved with asphalt, which is quiet, but dangerous for horses at the beginning of a rain. When dry it is not slippery, nor when thoroughly wet; but when slightly wet it is like glass under the horses' iron shoes, and they go down like riders before a Gatling gun. I have seen four hansom horses down at once within sight of my windows.

To describe all the makers of unnecessary street noises as "fakirs" is not absolutely correct, but it is near enough for the purpose. Perhaps "nuisances" would be a better word, but it might be misunderstood, for some of the noise-makers are not nuisances per se, but only in the racket they make. These people who make a noise simply as a pretext for begging are the worst of them. Begging in its simplest form is not allowed in the streets; you may not go up to a man and ask him for a penny; but provide yourself with two or three boxes of wax matches, or a card of collar buttons, or a few pairs of shoe laces, and put on a long face and the regulation whine, and you are within the law and may take your chance of the man's giving you a penny without bothering to take your goods. Or, if you have rusty wires in your throat instead of vocal cords, you may regale the householders with such sweet strains as you are capable of and accept the pennies they throw you without police interference, unless the constable at the corner had a bad night or is dyspeptic.

Hymn-Singing Beggars.

The noise makers are no fools. They know when to make their racket, and when and what kind of a racket to make to produce the best results. It is only too evident that they have studied the subject carefully. The religious noises, for example, made by squeaky old women who sing hymns in the street come out only on Sunday afternoons. Last Sunday afternoon, when I was enjoying that holy calm to be found nowhere in such perfection as in London, just after the early Sunday dinner, and when I was engaged in writing something that might as easily have been a hymn or a tract as anything else, the mild south wind wafted up the street the sound of a woman's voice. It was one of those typical days when a ten-minute rainfall alternates with five minutes of partial dryness, with fog and murkiness all the time, but warm and close, and one of the windows was open. The voice sounded very well at a distance, but as it grew nearer its imperfections became painfully apparent. Presently the woman appeared in front of my windows, the very incarnation of the London beggar woman in Sunday clothes; humble, servile, hands clasped in front except when she had to unclasp them to look at the little book that contained the words of the hymn she was singing; chin drawn down, eyes rolled up, knees ready to bend at the least provocation; all skillfully arranged to look like the resigned Christian martyr. Every verse or her hymn was followed by the refrain:

"Take me as I am!
Oh, take me as I am!"

As the verses were very short, and the refrain was gone over a dozen times in every imaginable key, the whole thing resolved itself into an appeal to "Take me as I am." There were at least twenty verses in the hymn, and the sex of the singer unfortunately prevented me from wasting an ink bottle by "taking her" somewhere in the region of the head. But sweet consolation came at length from next door. People were sitting out on the upper balconies, and before long I heard a masculine voice respond to the appeal:

"Very well. There's a Constable across the square. You start another hymn, and I'll see that he takes you just as you are."

The Constable must have heard it, for he started our way at once, and the singer moved on, with two or three pennies to soothe her feelings. But it was not the least use to drive her away, for she was hardly out of the square before another woman came leading her blind husband, and he stopped in front of every house and sang hymns in a voice that was worth listening to. It is the good voice that catches the coffers, and pennies rattled down on the asphalt pavement for him in grand style. Then soon afterward came more singers, blind and otherwise, with and without voices, all gathering in the scanty crop of pennies.

The Hand Organ Nuisance.

The neighborhood of "the Squares" in Bloomsbury is a favorite haunt of organ grinders. This square that the Duke of Bedford and I living in it, is particularly blessed with them. The solitary organ grinder as we know him in New York is seldom or never seen here. They travel in pairs, in triplets, in quartets; a man and a woman, a man and two women, a man and two boys, sometimes a man and two girls. They approach silently enough, but make up for it before they go. You sit by the window writing, look up for a moment, and there is a yellow Italian woman grinning at you from the street. The man with her, who has hold of the organ, is also grinning; and as soon as they catch your eye they smile harder than ever, and bow and grimace. It does no good to shake your head and turn away. They have seen you, and you may as well make up your mind to bear the infliction of a concert. They uncover the organ and begin—for the street organs are invariably covered with waterproof cloths on account of the frequent rains—and play a tune or two. Do not think to escape; they are bound to capture your coin sooner or later. In desperation you throw them a penny to be rid of them, and then they keep on playing to give you the worth of your money. The thing becomes unbearable, and you go up to the window and ask:

"Say, will you go away for another penny?"

They smile harder than ever, and bow themselves to pieces, but pick up your second penny and go on playing. Perhaps they do not understand.

Girls Dancing on the Streets.

The Englishman who takes up the organ industry does it on a larger scale. He has either two big girls or two little boys with him; and whether they are girls or boys they dance on the asphalt to his music. If they are boys they vary the dancing with handsprings and other acrobatics, but the girls only dance. These children are kept at the work all day, and toward evening they often look too tired to stand up. I was walking one evening with a member of the London County Council, when we came upon two big girls dancing in the street to the music of a hand organ. They were good-looking girls, and there was no high kicking in their dance; but they were girls, dancing in the street for pennies, and such a sight is not pleasant to an American. We stopped to look.

"They're very graceful, aren't they?" said my English friend.

"So graceful," said I, "that if they were in New York that organ grinder would be in a police cell in about five minutes."

"Really!" said he. "Don't you have girls dawncing in the streets in New York?"

"Scarcely," I told him. "We are partially civilized over there, and don't allow girls to do such things; nor to stand behind bars and sell rum and listen to dirty stories, either. Have you no Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children here?"

"Oh, yes," he replied, "we have such a society here. A very good one, too, I believe."

Since then I have seen the society's sign over a big building somewhere down town, and the best I can wish it is that it would wipe the smoke out of its eyes, and take a walk through the streets some evening. They need a Commodore Gerry over here very badly. I do not believe that poor girls and poor children are treated as badly among the Kaffirs as they are treated in London.

The kinds of hand organ I have mentioned are to be regarded only as samples, and you must imagine them coming along almost in procession, at all hours and in all weathers. There are real pianos, mounted on wheels, played by very fair operators seated on high stools, and the concert organs, of course, and the little music boxes slung around the neck. And they can often be heard when they cannot be seen. London is full of blind alleys, generally called mews, and lined with stables. When you see an alley running in at right angles with the street it is almost safe to conclude that that is only an entrance to a larger alley parallel with the street. There are living rooms over the stables inhabited by the coachmen and their families, with more than their share of children to each family. These mews are in great favor with the organ grinders, though the children do not look as if many coppers could be wrung out of them. When you hear sweet strains floating through the moist air but do not see the organ, it is around the corner in one of the mews.

How Mews Came Into Existence.

These London mews, to drop the hand organs for a moment, have come about in an odd way, those, at least, in the neighborhood of "the Squares." Something over a century ago the Bloomsbury region was principally open fields. Then population drifted this way, largely a wealthy population, and about ninety years ago the present houses were built, and occupied by people who kept coaches, and therefore needed stables. The backyards ran down some distance, and at the further end were the rows of stables, a stable for each house. But eventually fashion moved in another direction, the new tenants did not keep coaches, and the "ground landlord," as the lessee for the full term is called, ran an alley through the lower ends of the yards, cutting off the stables for separate rental. Thus many of the mews came into existence.

Shrewd Band Leaders.

Street bands are not as numerous as hand organs, but they are more regular in their attendance. There is one band, for instance, that appears in this square of mine every Tuesday evening. The six players wear uniform caps, and make very good music, and most of the householders make it a practice to give them a penny or more. If I should desire to hear that band on Monday evening, (which is extremely doubtful,) I need only go around the corner into Russell Square; on Wednesday, into Gordon Square; on Thursday, into Woburn Square; on Friday, into Tavistock Square, or on Saturday, into Euston Square. Each square has its day. And they know so well how to cater to their customers that pennies flow into their coffers plentifully. One day I was writing by the open window when something unusual made me look up from my work. That band was playing, and at first I did not appreciate what it was that had caught my ear. A few seconds did the work, however, and made me sit up and listen, for the band was playing

"Oh, say, can you see, by the dawn's early light"—

No American in London, no real American, could hear the beginning of that without waiting to hear the end. Then they played "Way Down Upon the Suwanee River," and followed it with "Yankee Doodle." By that time I was jingling the small coins in my pocket. Such an occasion called for more than mere coppers; even the "thruppences" looked too small. The "Star Spangled Banner" and "Yankee Doodle" are worth more to a man in London than they are in New York. But before the fatal moment came for parting with a sixpence a new light dawned upon me, and I slipped the silver back into my pocket. My square in Summer contains a number of Americans, and the bandsmen had learned that National airs stirred them up and opened their purses. It was only a little commercial patriotism. Afterward I took pains to see what they would play in Russell Square, inhabited almost wholly by English. No "Star Spangled Banner" there; no "Yankee Doodle"; nothing but good old English tunes, concluding with "God Save the Queen." And it was the same in the other squares. Those fellows knew what they were about. In the French settlement they would play the "Marseillaise."

A Dodge That Works Well.

A few minutes ago the sound of men's voices trying to sing floated up the street, followed shortly by the men themselves. They were two of the most dejected specimens of humanity imaginable, ragged, half starved, and humble as Uriah Heep, with their hands meekly held in front of them. They walked close together in the middle of the street, barely moving their feet, slower than any funeral march. When they reached the centre of the block they stopped, and one of them made this address to the houses:

"Kind friends, we have walked all the way from Yorkshire, and are tired and hungry. We are not ordinary beggars, and you will never see us again. We want work, but cannot get it. Take pity on us, kind Sirs, and give us a trifle to buy food."

Their words were well studied, but they had the true professional voice and manner. Nevertheless, they reaped a good harvest of pennies.

The Punch and Judy shows make an important part of the street population. They of all things are free from police interference, because they are an institution, and institutions are not lightly tampered with in England. They have two men always and a dog, a poor downtrodden thing named Toby, with a ruff around its neck; and if the dog lags a yard behind as they go through the streets the men whip it up to its work without compunction. One seldom walks ten blocks in London without encountering at least one Punch and Judy show, with a crowd of children in front. The children seem never to tire of it, though it is the same old thing that has been given in countless generations, with Mr. and Mrs. Punch, Toby, and the policeman. The Punch family are a little more aristocratic in the prices than most of their brethren. To stop in front of a house and give an exhibition they demand a shilling, and turn up their noses at a smaller offer.

Then there are the minstrels—young fellows dressed in harlequin suits, generally four together, two to fiddle and two to dance and sing. Their performance is always so bad that their collections are small. And the men who seat themselves on the sidewalks and draw really good pictures on the stones with colored chalk. And the almost countless men and women who go about bearing signs, "I Am Blind," or "Helpless," or "Crippled." But these people make no noise.

Street Hawkers' Cries.

However, I am saying too much about the people who offer some form of entertainment and slighting the commercial fellows who make a racket because they have something to sell. They are the ones, after all, who make the most noise, because they are always with us. The milkman, who is always a big boy, begins his rounds in early morning and keeps them up all day—perhaps because the average householder does not use ice and the milk will not keep. He comes along with his handcart, on which a big brass can in the shape of a short cannon is mounted, with empty tin cans hanging around the edges of the cart, and stops at the area railing.

"Ew oh!" is as nearly as I can describe his peculiar call in words. Then he waits a while, and, if the cook does not hear him, he shakes the gate or rattles his tin pails. When cook appears he ties a cord to the handle of a pail of milk and lowers the pail to the area, and cook empties it. That saves a journey up and down the long basement steps.

"Ah ho!" That is the baker boy's cry. He comes riding a long tricycle upon which a big breadbox is mounted, and in a minute is off again at the speed of any other cyclist.

"Hawt muffeens, muffeens, hawt muffeens!" comes only on Sunday mornings in time for the late London Sunday breakfast. His muffins look well, but they are blocks of lead.

"Flow'rs! fraish flow'rs!" is an hourly visitor, on week days and Sundays alike. He has a pushcart, sometimes a donkey cart, loaded with the most beautiful flowers in bloom and in pots. His voice is as brilliant as his flowers, too, and he makes the street ring. I speak of him in the singular, but he is to be reckoned by the hundred.

Glaziers and Tinkers.

The old fellow with a knapsack of glass on his back, and who cries, "Windersmend, windersmend!" as he looks carefully up at the house as he passes, is the window mender. Let him see a crack in one of your front panes, and you hear a ring at the bell. His cousin, the window washer, is more stylish and comes only on order. But when he does come it is with stepladder and pail and sponge, and your biggest window is polished like a diamond in short order. Price, 3d. a window.

"Lem's'n' orgs, lem's'n' orgs!" is the man with lemons and oranges to sell, who has an extra box on his cart in which he carries a young child. This is a very common thing with the street vendors. He and the tinker, with his tipsy cry of "Pansmend, pansmend!" are disreputable, rummy-looking fellows. There must be something about tinkering pans that drives men to drink. There are many tinkers in the London streets, and they are always soaked. "He is no use," I heard a maid say about one of the tinkers the other day; "he is always boozed. He mended a pan for us, and it ran the next day." To "run" instead of to leak is a Londonism.

When you add to these and fifty more street cries the continual passing or stopping of hansoms, four-wheelers, grocers' carts, stages, and other vehicles, you bring the total of noises up to a very respectable point for one of the quietest streets in London—for it is an exceptionally quiet residence street that I have taken for my model. Of course, these things may all be seen and heard to a limited extent in New York. But for one street singer or organ grinder or other legalized beggar there there are ten here. The Telegraph this morning announces that 300,000 of the poor of London are to be fed at the jubilee dinner. It will be interesting to see how many of these semi-vagrants of the streets are called away by urgent business on that day.

WILLIAM DRYSDALE.

THE ROOF GARDEN SHOWS.

Opening of Koster & Bial's Summer Garden Changes of Bill This Week.

The closing for the season of the Knickerbocker and Empire Theatres last night leaves only two in-door shows for this week, "The Whirl of the Town," at the Casino, and "The Girl from Paris," at the Herald Square Theatre. At the Casino Managers Lederer and McLellan will celebrate the fiftieth performance of the review on Thursday by the distribution of metal boxes made in imitation of straw hats, which will serve as jewel receptacles. A special Independence Day matinée will be given tomorrow.

At the Herald Square Theatre "The Girl from Paris" will close its long and successful engagement Saturday, and will reopen for an indefinite run Aug. 23.

The opening of Koster & Bial's Roof Garden to-morrow night completes the number of roof garden entertainments that will be given this Summer. They are less than half the number running last year. Manager Aarons promises that the pastime to be furnished at Koster & Bial's Summer garden in the next few months will be unusually enlivening, and he has had the garden fitted up in excellent taste and with more than the usual comfort to be found in such places. All unsightly brick and woodwork has been hidden by potted plants and flowers, and the roofs of adjoining houses are well obscured with net works of vines around the place, lending it a Summerlike appearance that is thoroughly restful.

The interesting opening bill includes the Rogers brothers, Dutch comedians; Sparrow, a clown juggler; Max Unger, the strong boy; Curtes and Gordon, Phylles Rankin, in imitations of Anna Held; the Clairvilles, Gertie Reynolds, and many others.

At the Casino a concert will be given to-night. The week's bill comprises the young Countess Von Hatzfeldt, in a new selection of song; Gould and Burt, McBride and Goodridge, comedians; Gilbert and Goldie, Celtic comics; Darling Sisters, singers; the four Beasey Sisters, operatic vocalists; Minnie Gilbert, songstress; Aleene and Larue, girl tumblers; Jeanette Dupree, and the quaint quartet, the Manhattan Comedy Four. Sig. Francioli's ballet, "The Judgment of Paris," and a July edition of "Fred" Irwin's burlesque, "A Night at the Opera," are other features of the bill.

At Hammerstein's Olympia Roof Garden this week Isham's Octoroons will end their long engagement, which has been successful. They will appear with an enlarged chorus in an entirely new sketch called "The Blockville Derby." Kara, the juggler, continues to be a feature of the bill, which includes Josie De Witt, the Romalo brothers, James Thornton, who will be seen in an entirely new act, in which he will sing several new songs; the "Two Doonzos," the three English sisters, and Herr Grais and his wonderful donkey and baboons, who will make their last appearance in America this week.

At Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre this week the bill includes Florence Olp, the child actress; William Frederic, Edward Maas, J. E. Sheehan and Mathilde Weffing, Florence Wolcott, Welch and Gardener, comedians; Tyrene and Evalene, Cal Stewart, Hillman and Perry, the Schultz troupe of dogs, Garcia Valens, Dryden and Leslie, Mary Fuller, in a comic monologue; Sadie Maffin, in novel songs and dances, and others.

The bill at Proctor's Pleasure Palace this week includes John C. Fox and Katie Allen in a farce, "The Flat Next Door"; Jennie Yeamans, the Kronemann brothers, from the Wintergarten, Berlin; the De Filippis in transformation dances of all nations, Alma Earle, the sisters Gehrue in a lightning dancing act, Madden and Curren, Irish drolls; Nella Webb, late of the "Brownies"; and Lew H. Carroll, the comedian.

The bill at Keith's Union Square Theatre will begin to-morrow at 9:30, and the continuous show will continue until 11 P. M. The week's change of bill is an attractive one and includes the Nichols sisters, the American Biograph, the Pantzer brothers, head balancing feats; Smith and Campbell, talking comedians; Harrigan, the tramp juggler; Leola Mitchell, "the living doll"; the Quaker City Quartet, the three Goldins in a comedy sketch, Caroline Hull, Bessie Gilbert, cornetist; Rile, and Hughes, Shayne and Worden, the Loretts, Eddie Moore, C. W. Williams, F. W. Fenton, and others.

The Cinematographe continues to be one of the chief attractions at the Eden Musée. The views include some taken in the London Aquarium, showing the fishes swimming in the tanks, a bull fight at Seville, babies quarreling, a storm at Sea, and negroes bathing. The concerts by the Musée Orchestra every afternoon and evening are enjoyable, and the waxworks are interesting.

At the Madison Square Roof Garden the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra will continue the attractive high-class concerts which are proving, by the crowds attracted nightly, to be among the most popular of Summer roof garden entertainments. Conductor Neuendorff is putting selections in the programmes from the works of American composers, and two nights each week are devoted to special concerts, requested selections being given Wednesdays and soloists' night, (Friday.)

HENLEY TO LEAVE THE STAGE.

Physicians Give Him No Hope of Recovering His Voice.

E. J. Henley has decided to abandon the stage. This determination is due to his loss of voice, two conspicuous physicians having informed him that he cannot recover his vocal power. These doctors made a careful examination of his vocal ailment, and gave him no hope whatever. This news was by Mr. Henley imparted to a friend in this city yesterday.

He has no definite plan for the future, but he has a notion that he could make a pretty good living by polishing theatrical neophytes turned out from local schools of dramatic art.

Mr. Henley has had a varied experience in matrimony. His first wife was a Miss Penny, and after they were divorced he married Marie Hampton. He was freed from her, and then he was wedded to Helen Bertram, his present spouse.

THE MAYOR TAKES A VACATION.

He Will Be Gone a Month—Mr. Jerolomman is Acting Mayor.

Mayor Strong left the city yesterday morning for a month's sojourn at Richfield Springs. The Mayor cleared up all the routine work of his office before going, and presided over meetings of four separate boards Friday. He will remain at the Springs through July, and take mud baths daily for his rheumatism and gout. "I expect to see pictures of myself in all kinds of positions during my absence," said the Mayor yesterday, "but one thing that will get a rest is the teapot. There will be no teapot in the Mayor's office while I am away."

John Jeroloman, President of the Board of Aldermen, will be the Acting Mayor for the next month. He will have little to do beyond signing warrants.

Classified Business Directory.

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JOHN NO

ATLANTIC CLUB'S CRUISE

To Take Part in Regattas on the Sound for Three Days and Then Go East.

LARCHMONT'S BIG REGATTA

Nearly One Hundred Yachts Expected to Start in To-morrow's Races —American Club's Regatta and Ball—To Race at Riverside.

Yachtsmen will combine racing with cruising this week. There will be three days' racing on the Sound, and then the Atlantic Yacht Club will cruise to Shelter Island. The Atlantic fleet will rendezvous at Larchmont to-morrow morning, and after taking part in the big regatta of the Larchmont Club, the Captains will meet on board the flagship Sachem.

Fleet Captain Thomas L. Watson has issued Vice Commodore F. T. Adams's orders for the cruise, which are as follows:

"The fleet of the Atlantic Yacht Club will rendezvous at Larchmont on Monday, July 5, for the annual cruise. On Tuesday, on signal from the flagship, the fleet will sail for Milton Point, anchoring off the American Yacht Clubhouse. On Wednesday, on signal from the flagship, the fleet will sail for Riverside, anchoring inside of Captain's Island, as near the Riverside Yacht Club as practicable. On Thursday, on signal from the flagship, the fleet will get under way for the start of the race from Riverside to Black Rock. On Friday, on signal from the flagship, the fleet will get under way for the start of the race from Black Rock to New London or to Morris Cove, as may be determined on the morning of the race. On Saturday, on signal from the flagship, the fleet will get under way for the start of the race from New London to Greenport, if at New London; or from Morris Cove to New London, if at Morris Cove. On Sunday, should the fleet then be at New London, on signal from the flagship, it will then get under way for an informal run from New London to Deering's Harbor, Shelter Island.

"The Larchmont Yacht Club has extended, through its Board of Trustees, the courtesies of its club to the Atlantic Yacht Club on its annual cruise. The members of the club and their guests on this cruise have also received cordial invitations from the American, Riverside, and Bridgeport Yacht Clubs to accept the courtesies of these clubs and to attend receptions at each of them on the evenings indicated for arrival at these places. A reception has been tendered by the proprietor of the Fort Griswold House, New London, to the members of the club upon the evening of the arrival of the fleet at New London."

The annual regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club will be sailed to-morrow, and it is expected that it will be a record-breaker as far as the number of starters goes. The Regatta Committee expects that there will be nearly 100 boats at the line when the signals are given. The races will be started at 11 o'clock, and the yachts will sail over the regular courses.

The steamer Alberina has been chartered for the guests and members of the club. In the evening there will be the usual Fourth of July celebration, with music and fireworks.

The American Club's regatta on Tuesday will be another big one. It will be started at noon, off the Milton Point clubhouse. In the evening there will be a ball in the clubhouse, given to the visiting yachtsmen of the Atlantic Club.

The Riverside Club's regatta on Wednesday will bring another large fleet out. The entries will close to-morrow. In addition to the regular classes for racing yachts, special handicap classes have been arranged for schooners and sloops in cruising trim. In the evening there will be a reception at the clubhouse and a display of fireworks.

The Regatta Committee of the Atlantic Club has issued instructions for the races during the cruise. The classification will be as follows:

Class 1, Racing Class—Schooners. Class 2, Cruising Class—Schooners. Class 3, Racing Class—Sloops over 43 feet racing length. Class 4, Racing Class—Sloops not over 43 feet racing length. Class 5, Cruising Class—Sloops and yawls over 51 feet racing length in cruising trim. Class 6, Cruising Class—Sloops and yawls over 36 feet and not over 51 feet racing length in cruising trim. Class 7, Cruising Class—Sloops and yawls not over 36 feet racing length in cruising trim. Class 8, Cruising Class—Mainsail yachts in cruising trim.

In addition to the class prizes there will be a special prize for the schooner winning the most runs, and a special prize for the sloop winning the most runs.

RACES AT NEWPORT THIS WEEK.

NEWPORT, July 3.—The yacht racing season of the thirty-footers in Narragansett Bay will begin next week. Last year the boats of Herman B. Duryea and Bayard Thayer of Boston were the largest winners. This season the interest will be centred in the Dorothy and the Veda, owned by Harry Payne Whitney and Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.

The boats that will race this season are the following: Asahi, owned by Bayard Thayer; Carolina, Pemberton Jones; Dorothy, Harry Payne Whitney; Esperanza, A. S. Van Winckle; Hera, Ralph N. Ellis; Musme, James McDonough; Puck, Edwin D. Morgan; Raccoon, Theodore Hostetter; Vaquero III., Herman B. Duryea; Veda, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.; Wa Wa, James Stillman.

NEWS OF THE OARSMEN.

The entries in the Schuylkill Navy regatta at Philadelphia to-morrow, in which several Harlem River crews are entered, are as follows:

Junior Single Sculls.—Harlem Rowing Club, Newark Rowing Club, Pennsylvania Barge Club, Malta Boat Club, Crescent Boat Club, and the Fairmount Boat Club.

Intermediate Single Sculls.—Vesper Boat Club, Pennsylvania Barge Club, and the Newark Rowing Club.

Senior Single Sculls.—Quaker City Barge Club, Vesper Boat Club, Pennsylvania Barge Club, and the Passaic Boat Club of Newark.

Junior Doubles.—Vesper Boat Club, Malta Boat Club, Fairmount Rowing Club, West Philadelphia Boat Club, Harlem Rowing Club, and the Newark Rowing Club.

Intermediate Doubles.—Vesper Boat Club, Pennsylvania Barge Club, and the Newark Rowing Club.

Senior Double Sculls.—Columbia Boat Club of Pittsburg, Passaic Boat Club, Vesper Boat Club, and Pennsylvania Barge Club.

Junior Four-Oared Gigs.—Arieli Rowing Club and Baltimore, Manayunk Boat Club, and Pennsylvania Barge Club.

Senior Four-Oared Shells.—Harlem Rowing Club, Crescent Boat Club, Ariel Boat Club, and the Institute Boat Club of Newark.

Junior Eight-Oared Shells.—Montrose Boat Club and Fairmount Boat Club.

Senior Eight-Oared Shells.—Atalanta Boat Club, Institute Boat Club, Fairmount Boat Club, New York Athletic Club, and the Montrose Boat Club.

In the senior eight-oared event the Atalantas, who won the Harlem regatta, are looked upon as a winning crew. The Harlem Rowing Club's crew, also a winner at the Harlem regatta, is believed to have a sure thing in the senior four-oared event.

The New York rowing clubs will send their senior eights to the National regatta in August. The crews are from the Atalanta, Dauntless, and New York Athletic Club. With one or two changes, the crews will be the same which rowed in the Harlem regatta on Decoration Day.

The Lone Star Boat Club's junior four-oared crew, which has been training for the Long Island regatta on July 24, will begin to train every night next week. Heretofore they have only been in the water about three times a week, including Sundays. The crew is composed of E. Keller, bow; S. A. Cramer, No. 2; A. Sinsheimer, No. 3; G. Hafer, stroke.

The Union Boat Club's intermediate eight-oared crew, which has been training for the Connecticut Valley regatta to be rowed to-morrow, left for Springfield yesterday by a special car. The crew is made up as follows: Fuller, bow; Baron, No. 2; Hjertberg, No. 3; Nonenbacher, No. 4; Webb, No. 5; Farrelly, No. 6; Heffernan, No. 7; Wolf, stroke, and Volles, coxswain. The prize in this event is a high-grade bicycle to each man, and the Union boys intend to bring them home with them.

Frank Ellis will represent the Harlem Rowing Club in the junior single scull event at Philadelphia to-morrow.

Entries for the Long Island regatta on July 24, in which several Harlem crews are already entered, will close on July 17 with Robert Pelton at 154 Broadway. All events will be a mile straight away, and the prizes will be cups and medals.

The defeat of the First Bohemian Boat Club's junior eight on Decoration Day has had the effect of greatly discouraging the crew, and they are doing very little training. They feel the loss of Ellis Ward, their former coach, greatly.

BUSY TIMES FOR GOLFERS

The Fourth to be Celebrated at All the Clubs by Special Tournaments.

MORE ABOUT THE NEW RULES.

Champion H. J. Whigham Gives Some Interesting Explanations Regarding Turf in Hazards—The Long Grass Question and Uninformed Critics.

H. J. Whigham of Chicago, the amateur golf champion of the United States, has written a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES endeavoring to explain some of the troublesome points in the new interpretation of golf rules recently adopted by the United States Golf Association. Some criticism has been made of that clause regarding the playing of a ball when it lies upon turf in a hazard. On this point Champion Whigham says:

"On the best courses in the world there are numbers of sand bunkers, with patches of good turf in the middle of them, and the invariable practice has been to play the ball, when it is lying upon one of these patches of turf, as if it were not in a hazard at all. Cases of this sort have been left to tradition at St. Andrews, in Scotland, and the rule makes no provision for them, but Messrs. Rutherford and Lochyer particularly state in their interpretation that the grass in question is a moot point, and Willie Park, Jr., in his book upon golf expressly gives his opinion that a ball lying in such position is not in a hazard."

In explanation of the clause that "long grass is not a hazard," Mr. Whigham says:

"Long grass is never a hazard in itself, but the fact that it is growing in a bunker does not prevent that bunker from being a hazard. There may, of course, be a question occasionally as to what is turf or sod, and what is simply rank grass growing in sand or on a road, but the line in such cases must be drawn by the common sense of the individual. If the long grass is really off the course the ball is out of bounds, and the question of long grass cannot come up.

"The fact is that no game in the world requires more delicate handling as far as the rules are concerned than golf, and the task of interpretation, which the committee of the United States Golf Association has undertaken in all humbleness of mind, is made doubly harder by the interference of critics who are obviously ignorant of the practice of the game."

It is unfortunate that the Golf Association has not yet been able to have the rules printed in concise form for distribution among the various golf clubs, for then they could be seen and studied in their entirety and erroneous ideas would not be so likely to arise. The rules, however, will probably be sent to the clubs this month. It was this fact that led the Greens Committee of the Seabright Golf Club to use the rulings of 1896 in their present tournament, as the committee considered it would be an injustice at this time to apply the new interpretations.

The Course at Seabright.

This Seabright tournament, by the way, has been fully as successful in number of competitors as any this season. To-morrow, when the Independence Day Handicap is played, there will probably be from sixty to eighty finishes. The course, while a short one for an eighteen-hole course, its circuit being 4,166 yards, is nevertheless a pretty and sporty course, and some of the golfers who had expected to have rather an easy thing, found that they could not play it in phenomenally low scores. Short holes and sporty approaches test the golfer's ability fully as much as anything else; in fact, the fine science of the game lies in its short plays. Still, it must be admitted that for tournament purposes, the Seabright course would be greatly improved by lengthening its first nine holes. Six of these nine holes are under 200 yards, a large proportion of short ones, the total length for these nine being 1,726 yards. For pleasant, enjoyable play, however, the Seabright course is a delightful one. Willie Norton, the Lakewood professional, is in charge of the links, and has them in splendid condition. A series of members' handicaps has been arranged for July and August. The women make frequent use of the links, and one of the best players is Miss Alice Strong, who was one of the competitors in the women's championships last year.

Tournaments on the Fourth.

Never before in the history of golf in this country have so many tournaments been scheduled for the Fourth of July as is the case this year. All the big and all the little clubs in the vicinity of New York have arranged special events, and it would be almost impossible to make an estimate of the thousands of golfers who will be wielding their clubs with more or less precision on the links to-morrow. Next to Seabright, some of the most interesting events will be played at Morristown, Ardsley, Knollwood, St. Andrews, the Crescent Athletic Club, and Greenwich, Conn. At the St. Andrews there will be a members' handicap for the Stay-at-Home's Cup, a new idea at St. Andrews, which promises to be very popular.

The Knollwood Country Club, near Elmsford, Westchester County, will give a putting match, thirty-six holes, for ladies, and an open handicap for a silver cup, given by Mrs. Jules Reynal. The Morris County Golf Club, at Morristown, N. J., will have a mixed foursome competition, in which there will be from forty to fifty players, and there will also be games at the Morristown Field Club. Ardsley will have a members' tournament, and the Crescent Athletic Club will hold a big event for members. The final rounds for the Sanger and the Jubilee Cups will be played at the Fairfield County Golf Club, Greenwich, Conn.

Cups to be Contested For.

The Westchester Country Club will have one of its best golfing days this year, two cups being offered for competition, a Fourth of July Cup and a Consolation Cup. The members of the Nutley Golf Club will play for the Governors' Cup, and the final rounds for the Independence Day Cup at the Oakland Golf Club will be played at the links at Bayside, L. I. There will also be matches at Larchmont, Queens County Golf Club, New Brunswick, Richmond County, the Marine and Field Club, and Baltusrol.

GAMES ON NEW JERSEY OVAL.

Some Interesting Contests Are Promised in To-morrow's Carnival.

The Fourth of July carnival of sports of the New Jersey Athletic Club will be held on the New Jersey Oval at Bayonne City to-morrow. The grounds may be reached by the trolley lines which run from all Jersey City ferries direct to the club gate. The Central Railroad of New Jersey will run a special train at 1 P. M.

The all-round championship of the United States will be decided at the meeting. It is scheduled to begin at 1 P. M. The 75-yard dash, open handicap, will be called promptly at 2 o'clock. This event has received nineteen entries. R. W. Moore of the New York Athletic Club and M. B. Rogers of the New Jersey Athletic Club are placed on scratch. The mile walk promises to be a battle between the Liebgold brothers. James Feaster and J. F. Conroy are also entered. In the 880-yard dash, H. E. Manvel of the New Jersey Athletic Club is scratch man, with a gap of fifteen yards between him and F. Blen, Jr., of the New Jersey Athletic Club. Fifteen men propose to try in the one-mile run. P. H. Christiansen of the New Jersey Athletic Club is scratch man, while William F. Ryan and Theodore G. McGirr get five yards. A discus-throwing event will afford many followers of athletics to see, perhaps for the first time, this ancient game, which has lately been introduced in this country.

There will be four heats in the one-mile bicycle race. Will Darmer of the New Jersey Athletic Club, is scratch man, while H. F. Loehrs of Elizabeth gets twenty yards. Eleven men are entered for the hurdle race. The Yale entry, John H. Thompson, Jr., is scratch man. Harry Lyons is scratch man in the 440-yard run. Manvel of the New Jersey Athletic Club gets three, and Long of Flushing five yards. Darmer is again scratch man in the two-mile bicycle race, and Robert Moore and J. E. Mulligan are scratch men in the 220-yard hurdle race.

The Vergana Launched at Newburg.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 3.—The yacht Vergana, for Frederick H. Benedict of the New York and Seawanhaka Yacht Clubs, was successfully launched here this afternoon. The Vergana's waterline is 120 feet; length over all, 147 feet; beam, 19 feet; draught, 8 feet. The craft is expected to make remarkably fast time.

THE REALIZATION HORSES

Six of the Best Will Run for This Richest of All 3-Year-Old Stakes Next Saturday.

FIELD FOR THE GREAT TRIAL

Changes Made at the Brighton Beach Track Which Will Add Much to the Attractions of This Now Popular Course.

It it were not for the fact that the horses racing in the East this year, two and three year olds, as well as those in the older division, are a notoriously poor lot, the June meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club which will end on Saturday, would go down in the annals of turf history as one of the best ever held in this country. Every inducement was held out to owners, the comfort and welfare of the public, and horse owners were carefully looked after, and as a result there has been clean racing.

The meeting, which opened with a brilliant card, including the first half of the Double Event and the Suburban on June 22, should have an equally brilliant ending next Saturday, for on that day the Realization Stakes will call to the post the best of the three-year-olds in this section, with the exception of Don de Oro and Octagon, which were declared out of it when August Belmont made up his mind to go to Europe. As matters stand now, the field will probably not be larger than six, including Scottish Chieftain, Horoscope, Buddha, Rensselaer, The Friar, and Elkins. Not one in the lot has performed consistently since the season opened, for decided high class is lacking in all of them, and where there is not really high class, consistency is not to be expected. Several times since the season opened The Friar has shown indications of class, but he has been badly handicapped in his races by the manner in which he has been ridden. If he has not had the running choked out of him by the time it was necessary to make his final run, he has been safely pocketed, so that when he did get a chance to run the race was well won. The only time he was allowed to run freely he won. Buddha has been rounding to slowly, and succeeded last week in winning cleverly from a fair field.

The probable weights in the Realization Stakes will be as follows:

Buddha, 118 pounds; The Friar and Scottish Chieftain, 115 each; Horoscope and Elkins, 112 each, and Rensselaer, 110. The race will be a fair test for supremacy among the Eastern three-year-olds, for it is at a mile and two-furlongs, and it will be a test of stamina as well as of speed.

Great Trial Candidates.

The Great Trial Stakes, to be run to-morrow, seems to be within the reach of Firearm if the colt's performance is up to his showing in the Spring Stakes, when he won in such impressive style that easily swayed judges pronounced him the best two-year-old of the year. Great Bend and Previous will probably not start, for the former is not doing well, and Mr. Dwyer's colt has been lame since his last race. His Majesty, John Daly's son of His Highness and Shining Light, has not been seen in a race so far this season, but at Sheepshead Bay he has the reputation of being a "track burner," and he will likely be a starter. The absurdly named Woodford filly will probably carry the colors of Marcus Daly, and Handball will essay to add the winner's share of the twenty-thousand-dollar stake to P. J. Dwyer's bank account. Frohman is getting around into condition, but will not be ready for to-morrow's race. Probably the strangest news of all about the candidates for the Great Trial is the fact that The Huguenot has been working in very fast time, and that he will surely go to the post. If the brother to Century of Navarre has any speed, and enough of it to carry him over the Futurity course, he utterly failed to show it on his single appearance at Morris Park. Uriel or Black Cock will probably represent James R. Keene, and J. J. McCafferty's fast filly Kitefoot will also start. Bowling Brook and Varus may carry the scarlet of the Morris stable, and Hamburg will represent J. E. Madden.

The Brighton Beach Meeting.

Next week the Brighton Beach Racing Association will begin its Summer meeting, one that will surely take its place as one of the leading meetings of the East. The day of the old "beach comber" is gone, and under the progressive and intelligent management of William A. Engeman and his associates there has been as complete a change in the character of attendants at the races as in the character of the sport. The erection of the handsome and roomy grand stand, through which the ocean breezes blow refreshingly cool, construction of attractive grounds and paddocks, opening up of means for driving to the track, the employment of Lander's band—the band of society—to furnish music daily, the strict enforcement of racing laws, and the abolition of every sort of trickery or jobbery in the sport brought about such a revolution at Brighton Beach as few thought it possible to accomplish. The sport there last year was as clean and good as at any track. It will be even better this year.

Since the last meeting a new course has been constructed, with the exception of the homestretch and a portion of the backstretch. At the head of the homestretch all of the ground of the association between the old course and the Ocean Parkway has been utilized to make a long and sweeping curve from the homestretch to the backstretch, and the turn is very much easier than was that on the old course. The distance gained on this end of the new course has enabled the association to make a similar curve at the other end of the new course. There is now no straight track in the course on the east end at the three-quarter pole as in the old track, but a continuous course connecting the backstretch and the homestretch.

All three-quarter-mile races will be started from the new chute, which is an extension of the backstretch toward the east, and is 100 feet wide. From this chute horses can run straight down the backstretch, and will have to make but one turn to the finish.

The outside of the track has been raised on the various curves in proportion to their radii, the greatest superelevation being one foot in ten, or six feet, on the sharpest curves, where the track is sixty feet wide.

The paddock has been enlarged and changed completely. Superintendent Clare's house has been moved from the grounds where it was formerly located to a place near the Boulevard, thus giving more room for the horses engaged in races. A new shed for these, 150 by 50 feet, has been built. Naturally, the office buildings and the jockey room have been moved further back in the paddock. A new drive has been constructed from Sea Breeze Avenue, and the entrance for carriages will be at a point between the pavilion and the ocean.

The association has built a field stand where persons who do not wish to pay the regular fee at the main gate may be accommodated upon the payment of a smaller one.

In all races the entrance money will go to the winner, and the added money to "overnight" races will range from $500 to $1,000.

Cornell Club Election.

At the annual meeting of the Cornell University Club of this city, Thursday, officers were elected as follows: President—Dr. Louis L. Seaman; Vice Presidents—Justice Wilmot M. Smith, Joseph C. Hendrix, Garrett P. Serviss, Dr. Robert Morris, and J. Herbert Ballantine; Secretary—Merritt E. Haviland; Treasurer—L. Carroll Root. These Chairmen of the various committees were elected: House—Frank A. Wright; Membership—Calvin Tomkins; Entertainment—Henry W. Sackett. Dr. Seaman and Messrs. Ballantine, Shearn, Schurman, Haviland, and Sackett went to Poughkeepsie Friday to represent the club at the boat race.

A Match Game of Billiards.

A match game of billiards has been arranged between Hugo Kerkon, champion of Germany, and Ora Morning Star, a new billiard player from the West. Maurice Daly has subscribed a purse for the match. The game will be at fourteen-inch balk line, six nights, 300 points each night, the winner to take the purse and gate receipts. The match will commence to-morrow evening at Maurice Daly's billiard academy, Broadway, corner of Thirty-first street.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

Next Year's Model Will Be the Chainless Wheel Listed at $100 —Standard Chain Wheels $75.

CYCLING GAMES IN ENGLAND

A Sea Captain Takes His Cycle Path with Him—It Is the Good Barge Delaware—Immunity of Cyclists in Jersey from Punishment—Horse Attacks Wheelman.

It is confidently asserted, and it is probably assured beyond dispute, that the model for next year will be the chainless wheel. A complement to the introduction of this type is the establishment of the price of $75 for standard high-grade chain wheels. Within a few weeks one of the leading cycle manufacturing concerns admitted that they would have the chainless wheel on the market and that there was not the slightest doubt of its success. Within the past week the same firm, after having made frequent assertions that $100 was their price and would remain their price, announced a reduction to $75 for their model of this year.

Without doubt this is the index of price for standard chain wheels for 1898. The National Cycle Board of Trade so regards it.

Many wheelmen have not paid the list price of $100 in purchasing their wheels this year, and to a few the list price of $75 for next year will probably be discounted. One hundred dollars will continue to be the list price of the latest wheel, but it will be the chainless model.

An Indianapolis inventor is preparing a chainless wheel for the market and claims for it a reduction of 50 per cent. in required power of propulsion. The mechanical device of transmitting power from the sprocket wheel to the hub of the rear wheel is a rack bar, the hub connecting by means of rack rings and a ratchet motion. The gearing can be changed in a few seconds, ranging from 62 to 96. The ratchets will be noiseless, and all bearings have ball attachment. The saving of power, as claimed by the inventor, is fully one-half. Great hopes are entertained in the new wheel by the inventor and its promoters, who will form a stock company to introduce it.

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Cycling Games in England.

"It seems strange that our wheelmen do not make more use of their bicycles in the ordinary field games and old-fashioned sports," says The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune, quoting a cycling tourist who had just arrived after an extensive trip awheel through England. "The average Britisher enjoys his wheel just as he does his horse and his pipe. But the average Yankee rides his wheel, as he eats and works, always in a hurry and in a pell-mell fashion that leaves him all used up. Now, in England I found it very different. The English men and women get a great deal more fun out of the bicycle than we do, and more benefit, too. Of a Saturday afternoon I have seen a dozen women on their wheels playing 'fox and geese' on the lawn of a big country place, and it is as pretty a bicycle picture as you could wish to see. The homely old-fashioned game is played under quite the same rules as on foot, only, of course, the circle is laid out on a larger scale. The bigger the circle the more the sport, but it can be played in a space smaller than a city square, and lots of amusement and exercise can be got from it.

"'Duck on a rock' is another interesting game of our childhood that has become a rattling good game when played on a bike. It is a bit rough and dangerous for women, but men can and do play it with great success. It can be played on an ordinary country road, and if it is desired to make it double difficult a stretch of road with a steep hill is selected. There is some danger of injury to the wheel from the flying rocks, but if a player is moderately careful he can dodge them.

"Going through the various cavalry drills on bicycles is also an excellent substitute for scorching, and at the same time gives all the exercise needed. 'Knocking off the Turk's head' is now a popular game in England. The Turk's head consists of a round leather pad placed on a post four or five feet high. The contestant, with sabre in hand, rides past it at full speed, and if he succeeds in knocking the pad from the post he scores a point.

Cycling the Maypole.

"Another pretty picture seen on the other side was a dozen or more young women dancing, or, to be more correct, cycling, a gigantic Maypole. For the ribbons long strips of brightly colored paper were used. These were forty or fifty feet long, and were tied to the handlebar. As the riders rode swiftly in and out, weaving the ribbon around the pole, I couldn't help thinking," says the tourist, "how much prettier and daintier it was than the average bicycle parade in this country."

Many cyclists would welcome the introduction of these good old sports for adaptation to the wheel. Variety, which always must be an element of successful sport, is sadly lacking in wheeling for exercise, and novelties that are beneficial meet with ready approval.

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Capt. Howe and His Bicycle.

Cycling on the deep sea is the constant diversion with which Capt. George Howe of the good ship Delaware, plying with cargoes of coal between Providence, R. I., and Southern ports, eases his mind after the arduous duties of charting courses and keeping his sea dogs alert. The Captain is a great lover of the bicycle, and when ashore he propels his steel and rubber craft at a good many knots per hour. Most of the Captain's time is spent on the roaring main, however, and, with ready inventiveness, he has adapted himself to circumstances, and rides frequently aboard his vessel.

She was formerly the Spanish steamship Murciano, and was designed for an ocean greyhound. Unhappily, she went ashore near Chesapeake Bay, and when floated after her mishap was sold for a song, rechristened, and transformed into a coal barge. However, she is one of the largest coal barges afloat, having a length of 320 feet and ample breadth of beam, which gives her cyclist Captain a cycle track of over 600 feet of smooth, hard riding. No awkward wheelmen ever collided with the rider when he spins the laps; no bulldog mutilates his cycle breeks; none with malice and premeditation spreads tacks to irritate him.

Heaving billows sometimes cause the 200-yard course to wabble, but Capt. Howe is a veteran tar and could keep his sea legs under more adverse conditions. And why should the Captain fear a header, as there are no spectators to disconcert him with sarcasm? His crew is well disciplined, and when it laughs it does so in the forecastle. Around the sides of the stanch barge is a high railing, and an unfortunate lurch need not be disastrous. Again, at the Delaware's bow the cycle track rises appreciably, and affords a coast that brings up back of the ship's wheel. The return tack is easy.

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Faulty New Jersey Legislation.

In New Jersey, where it has been declared illegal to wheel on Sunday, it has been discovered that cyclists may violate the recently passed bicycle statute with impunity, because of the neglect of the lawmakers to provide an alternative punishment if the offender refuses or is unable to pay a fine. No Justice may compel a wheelman who has transgressed any section of the statute to pay the fine or to leave his wheel as security.

When Justice of Peace Harrison of Hackensack was asked what course he would pursue if wheelmen fined by him refused to pay, he answered that he would be unable to do anything, except to let them go. "The law does not allow us to imprison the man in such a case," he said. "It is an oversight on the part of the lawmakers." Two Bergen Justices of the Peace have admitted the same. The State Senator who framed the law also confesses that the omission of alternative penalty has placed it beyond the power of the local authorities to enforce the payment of fines.

Previous to 1896 the law in force provided for a term of imprisonment in default of the payment of the fine of $10 imposed for violation of the bicycle ordinances. Nothing is said about imprisonment in the new law.

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A wheelman riding through Hackensack, N. J., last week, reported that he had met with a novel aggressor—a horse afflicted with animosity toward wheelmen. As the cyclist tells the story, he was riding along Hudson Street in the town of many surprises, and attempted to pass a steed that was quietly moving along attached to a light buggy. As soon as the horse caught sight of the wheelman, it jumped at him, and tried to strike him down with its forefeet. The rider endeavored to scorch ahead, but the horse bolted for him, and pressed him so closely that he turned to the side of the road and took a header over a fence just in time to escape the hoofs of the infuriated animal.

The owner of the horse was not thrown out of the carriage, fortunately, and explained to the cyclist that he was unable to control the animal after the wheelman came in sight. He could not account for its ferocity.

DOINGS OF THE CYCLE CLUBS.

Incidents in the Welfare of the Leading Local Organizations.

The Morris Wheelmen are elated over the improvements on Jerome Avenue, for which they have worked hard, and which they have been largely instrumental in securing. They propose to celebrate the completion of the work by a cycle parade in the near future. Probably other Harlem Clubs will be asked to participate, and the jubilee will be sure of a good showing.

For the three days beginning yesterday the Morris men, who now number over 300, have a pleasant programme. Those who wish to flee from the patriotic youngster and the deadly powder cracker may go on a three days' holiday tour to Asbury Park. Then to-day there is to be a morning trip to Shark River and an afternoon trip to Lakewood, and for Monday a morning spin to Indian Lady, and, after dinner, a trip to Highland Beach to take the boat to New York. Those who feel it incumbent on them to burn a little powder in the city took an afternoon run from the clubhouse yesterday to City Island. To-day they will leave for Coney Island, and to-morrow a Long Island trip is scheduled for all day, including College Point, Jamaica, Valley Stream, and Freeport.

For the remainder of the month the Morris Wheelmen have a varied and pleasant schedule of runs arranged, as follows: July 10, New Rochelle; July 11, long division to Sing Sing, short division to Tarrytown, and afternoon division to Yonkers; July 15, Thursday evening ladies' run to Bay View Villa; July 17, picnic at The Pines, Hackensack; July 18, Rye Beach, and afternoon to New Rochelle via Shore Road; July 22, Thursday evening ladies' run to Fort George; July 24, Newburg by boat or train, return by way of Sufferns, Tuxedo, and Ridgewood, afternoon run to Fort Schuyler; July 25, Ridgewood via Hackensack, afternoon run to Hackensack; July 29, Thursday evening ladies' run to Washington Bridge, and July 31, afternoon hill-climbing contest on Englewood Hill. On July 10, at the end of the run out, there will be a coasting contest on Mamaroneck Hill.

Headstrom and Henshaw, the fast tandem team of the Riverside Wheelmen, have decided to forsake the ranks of the "pures," and to-morrow will make their first appearance as professionals. Yesterday they entered in the Vim Bicycle Club's races at Newark for the last time as amateurs. To-morrow at the two days' meet of the Excelsior Boat Club at Manhattan Beach they will pace Teddie Goodman in a match against one of the big professional riders. At the National Circuit meet of the Riverside Wheelmen at Manhattan Beach on July 31 President Isaac B. Potter of the League of American Wheelmen will referee.

With the Century Wheelmen.

The Century Wheelmen's meteor, E. S. Edwards, is keeping himself in condition and intends to try for all records from 100 to 500 miles. He has been looking over a number of courses where the conditions are favorable for the attempt. The twenty-nine-mile course from Port Jervis to Bushkill has been recommended, and Edwards will inspect the route.

It is claimed that surveyor's measurements, not allowing for grades, give the mileage of his recent twenty-four-hour ride to beat the record, as 339 miles 84 yards, as the surveyor did not find the course to be a full twenty miles, as was supposed. Edwards figured he had completed 349 2-5 miles in his twenty-four hours' riding, but the surveyor's mileage will be sent as the figures certified to the Century Road Club of America in the claim for the record.

Chief Consul Potter has appointed Dr. E. V. Brendon, Treasurer of the Century Wheelmen, a Consul for New York City. The insignia of rank adopted by the Century Wheelmen to distinguish the road officers has been adopted by over thirty other bicycle clubs.

It is not generally known that it is not compulsory for any one joining the Century Wheelmen to make a century run either before or after becoming a member. Unattached wheelmen may obtain full particulars in regard to joining by calling at the clubhouse, 146 West Seventy-first Street. In to-day's outing of the Century members to Asbury Park, it is expected that over 100 riders will participate. Last Sunday the ladies' run to Belleville and Carlstadt was attended by sixty members and fifteen ladies.

The Harlem Wheelmen.

In the 100-mile professional race, the novelty of the season, of the Harlem Wheelmen's race meet of July 10 at Manhattan Beach, the entries already include Maddox, Starbuck, Ashinger, Gannon, and Albert. The race will be started at noon. The officials for the meet will be: Referee—Albert Mott, Chairman of the National Racing Board, L. A. W.; Judges—Isaac B. Potter, President of L. A. W.; A. D. Wait, Chairman State Racing Board, L. A. W.; Will R. Pitman, State Racing Board, L. A. W.; P. Anthony Brock, President M. A. C. C.; F. P. Prial, N. Y. A. C.; timers—Robert Stoll, N. Y. A. C.; W. Louis Garcia, Brooklyn Bicycle Club; James H. Gentle, Captain Riverside Wheelmen; W. S. Bull, Secretary State L. A. W.; W. F. Scudder, J. C. A. C., and S. Solomon.

The annual tour of the Manhattan Bicycle Club for this year will include Niagara Falls and a part of Canada. The famous road between Toronto and Kingston is a particularly fine strip of the course. It is said to be the finest highway above the line. The trip will be undertaken by a large number, it is expected, and it will extend over a period of eight days, commencing Aug. 21.

At the last meeting of the club, Louis Stoehr, T. B. Lehy, M. R. Brettner, and A. Stacpoole were elected to membership. Charles P. Staubach was chosen Captain at the same session, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Ritchie G. Betts, necessitated by business demands.

Former members of the Mount Morris Cyclists have formed a new organization, which they have named the Vigilant Cycle Club, and have selected quarters at 6 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. Any rider over twenty years of age may apply for membership. The following were elected officers of the Vigilants: President—S. Schoenauer; Vice President—I. Frankenstein; Financial Secretary—A. Tofar; Captain—E. Peterson; First Lieutenant—George Weiss; Second Lieutenant—S. Mayer; First Sergeant—B. Lang; Second Sergeant—M. Steinfeld; Color Bearer—L. Levy; Bugler—M. Rosenstraus; Surgeon—H. Tresselt.

A three days' trip, starting yesterday, for Asbury Park has been arranged by the Bicycle Committee of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. Two o'clock yesterday afternoon was the hour of starting, and the return is scheduled for to-morrow.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

The Union County Roadsters will hold a ten-mile handicap road race over the Rahway-Elizabeth course on July 24.

The annual five-mile handicap road race of the Liberty Wheelmen of Brooklyn will be held on the Merrick Road some time in July.

London has been invaded by woman as bicycle repairers and instructors. Instead of having patrons come to a shop, the women visit the residences or places of business once a week.

Articles of incorporation of the Lafayette Cycle Club have been filed in the County Clerk's office. The club has headquarters at 300 East Fourteenth Street, and has already 85 members.

Senators Chandler and Bacon are said to spend hours together, although differing widely on almost every political question, exploring the roads about Washington on bicycles.

The record for the ride from Cairo to the Pyramids, says an English cycling paper, is held by a Russian lady. The same paper says the latest materials for manufacturing tires are felt and sharkskin.

The double century of the Time Wheelmen of Philadelphia last Sunday had over 400 starters, and more than half that number finished within the scheduled time. Women and children were not allowed to enter.

The Road Committee of the Linwood Wheelmen has arranged the following runs for this month: July 4, Plainfield; July 5, Hudson County Boulevard; July 11, Amityville; July 18, Tottenville; July 25, Rockaway.

It is the opinion of Gen. Miles that it would be practicable in any great emergency requiring the massing of troops at a single point to equip 100,000 men with bicycles at a minute's notice and mobilize them for actual service more quickly than by other means.

Stealing bicycle shoes is said to be the latest rascality of the race path. At Memphis Charlie Welks had his shoes taken and the race was lost to him. Eaton and Kiser have both had their shoes stolen recently, but, fortunately, they had extra footgear at hand.

Sammy Brock and a number of other fast professionals have entered for the race meet of the Union County Bicycle Club, to be held at Linden, near Elizabeth, N. J., on July 10. The amateur list is also filling up rapidly. Three amateur and two professional events are on the cards, and entry blanks can be obtained from C. W. Toboldt, Elizabeth, N. J.

Many prominent members of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York are emphatic in expressing astonishment and indignation at the delay of Commissioner Collis in placing asphalt strips on streets leading to the ferries. Some four months ago a committee waited on the Commissioner, and they claim he promised to attend to the work at once. Mayor Strong also expressed himself as in favor of the idea.

The Century Wheelmen at their meeting Thursday night took in sixteen members, raising their membership to 411. The new members are M. M. Belding of the League of American Wheelmen; City Consulate, Henry P. Croshen, Louis N. Bail, Sidney Hendrick Salomon, Fred Foster, Austin J. Boston, Robert Bigars, J. B. Travers, D. Howard Haywood, Virgil C. Kellen, William Malberg, Theodore Rubling, Edward Redway, James M. Stewart, Frank L. Tierney, and James Brooks.

AMERICAN RACERS IN ENGLAND

Lorillard-Beresford's Dinkka Wins the Duchess of York Stakes.

LONDON, July 3.—At the Hurst Park Summer meeting to-day the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's four-year-old bay colt Dinkka won the Duchess of York Stakes.

There were nine starters, including Mr. August Belmont's chestnut horse Keenan, which was the favorite, and finished second in the race for the Manchester Cup on June 11, and Mr. C. Hibbert's four-year-old brown gelding Mack Briggs.

The distance was one mile, and the following is the result in detail:

The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's b. c. Dinkka, 4 years old, by The Sailor Prince-Rispah.....1
Mr. J. Ryan's b. h. Chasseur, five years old, by Galopin-Lady Gower.....2
Lord Ellesmere's b. f. Miss Fraser, four years old, by Fitz-Simon-Windlas.....3

WOMAN AND GIRL DISAPPEAR.

Mrs. Ostendorf Charges Mrs. Frese with Abducting Her Daughter.

Mrs. Isabella Ostendorf of New Milford, Conn., a well-dressed, middle-aged woman, was greatly excited when she went to the Lee Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday and asked for a warrant for the arrest of Mrs. Nettie Frese, lately of

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TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

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WHAT MORE IS WANTED?

Following is the declaration which Gen. WAGER SWAYNE'S organization offers for the signature of its enrolled members:

"Declaring myself to be, or sincerely intending to be, a sincere and consistent member of the Republican Party, and declaring also my belief that the use of public office for the support of political machines tends to the destruction of civil liberty, and also that municipal elections should be conducted upon a strictly non-partisan basis, I hereby enroll myself in the Republican Organization of the City of New York."

For those who believe in the Republican doctrines as to National issues, this is a plain and complete declaration. For those who desire the best practicable management of the affairs of the city it is equally a satisfactory declaration. What more do Mr. PLATT and Mr. QUIGG desire? The use of public office for the support of political machines, which is merely a form of robbing the taxpayer for the profit of the politician, and the conduct of municipal elections on a partisan basis, which is only a mode of helping the politician rob the taxpayer.

"AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE."

We take particular pleasure in presenting to our readers, in to-day's Magazine Supplement, Speaker REED's short Fourth of July address upon this topic. Like most of the Speaker's deliberate utterances, it both evinces and provokes reflection. Mr. REED is intellectually of a much "larger discourse" than most of his colleagues in Congress. Indeed, we do not at the moment recall another member of either house who would have anything to say upon a topic like this which would have any interest properly intellectual. If this comparison be not very encouraging for the conditions of our public life, what is very encouraging is the proof that a scholarly and thoughtful character by no means incapacitates a man from success in practical politics. That the intellectual leader of the House of Representatives should also be its Speaker may be a mere coincidence, but it is at any rate cheering evidence that the two distinctions may coincide.

The topic which the Speaker takes is that which is almost irresistibly suggested by the synchronism of the Queen's jubilee and the Fourth of July. Mr. REED, by emphasizing the fact that our forefathers, at first and for a long time, would have been contented with just British rule and did not seek for freedom from British rule, recalls what many of his readers did not know and what many others have forgotten. But the fact is quite incontestable. "In the beginning," says BURKE, "the Americans aimed not at independence," and it had been the object, "in the beginning," of BURKE and of those with whom he acted, to remove all just causes of complaint, to conciliate the colonists by granting them all their substantial demands, especially by forbearing to tax them without representation. By that means they intended to keep America a British possession, in the sense in which Australia or Canada is so now, and indeed in a somewhat stricter sense, for "the binding of America by laws of trade" which BURKE advocated included a much stricter system of "exclusive dealing" than that which Mr. CHAMBERLAIN now advocates among the different parts of the empire.

That was not to be. MACAULAY was doubtless right in saying that the separation was "inevitable." But it was inevitable because nothing but a bitter and costly experience could have convinced the men who made laws for England that they could not safely make laws for the colonies also, but must leave that to the colonies themselves so soon as they had attained a national stature and a national self-consciousness. But suppose, what is supposable, that English statesmen in general had been as wise as BURKE and had relaxed the bond of the British Empire in order to retain them. Suppose British misgovernment, arrogance, and pretension had not forced us into demanding and winning independence, and that we had been represented at the jubilee of Queen VICTORIA along with the rest of the English-speaking race as the self-governing subjects of a British suzerainty. Should we and would the world at large be better off or worse off than now?

That question is suggested by the circumstances of the time. But to ask it is really to answer it. In the first place, as Mr. REED well points out, it was to our example that the British Empire is indebted for its present greatness. "We won liberty, not for ourselves alone, but for all the colonies of the empire." He might have added that we won it for the inhabitants of the British Islands themselves. For BURKE and FOX and Lord CHATHAM and Lord ROCKINGHAM were as far from the conception of a modern British Liberal—of Mr. GLADSTONE, for example—of the nature of the State, and of the right of all sane and innocent citizens to a voice in its government as were Lord NORTH and GEORGE III. It was the Declaration of Independence that first put into the practical politics of the world the proposition that Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed and that all men have an equal right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Whatever French philosophy may have had to do with preparing the minds of the American leaders for the Declaration, it was the Declaration itself which put forward these principles to all mankind as principles by which practical and sober men were prepared to live and for which they were ready to die, and for the maintenance of which they mutually pledged to each other "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor."

In France itself these principles were proclaimed more than a decade later, and after they had been established by the acknowledgment of American independence. The excesses of the emancipated French populace were such as to horrify the advocates of popular liberty and to retard the cause of human progress. The wise BURKE, who had so steadily maintained the cause of America in the House of Commons, was so revolted by the French application of the American principles that, whereas he had encouraged the American revolutionists, he called for "a long war" and denounced "a regicide peace" with the revolutionists of France. But meanwhile the American Republic, founded upon the political equality of men, went on establishing, expanding, and consolidating itself in perfect peace and with ever-growing prosperity. It showed Europe that the Reign of Terror was not the necessary or the legitimate result of self-government by the people. "It succeeded beyond all example and all hope in combining the blessings of liberty with those of order." It conquered the distrust of mankind, aggravated as that distrust was by what had happened in France.

Thus it was that the American example reacted upon Europe. Upon England the practical evidences of the reaction did not appear for nearly half a century, for the first step in the political Americanization of England was the Reform bill of 1832. That was five years before the accession of Queen VICTORIA. The movement thus begun has gone on gaining force and irresistibleness until at the Diamond Jubilee that is the culmination of her "record reign" the process is complete. England is as much a republic and, so far as political institutions can make it so, practically as much a democracy as the United States. So much was acknowledged by Lord SALISBURY in the speech in which he seconded the address to the throne on the occasion of the jubilee. The political history of the reign, he said in effect, was the history of the succeeding extensions of the suffrage and of enlargements of the participation of the English people in the Government. And the impulse to this, he acknowledged, came, not from within the realm, but from without. It came, of course, from us. Thus it is not only the "colonies of the empire," but it is the mother kingdom also, that has profited by our example. We have proved that it is safe to trust the people. This truth is making its way over the world. It has already been accepted in the nations politically most advanced, and it is surely and plainly extending to the rest in spite of the reactionary efforts of Czars and Kaisers. The Declaration of American Independence was a declaration for all mankind. It was the torch of "Liberty Enlightening the World."

THE NEW REVENUE DEVICE.

The proposition to tax the issues of stocks and bonds 5 cents per $100 and transfers 2 cents per $100 is a petty matter. It will cover but a small part of the deficit provided for by the Tariff bill, and it will prove vexatious in precisely the quarters in which the managers of the bill have heretofore found most difficulty—the mining States now eagerly waiting for a chance to float highly speculative enterprises.

It is estimated by Mr. LODGE and his associates that the tax would yield $7,000,000, but the estimate is very untrustworthy. If we suppose that of this amount $2,000,000 is derived from issues and $5,000,000 from transfers, this would involve issues to the nominal value of $4,000,000,000 and transfers of $25,000,000,000. The latter sum is about equal to the total bank clearings of all the cities of the country for six months. To put it in another way, $5,000,000 from transfers at 2 cents per share would involve the transfer of 250,000,000 shares per year of 300 business days, or, roughly, 833,333 shares per day. When that figure is reached the country will be embarked on such a wild "boom" that the question of revenue will not be thought of.

The fact is that the Tariff bill has been completely and almost purposely bungled so far as the revenue is concerned. There has been no real purpose to secure revenue. The bill as it came from the House was openly denounced by Mr. ALDRICH as sure to make a deficit; Mr. ALDRICH'S bill was pronounced by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics as inadequate; every revenue-yielding feature of the Aldrich bill has been abandoned, and the bill goes back to the House worse than it was when it came from there. The whole process has been one of trade and dicker. One duty after another has been traded for votes from the tax on hides to catch Montana to the tax on the pineapples of his Florida plantation to catch QUAY. The Senators have steadily played the rôle of the horse leech's daughters, while the Treasury has been left to shirk for itself as best it can.

Nevertheless the Treasury, thanks to Mr. CLEVELAND'S much-abused loans, can get on very well for a good while yet, and the sooner the wretched jobbery of the tariff is wound up and the jobbers scattered to their homes the better for the country.

DEBS AND DR. RAINSFORD AGAIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As I am at present in an out-of-the-way part of the country it was only by accident I saw your editorial in your issue of the 23d of June, I must characterize it as inexcusably unjust and misleading. The writer evidently did not take the trouble to read the proposition made by Mr. DEBS to the workingmen, which proposition the letter of mine you quote referred to. I do not believe that many readers of THE TIMES would find much to criticise in that document. In it it was proposed that a co-operative society should be formed among wage earners, and the advantages, educational and social, of such co-operation were urged. I need not waste your space by reminding you that co-operative efforts, be they colonies, industries, stores, have been advocated by many of the very wisest and best, both in Europe and in these United States. This was all that this first publication of Mr. DEBS proposed; whether successful or the reverse, those interested in such experiments are not generally regarded as necessarily either public enemies or fools. Now, what has your editorial writer done? He has ignored the subject matter of my letter written in April, and tacked it on to the newspaper report of a speech made at the end of June by Mr. DEBS, making me responsible for what the speaker is reported to have said.

W. S. RAINSFORD, per F. H. N.
Restigouche Salmon Club, Matapedia, Quebec, June 26, 1897.

So far from doing Dr. RAINSFORD an injustice or an injury, we did him the greatest possible service by sharply calling his attention to the mischief he was doing in encouraging a crack-brained Anarchist. We cannot let him off on the childlike plea that he was writing to DEBS in April while we were writing about DEBS in June. DEBS dates from July, 1894, when, in the words of Judge TAFT, he took the entire population of the United States by the throat to compel the settlement of a local labor trouble in Chicago, when he overrode the civil power, defied the Federal Government, ordered his men to pay no attention to the orders of the courts, and by his wild harangues and reckless commands provoked an insurrection which caused the destruction of many human lives, the loss of millions, and paralyzed the industrial machinery of the country. In respect to DEBS all other dates are swallowed up in that.

The day a dog goes mad is the day sensible and prudent persons cease to pat him on the head.

If the Rev. Dr. RAINSFORD is so credulous as to see wisdom and beneficence in any co-operative society of wage earners gotten up by DEBS, then we fear we must set him down as the predestined victim of every Socialistic visionary that sends in his card. On paper DEBS'S co-operative scheme may be as bland and gentle as the Summer winds that ripple the pools over which Dr. RAINSFORD is casting flies for salmon. But in the end it comes to the torch and bomb. The vice inherent in DEBS will poison any society he may devise, and Dr. RAINSFORD ought to know it. If BRYAN should come along with a prospectus for an earthly paradise, would the good doctor give him aid and comfort and help to increase his following by letters of commendation?

If Dr. RAINSFORD had led DEBS to repentance, there would be more excuse for him. But he hasn't. With the doctor's letter in his pocket, he reverts to his old and incurable passion for anarchy and again threatens resistance to the authority of the Federal Government. It is not for the encouragement of the recognized enemies of society that men build churches and install in their pulpits ministers of the Gospel.

COURTNEY THE TRAINER.

Now that the intercollegiate boat races at Poughkeepsie are over, it is time for the "experts" to sit down and figure out how much they do not know about rowing. An "expert," judging not by dictionary definitions but by common usage, is a young man who is hired by a newspaper to make prophecies which are never fulfilled and to express opinions which are ultimately proved to have been all wrong. Experts of this kind filled the columns of the daily press with views as to the probable outcome of the different races at Poughkeepsie, and up to the time one of the contests took place and gave the experts a few hard facts—as easy for them to comprehend as they were for plain inexperts—their views were nothing but cheap conjecture. Before the first university race, Cornell was most frequently described as being distinctly outclassed by Yale and Harvard, because the New England colleges rowed scientific strokes, while that of Cornell was invented by the famous boat-sawyer, C. E. COURTNEY. Mr. COURTNEY'S crew, however, had the sublime insolence to defeat the Oxford and Cambridge of America in a manner which left no doubt as to which was the best crew. On Friday that same Cornell crew rowed four miles in conditions which nearly drowned Pennsylvania's strong eight and won again. The "experts" would do well to go and hire lodgings in Ithaca and stay there till they learn COURTNEY'S secret.

But there was something more than a stroke in these victories of Cornell. In the first university race the Ithaca crew pulled half a mile beyond the finish in perfect form and with superb ease and freshness, while Harvard's crew, trained by an English method, was "dead" in the boat. On Friday that same Cornell crew, which by all the rules of ordinary American training ought to have "gone stale," pulled against a stiff breeze and rough water a slow, high-feathered stroke, and by sheer power pushed their shell ten lengths ahead of Columbia's, which was also well rowed as to form.

Now what the "experts" will do well to consider is the simple truth, apparent to those whose vision is not obscured by pet theories, that it was not the stroke alone that won Cornell's victories. One of COURTNEY'S greatest achievements in training is his success in bringing men to the line always absolutely fit, as the saying goes. His crews are in the pink of physical condition. They are able to pull out every one of the seven hundred and odd strokes of a race with every pound of power they possess without exhausting themselves. And they are ready to do it again a week later in just the same way. This demonstrates that at the bottom COURTNEY'S system of training is a thoroughly sound one.

It must be a rational system, for it gives the men solid staying power. It trains heart and lungs and stomach, as well as muscles, and at the end of the race his men seem to feel as well-trained men ought to fell who have been doing hard athletic work. If the Cornell crew had been forced to row at its fastest pace, no doubt there would have been some breathless and dizzy seconds at the finish for some of the men; but it is safe to say that there would have been no painful scenes of utter collapse. COURTNEY knows how to make his men fit to row his stroke. The other coaches will do well to consider that point.

PROF. PECK'S MOOD.

The condemnation by writers who earn their bread and butter by trying to please the multitude, which Prof. HARRY THURSTON PECK'S article on education in the July Cosmopolitan has received, is probably the best evidence that the article has made the "hit" editors of wide-awake monthlies expect everything they print to make. "Give us something that will excite discussion" is always the demand of these gentlemen. Prof. PECK has taken a stand against the modern educational systems or customs which he must have expected to "excite discussion," and to be unpopular. His argument in favor of limiting education to those human beings who, like himself, are fitted by nature to receive education, and thus creating an intellectual aristocracy to hold all the high places and command common mortals, will be violently objected to by all persons who have been unwisely educated, and all who have never been educated, and such others as may have use in their business for the favor of both the preceding classes.

But, as a matter of fact, Prof. PECK'S argument ought not to be taken seriously. Education is a good thing, even when the subject of it is not quite fit, and what is more, ALEXANDER POPE to the contrary notwithstanding, a little learning is very much better than none. Yet the mood in which Prof. PECK wrote (granting that he did not deliberately try to "stir up the animals") is understandable enough, and is very familiar to those persons (if such there be) who know human nature best through the studies of it in the form of fiction by GEORGE GISSING and W. D. HOWELLS. But these are novelists who do not use the social phenomena they portray as mere texts upon which to hang arguments that the civilized world is not as good as it used to be. On the contrary, we are quite sure that both Mr. GISSING and Mr. HOWELLS think that the world is much better than it used to be. Otherwise we should not have the confidence we do in them as students and observers of human nature. It is perfectly true that, in this generation, many men and women are wealthier and better educated than their parents were, and not on that account either more sensible or happier. It is perfectly true that a sort of morbid discontent is one of the signs of this age of rapid development. The spread of education has not brought about any Utopian social condition. But the spread of education has just begun, and we must hope that the next generation, or the next, will feel and show more strongly its good effects.

Meanwhile, in this country, we will have no aristocracy of intellect to rule, and our Government will continue in the hands of accredited representatives of all the people, educated and uneducated. It is not likely ever to reach a state of ideal perfection; but it will be as honest and efficient as Governments were in the times when education and wealth were alike restricted to the few, and the majority of men toiled in dumb cheerfulness and obeyed their masters.

We offer to our readers this morning a fac-simile reproduction of the engrossed copy of the Declaration of Independence to which the signatures of the representatives of the Colonies were attached, and which is preserved in the archives of the Government at Washington as the original charter of the Nation. Its character is familiar to all, but we commend it to the lovers of sound literature as one of the purest and noblest examples of eighteenth century English extant. The fact that with this document and the characteristic article by Speaker REED and the striking portrait of that distinguished American our readers find some two score photographic reproductions of the Victorian Jubilee which has engaged the attention of the whole world, is an interesting evidence of the scope of the modern journal and of the ties that connect it with all lands.

It has come to be the general impression that the ballot exists solely for the purpose of allowing the Mugwumps to satisfy themselves from time to time that they are not growing unduly numerous.—The Sun.

The ballot is an instrument for keeping things on the move. In 1894 it was employed to set Mr. HILL'S party in rapid motion toward the head waters of Salt River. In 1898 its accumulators will be charged with kinetic energy sufficient to project the party of Gov. BLACK and Mr. PLATT over the watershed of that stream into remote and barren lands. The ballot is impatient of prolonged tenure of office and power. It does not long tolerate crude savagery, arrogance, and defiant misdoing in the executive chamber. And it is the Mugwumps' chief and fiercest joy to turn this resistless force loose and see it perform.

And if ever there was a foolish political movement it is the effort of the so-called Citizens' Union to dictate terms to the Republicans of the City of New York and their organization.—Sandusky Register.

But for the Citizens' Union the Republican Party in New York would have been crushed at the Fall election. It has the opportunity to join forces with the Citizens' Union and participate in the honors of victory. Instead of wasting his breath in swaggering talk about hostile organizations QUIGG ought to get down on his knees and devoutly give thanks for the delivery of his party from a great peril.

Men and Things.

It is an error to suppose that the Tite Barnacle family is an exclusive product of monarchical institutions. The tribe flourishes under all forms of government just as parasites are found under all climes in the world of nature. We have several varieties domiciled among us, the common characteristic of all being their unalterable conviction that the Government, National, State, or municipal, owes them a living. When the institutions of the Republic are in danger, the Barnacle family, being creatures whose faculties other than those devoted to the business of sticking, have become atrophied, are quite unheard of and unseen. But when the struggle is over, who so forward as they to attach themselves to the fat offices? President McKinley has been providing for some of them lately with a liberality which suggests the idea that the value of a certain clammy adhesiveness as an element of success in public life, has never been fully recognized. Here in New York, the Barnacle family has always been well represented and is evidently destined to retain its full share of any kind of patronage that is in the way of distribution.

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Are the sanguine views which are expressed by Tammany men as to the prospects of carrying the Fall election conditioned on the expectation of Republican help? For a series of years after 1872, it became the habit of the Republican managers of this town to put up dummy candidates for Mayor to draw off votes enough to render the election of the Tammany nominees secure, and so keep the City Government from falling into the hands of nonpartisan reformers. The Republican workers of that time took their pay in a well-understood division of patronage in the Police Board and elsewhere. Even before the downfall fo the Tweed ring, Tammany had its Republican partners. Tweed could not have accomplished what he did in the Legislature without their aid, and "Hank" Smith, "Ben" Manniere, and the rest of them in the city "stood in" with the ring on the basis of favors given and received. While there has always been a certain incompatibility of views and of temper between Mr. Croker and Mr. Platt, in playing for such a prize as the control of Greater New York it may be necessary to have this adjusted on the basis of such a division of spoils as might be prompted by the certainty of victory in presence of a common understanding, and of defeat, in the event of its absence. The fact should be clearly recognized by the people of New York, as it is by the Platt "workers," that the Republican machine has more to expect from a Tammany Mayor than it could possibly have from a Mayor of the type of Seth Low.

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How comfortably the Tammany Republican partnership used to work might be recalled in a hundred ways, but one of the best illustrations of its successful application to the bleeding of the taxpayers is to be found in the history of the Transcript Association, subsequently developed into the New York Printing Company. These concerns received from the City Treasury in two years, for advertising, printing, and supplies, some $3,000,000, the share of the Transcript for the publication of corporation notices being nearly $800,000. The Printing Company was organized just in time to reap the harvest of Ring plunder, and this is what its chief organizer, Charles E. Wilbour, had to say about it in 1869 to a committee of the Fortieth Congress appointed to investigate the election frauds the previous year: "The stockholders are five in number, each owning $5,000 worth of stock. There are three Democrats and two Republicans. The Democrats are William M. Tweed, a Tammany man, I believe; James M. Sweeny, a clerk of the Superior Court, also a Tammany man; Cornelius Corson, a Mozart Democrat. The Republicans are myself, whom I count as a radical, and James B. Taylor, also a radical. I have been a radical since I was old enough to know anything. Mr. Taylor is a Republican who has given as much money to the Republican Party as any man in this city who has never been a candidate for office." These were halcyon days for the ingenious gentlemen whose trade it is to prey on their fellow-citizens, and the present day of comparatively meagre pickings must, in the minds of the hungry followers of the party machines, suffer greatly by comparison.

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Among our German-American fellow-citizens who are greatly disposed to show their detestation of Raines laws and other meddle and muddle of a sumptuary character by voting for the Tammany candidates next Fall there are probably not many who recall the fact that when the Tammany of Tweed was looking around for a candidate for Mayor in 1868, the nomination was offered by Sweeny to Oswald Ottendorfer. In declining this offer, Mr. Ottendorfer said, among other things: "Truly, I am well aware that the distinction offered me is not properly to be regarded as intended for my own person, but rather as an appreciation of the fidelity and perseverance with which the great majority of the German adopted citizens of our city have always defended the principles of Democracy, and that, therefore, I should regard my objection stated above as of minor importance, and feel myself in duty bound to accept a position which shall serve as a distinction and appreciation of my countrymen, could I hope to fill this office, if elected, in such a manner as to win the satisfaction of our citizens in general and to do honor to my friends." The Machiavellian Sweeny had assured Mr. Ottendorfer that Tammany regarded him "as a representative of a large class of our fellow-citizens who, by their influence and untiring agitation at the last election, have materially aided us in the saving of our State from the Radical Party, who had endangered the rights and liberty of the people by unconstitutional and despotic measures," and, doubtless, the assurance had its share in keeping the German vote solid for A. Oakey Hall.

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Gen. Grant's letters to Mr. Washburne, published in the current number of The North American Review, serve to recall the obstinate character of Grant's personal prepossessions and the curious mixture of simplicity and shrewdness that he showed in his estimates of men. In estimating the strength of political movements he was notably shrewd. In August, 1872, he writes: "I do not often indulge in predictions, but I have had a feeling that Greeley might not even be in the field in November. If he is, I do not think he will carry a single Northern State. In the South I give him Tennessee and Texas, with Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Georgia, Florida, and Arkansas doubtful, with the chances in our favor in all of them except Maryland. Missouri might also be added to the doubtful States." Of these eleven States, Greeley carried but six, and was only too literally out of the field by November. Immediately after the Cincinnati Convention Grant had written: "The work has been done and none is satisfied but Greeley himself and a few Tammany Republicans who expect office under him if he is elected, and who know that under no other man could they be appointed to office. I predict that Greeley will not even be a candidate when the election comes off. The Democracy are not going to take him, and his following in the Republican ranks is not sufficient to make up an electoral ticket, nor is it composed of respectability enough to put on such a ticket." This was true in substance, though not in letter, and incidentally illustrates the fact that President Grant agreed with Judge George G. Barnard, who once said: "You may put it down for certain that every Tammany Republican is a thief."

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The freedom with which Gen. Grant discusses politics in the Washburne letters is in striking contrast with his habitual reticence on that subject in conversation, even with people whom he trusted. One of the few recorded exceptions to Grant's rule of silence in regard to political subjects rests on the authority of George Bliss, while United District Attorney for this district. Mr. Bliss was at the President's cottage in company with two or three gentlemen, one of them being Mr. Hugh J. Hastings, when, according to Mr. Bliss, the President inquired of Mr. Hastings: "What is this story I see going the round of the papers about a State ticket in New York with Mr. A. B. Cornell for Governor and Senator Fenton for Lieutenant Governor?"

"Well," replied Mr. Hastings, "it is one of those rumors that are always put afloat about election time, Mr. President, without any person knowing where they start or on what foundation they rest."

"Do you think this one has any foundation at all?" asked President Grant.

"Certainly not," said Mr. Bliss, "none whatever, although Cornell no doubt wishes it had."

The President took two or three heavy pulls on his cigar in silence.

"Well," he said at last, "if I were a citizen of New York, that is the ticket I should certainly vote against."

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The men who have occupied the place of Collector of the Port of New York have been, with one or two exceptions, of a higher grade of capacity than President McKinley's, or rather Senator Platt's, nominee. An interesting chapter might be written about the men who have "arrived" at the Collectorship, and why, and a possibly more interesting one about the men who wished to but could not. Mr. Charles A. Dana seems to have been twice an applicant for the position; once in 1866, during his brief stay in Chicago, and once after returning to New York, in 1869. The letter conveying his first application, which has occasionally found its way into print, sets forth that some of his friends in the New York delegation in Congress wanted him to be Collector in New York, and states that he should be glad to have that office. He adds that he had been a resident of New York City for nearly twenty years till a few months since, when he came to Chicago on leaving the War Department. Then follow the views then entertained by Mr. Dana as to the qualifications of the Collector: "I know New York, its merchants, and its politicians; but by reason of my connection with the War Department, I have been absent, so as to be free from all identification with the political factions and personal controversies by which the Union Party there had been much divided. I believe there is no person of any prominence in the party whose appointment would give greater satisfaction than mine." It was certainly somewhat of a descent from Mr. Dana to "Tom" Murphy, but even that did not mark the entire limit of the descent which it has been since shown to be possible to make in filling this position.

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It is only when in digging deep the foundations of a new building the presence of quicksand, a creek, or a flowing spring, suggests some of the old topographical features of the island that New Yorkers are reminded of what a very rugged and irregular piece of land their city was built on. The whole island has been in the shovel at one time or other, either to cut down or to fill up the surface. As nature left it, the upper part of the island was long ago described as rocky and covered by a dense forest; the lower part grassy and rich in wild fruit and flowers. Grapes and strawberries grew in abundance in the fields, and nuts of various kinds were plentiful in the forests, which were also filled with an abundance of game. The brooks and ponds swarmed with fish, and the soil was of luxuriant fertility. Near the present city prison, whose new foundations promise to give no little trouble to the contractors, there was a deep, clear and beautiful pond of fresh water, (with a picturesque little island in the middle,) "so deep, indeed, that it could have floated the largest ship in our Navy." This was fed by springs at the bottom, which kept its waters fresh and flowing, and had its outlet in a little stream which flowed into the East River at the foot of James Street. Smaller ponds dotted the island in various places, and an unbroken chain of water stretched across the island from James Street at the southeast to Canal Street at the northwest. An inlet occupied the place of Broad Street; a marsh covered the vicinity of Ferry Street; Rutgers Street formed the centre of another marsh, and a long line of meadows and swamp ground stretched to the northward along the eastern shore. "The highest line of lands lay along Broadway from the Battery to the most northerly part of the island, forming its backbone and sloping gradually to the east and west. On the corner of Grand Street and Broadway was a hill commanding a view of the whole island, and falling off gradually to the fresh water pond."

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Complete as has been the transformation of the physical surface of New York, it has not been more thorough than that of the social and political characteristics of the people. A correspondent of THE TIMES yesterday recalled the fact that it is only thirty-four years ago this month "when a small force of brave men, skillfully led, without a bayonet to back them, struggled with more or less success to repress riot, murder, and incendiarism, till the Seventh came back in hot haste from the front and law began to get the upper hand of lawlessness." The draft riots were by no means without parallel in the history of the city. New York had its negro riots in 1712, and again in 1741; its Stamp act riots in 1765; its doctors' riots in 1798; its Spring election riots at the time of the first popular election of Mayor in 1834; its abolition riots in 1834-5; its bread riots in 1837; the Astor Place riots, participated in by the partisans on the actors Forest and Macready, in 1849; the police riots on the inauguration of the Metropolitan Police system in 1857, and the draft riots in 1863. The last public riot in New York took place in July, 1871, when a handful of crazy Orangemen persisted in making a public demonstration on the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne. The Astor Place riots were, perhaps, the most curious of all, since, to the present generation, it sounds absolutely incredible that it should have been possible to arouse sufficient feeling in the City of New York among the partisans of two rival tragedians to cause riot and bloodshed.

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If in most respects, New York has made in the last generation a kind of advance almost equivalent to a change from barbarism to civilization, it may occur to the reflective observer that there is one field of effort in which the shadow seems to have gone backward on the dial. There was much in the conduct of the newspapers during the war to which just exception might be taken, but we never touched such a level as was indicated the other day when one of our new freak journals gave a place in its columns to this suggestion toward a solution of the murder mystery, by one of its correspondents: "It is the work of some enterprising newspaper." The elder Bennett was not easily daunted in his search after sensations, but it never occurred to the most virulent of his detractors to accuse him or being capable of providing a corpse for mutilation in order to get up a mystery calculated to bamboozle the police and to startle the public withal.

JONATHAN JUST.

The Citizens' Union's Position.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is claimed by the leaders of the Republican organization of this city, as well as by several of the Republican newspapers, that the Citizens' Union is arrogating to itself undue powers in seeking to place before the voters next Fall an independent ticket. These critics resent what they consider an attempt on the part of the Citizens' Union to dictate to the great Republican Party in a matter over which the Republican machine claims concurrent, if not exclusive, jurisdiction. I would like to call the attention of these gentlemen to the fact that the election laws of this State, expressly recognizing the right of citizens to nominate candidates for public office without the aid of party organizations, have provided for such nominations by means of petitions, signed and acknowledged by a certain number of voters. These petitions, when subscribed by the requisite number of voters or more, and filed with the proper officers, constitute as proper and democratic a method of nominating as could well be devised. Compared with this method the nomination of a party convention, however much uncontrolled by party bosses, and however honestly conducted, is a star chamber proceeding. The Citizens' Union is not a party organization, it is not attempting to dictate to the Republican organization nor to any other organization in the matter of nominations or in any other respect; it has no power to legally nominate a ticket of its own, even if so desired.

Its members, however, have the undoubted right belonging to any citizen or group of citizens to select, through a committee or otherwise, the names of persons whom they deem fit candidates for the offices to be voted for, and with these names go to the voters of this city with the request that they (the voters) will in a legal and proper way place them on the official ballot. I can discover in this proceeding no attempt at dictation no evidence of a desire to humiliate anybody.

It may happen, of course, that this popular method of nominating will result in the persons selected by the Citizens' Union being nominated by an overwhelming expression of the popular desire. In which event the political machines will undoubtedly be humiliated, but not by the Citizens' Union.

PREBLE TUCKER.

New York, July 2, 1897.

NUGGETS.

His Own Jubilee.

Now let Albert Edward begin to train down for his own jubilee as the long distance Prince of Wales.—Pittsburg News.

The Bicycler Answers.

Blobbs—Are you cut on your bicycle much?

Slobbs—About $40 for repairs.—Philadelphia Record.

Helping Him Out.

Count—My love for you is as deep—as deep as—

Constance—Papa's pocket book, dear count.—Philadelphia North American.

Chicago Jealousy.

An Indiana court granted thirty divorces one afternoon last week. Some of those hoosier towns are rapidly putting on municipal airs.—Chicago Times-Herald.

A Prize-Winner.

"You told me this horse had won half a dozen matches against some of the best horses in the country. He can't trot a mile in six minutes to save him."

"It was in plowing matches that he took the prizes, Sir."—Detroit Free Press.

UNCLE JOSHUA'S JUBILEE ODE.

George V. Hobart in Baltimore News.

B'en readin' in the papers about the good old Queen,
An' as how her celebrashun is the finest ever seen,
Big crowds hez crossed the ocean to see the mighty show,
An' others is lamentin' a'cause they couldn't go
I reckon 'tis a treat to observe a jubilee—
But the Stars and Stripes forever—they is good enough fer me!

B'en readin' how as Dukeses from all them furrin lands
Is there, as well as Princes from Injia's coral strands;
There's Markises an' Earlses, an' big guns by the score,
A'bowin' an' a'scrapin', an' a'bendin' to the floor.
It's mighty fine, I reckon, to 'tend a jubilee—
But the Stars and Stripes forever—they is good enough fer me!

I hears as how there's sojers with uniforms so gay
That London needs no sunshine to brighten up the day;
From Halifax an' Cape Town the troops come marchin' in,
An' everythin' is slicker than a brand-new safety pin.
It's mighty peart an' perky at a fuss-class jubilee—
But the Stars and Stripes forever—they is good enough fer me!

I hears as how the lion is a'roarin' mighty loud;
An' the unicorn a'standin' on his horn, he feels that proud;
They tells me Rule Britannia is a'rulin' where it's wet,
An' the sun looks kinder tired 'cause it hez no place to set
Oh! thar's high jinks, I'm allowin', at a fuss-class jubilee—
But the Stars and Stripes forever—they is good enough fer me!

So I drinks to Queen Victor'e, an' her celebrashun, too:
She's a mighty fine old lady, an' a woman good an' true,
An' I hopes the years will bless her as they hez done in the past,
An' that this here celebrashun ain't a'goin' to be her last;
But as fer participatin' further in the jubilee—
Well, the Stars and Stripes forever—they is good enough fer me!

NEWS AROUND EUROPE

England's Action in the Indian Trouble, of Which There Is Another Story Told.

MISS FLORA SHAW AT THE SOUTH AFRICAN INQUIRY.

Joseph Chamberlain's Unique Position —"Royalty Turned Away"—The Erratic Kaiser's New Move—The Turk's Abode in Thessaly—Episodes of the Jubilee.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, July 3.—Though the Home authorities and Indian Government are showing the greatest reticence and an outward confident calmness as regards the investigation of the murder of Lieut. Ayerst and the other outrages between Poonah and Bombay, it will be found that, as foreshadowed in my last week's dispatch, they are about to take strong and straight measures with the Bombay Presidency native press. One of these journals, after formulating charges against the British soldiers which have no foundation in fact, expresses the hope that the Indian Government will take heed in time and mend its ways, lest disastrous consequences ensue. This candid advice is about to be followed, but if the history of British rule in India be not all fiction, the predicted disasters will fall on the heads of that poisonous section of the baboo press which creates the ill feeling it foolishly and criminally pretends to chronicle.

Matters, however, are at a serious pass, and the recent riots at Chitpur, which are by no means ended, are unpleasant reminders that the poison is spreading. Taken by themselves they would point to little more than local disturbances consequent on some real or fancied local grievances, but taken in conjunction with the Poonah affair, the thing has a very grave side. Indeed, the worst feature of the Poonah business is, apparently, that the native coachmen who drove the Europeans to the Government house on Jubilee night were in the pay of the assassins, and manoeuvred the carriages so as to make the victims easier marks. Then, too, the printed threats are so plain that it is wonderful the ruling powers have stood it so long. It is indeed time for swift action, when the native organ threatens in so many words that if matters are not put right soon the scenes of 1857 are likely to be again witnessed in Poonah. An excellent answer to this has been the action of the authorities in proclaiming the occupation of Poonah City by a strong repressive police force. But the answer does not come a day too soon.

As to the press nuisance, things would have been easy enough if instead of repealing Lord Lytton's press act Lord Ripon had merely suspended it. To revive it is a less easy matter. This, in some form or another, will no doubt have to be done.

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There is one document in this Poonah business which was received with cold neglect by the authorities, but which deserves more consideration than the lying, irresponsible twaddle of the vernacular press. Six weeks before the late outrages a petition signed by 2,000 Mohammedan and Hindu residents of Poonah was presented to the Governor, Lord Sandhurst. Possibly it lay on the Governor's table, for nothing was done, no grievance was redressed. If the petitioners tell one-hundredth part of the truth, they have grave cause for complaint. Agents employed by the Plague Committee in stamping out the pestilence are accused of roughly applying sanitary rules in a brutal and arbitrary fashion. No Western city would have stood it one day. They hunted healthy people into plague hospitals, drove whole crowds of harmless untainted relatives of the patients into segregation camps, and forced suspected persons of both sexes to strip in their presence and be searched. Parties of British soldiers, during the so-called inspection, outraged the religious sentiments of the natives by a forcible and profane pollution of the rooms set apart for private worship and by a brutal desecration of the time-honored idols. This is quite another side of the picture, and it is worthy of note that the India Secretary, Lord George Hamilton, never even heard of the petition until within the last forty-eight hours. He will likely hear more of it now.

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South African Investigation.

The sitting of the South African Committee yesterday ended in words and smoke, and though the embers of the decoded telegrams were fanned throughout the afternoon by a vast expenditure of rapid breath, they never really burst into a flame or threw any light on the one question uppermost in men's minds. Never in the committee room had there been heard such bursts of eloquence as those with which the clever Miss Flora Shaw defended, minimized, and explained away all the serious statements in her telegrams and in Cecil Rhodes's answering messages. One cable dispatch conveyed to Rhodes the clear assurance of Joseph Chamberlain's sympathy with the raiders' plans. This Miss Shaw, in a speech so rapid as to outstrip the reporters' pens, whittled down to a statement that the late deaf Under Secretary Fairfield, possibly in joke, expressed the hope that the Johannesburg people would hurry up if business were meant. As far as Mr. Chamberlain is concerned, no one would hang a dog on such evidence against him as that afforded by Miss Shaw's explanation. And the lady's uncoded cable puzzle remains by courtesy unsolved; but it is little wonder that the Paris journal, Le Temps, loudly asserts Mr Chamberlain's complicity and roundly states that the committee sacrifices everything, including the honor of England, to its desire to preserve the reputation of that meddlesome, imperious statesman.

Said imperious statesman has had an experience vouchsafed no other English Commoner. At the Chamberlain party on Wednesday night the crush outside his house was so great that the Prince and Princess of Wales could not get inside. It was a great moment; for the man of the hour was so inaccessible, as for the present he is unassailable by the irreverent Radical organ impertinent enough to suggest that if only Mr. Chamberlain would enter honestly into the theatrical business he might borrow an example from the placards of the provincial theatres and hang outside of 105 Piccadilly the proud announcement: 'Royalty turned away nightly! House full!"

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In German Political Circles.

The political situation in Germany goes from bad to worse. The Government is endeavoring to introduce through the Prussian Lower House repressive measures of which the Reichstag has disapproved, so that the Germans outside of Prussia are echoing Hausmann's saying and praising God that they are not Prussians. All see in the fall of Baron Marschall von Bieberstein and von Bötticher a triumph for Prince Bismarck. But those who read the Kaiser's future by the light of his erratic past know how short that triumph may be. Among his minor absurdities is the recent appointment of Gen. von Podbielski Postmaster General, as successor to Herr Stephan, who was the greatest postal organizer and reformer of his time. Von Podbielski is a retired military officer whose special qualificatons for the post are invisible to all but courtiers' eyes. The appointment is universally condemned and ridiculed. Stephan was a great man and a fine worker, who knew his complicated job thoroughly; his successor knows or once knew his drill.

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The Delagoa Bay Scare.

The latest scare here is the rumor of a Boer-German plot to secure Delagoa Bay—Germany by means of a syndicate formed to buy up the Mozambique Company, which under a new charter promised by the Portuguese Government will include the ownership of the whole of Delagoa Bay. This morning the Mozambique Company is ready with official denials, but the public is by no means satisfied. It of course is quite impossible that Great Britain should surrender the right of pre-emption at Delagoa Bay. She might as well chuck the whole South African game.

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Wily Turk and Greek Indemnity.

At Constantinople the pretty game of Tewfik Pasha against the world is being played day by day, with the usual irritating result that the wily Turk, while promising everything, gives away nothing at all. On Monday there were mutual congratulations among the Ambassadors at Tewfik's apparent weakness, but Tuesday's meeting of the military delegates to define the frontier was a cleverly contrived fiasco. The Turkish Cabinet on Wednesday again revived the Sultan's claim to the indefeasible right—as Constantinople has it—to hold conquered Thessaly, while Thursday's meeting of Ambassadors, which was to settle everything, led to nothing but polite regrets at the absence of Nelidoff, through illness, which was doubtless curable only by telegraphic instructions from St. Petersburg.

The strongest motive power which will drive the Turks north again would be the announcement of the determination by the European powers to knock off for each day's occupation so many thousand dollars of the Greek war indemnity. If this is done the Turks may, within fair limits, stop south at their pleasure, at least until the indemnity has, by this process of reduction, squared and paid itself. Such a process would agree admirably with the noble dislike of the modern Greek to paying his debts in ready cash, but it might be rough on the unlucky Thessalians.

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The Unprecedented Show.

The Jubilee which has come and gone has left behind it a remarkably small crop of grievances in spite of the hugeness of area of the unprecedented show, and the number of interests affected and businesses disturbed and unsettled. There are, it is true, a crowd of disappointed speculators in unsold seats along the route of the procession who heartily wish they had left the combined carpentry and speculation alone, but these are more than balanced by the swollen army of carpenters who find the Jubilee rates of pay so conducive to prolonged festivity, that it is with some difficulty the saddened speculators are able to persuade these prosperous gentlemen to unmake the great scaffolds with which they plastered the town. Slowly London is taking off its coat of wood and red cloth, and settling down to working ways once more, but the dismantling process is not a pleasant sight.

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Consequences of the Snub to Commons.

The gracious act of the Queen in inviting her faithful Commons and their wives to visit her in the calming shades of Windsor this afternoon, was a royal apology for the hot and rough struggle at Buckingham Palace last week when the elected of the people were drilled, dragooned, snubbed, and practically ejected by a posse of palace flunkies. The members of the House of Commons will not easily forget this disastrous battle of Buckingham Palace, in which they were so ignominiously defeated, almost under the eye of their sovereign, and can hardly rest in peace till they have tasted the blood of the flunkies, though how this is to be done passes present understanding, for the court flunkey is a harder person to get at than even the permanent official, and has, if possible, a thicker skin. One side suggestion, prompted doubtless by the tempting glimpses obtained by the unlucky legislators, is that Buckingham Palace, which is only used by the Queen one fortnight in each year, and is not her private property, like Balmoral, should, with its beautiful gardens and interesting picture gallery, be thrown open to the public who paid such enormous sums for it. At present the British taxpayer is at the best of times grudgingly allowed to see only a part of the stables.

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Queen's Rebuke to Balfour.

The manner in which the Queen conveyed her regrets to the House of Commons contained a startling innovation to British ears. Seldom, if ever, has a sovereign found it necessary to tell the Legislature that she heard for the first time through the newspapers of the events so directly concerning her, such as this palace episode. The English press is quite delighted and proud of the Jubilee cachet and honor imparted to "the fourth estate," while many members of the House are chuckling with delight at the snub thereby administered to Balfour, who treated with such philosophic contempt the earliest complaints made to him on the subject. The legislators hint that the First Lord of the Treasury, ever prone to laziness when off the golf links, might save himself the trouble of his night-letter report to the Queen, and substitute instead a special edition of some evening paper. This might be worked but for the difficulty of fixing the organ to be so distinguished.

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The Queen Loses a Near Friend.

The late Mrs. Oliphant was one of the writers whom the Queen loved most, and many of her books occupied special places in that intimate collection which the Queen never tired of having read to her. The sad circumstances of Mrs. Oliphant's life, and her indomitable courage and strong working power to the end, endeared her to the widow of Windsor, who on many occasions showed marked friendliness to the brave woman writer who for years, and in more ways than one, was very near to her.

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Effect of Spithead Review on the French.

The French writers who were present at the naval review at Spithead have vied with each other in a generous and ungrudging appreciation of the splendid display of the naval force they witnessed. To them it was a real discovery, although all the facts about the tonnage and armament of the English navy are accessible to them, as to all the world, in the navy lists, blue books, and other documents to be bought for a few pence. Still there it was before them, part of it at least, and they poured out the riches of their language upon it. This criticism, if praise so unqualified may be so termed, has had the effect of evoking some expression of candid antagonism on the part of the French press, but, on the other hand, it has gone a long way toward firing the French nation anew to increase their own navy at any cost. A French Navy League is in the air. Frenchmen do not ignore the heavy sacrifice made by the Britishers to keep up their magnificent fleet, but if their to-day's mood lasts, they are quite capable of sacrificing anything, even their present Ministry, to increase the efficiency of the French fleet. It would be a curious, but by no means improbable, result if the French Ministry went under as an indirect consequence of the Spithead review.

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Lighthouse at Socotra Needed.

The loss of the Aden and the seventeen days' long torture of the survivors on the wreck comes as a shock indeed, after the recent glory of the Jubilee. The horror of the thing is relieved by the tale of high courage and the devotion of the men and women. Still the pity of it seems that the evil was so preventible. Why in the name of common sense could not the British Government build a lighthouse on Socotra, that grave of so much fine shipping? It is stated that the Sultan of that island derives most of his income from the wrecks there, but it would pay Great Britain ten times over to square the Sultan at his own price, and erect the light that seafaring men have been clamoring for at that point for so many years.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

GERMAN AND FRENCH ARMIES.

Kaiser Says They Are Equal in Infantry, French Excel in Artillery, Germans in Cavalry.

LONDON, July 3.—An interesting account of a conversation between Emperor William and a French dragoon officer, M. de Noailles, nephew of the French Ambassador at Berlin, the Marquis de Noailles, is published in the Gaulois of Paris.

M. de Noailles, it appears, was dining with a regiment of the Berlin garrison when the Emperor unexpectedly arrived, recognized the French officer, and said: "You see how I treat my officers. I share their meals, discuss their aspirations and disappointments, and know that they all know the interest I take in them."

His Majesty continued, addressing M. de Noailles: "You have a fine army. I was able to appreciate it when I went to France. Your infantry is admirable. Mine, I think, is not inferior. Unfortunately, I cannot say the same of the artillery. The French artillery is superior, but I do not despair of removing the inferiority.

"On the other hand, my cavalry is superior. Yet you have a man whose advice, if followed, would have given you the best cavalry in the world. I mean Gen. de Galliffet, whom my father and grandfather always admired and whose theories they practiced. It would give me the greatest pleasure to meet him, now that he is no longer in active service."

GERMAN SOLDIERS SUNSTRUCK.

Many Prostrations and Deaths During Recent Army Manoeuvres.

BERLIN, July 3.—There has been an unusual number of accidents and deaths from sunstroke at the army manoeuvres and field exercises at various points, owing to the intense heat of the past week.

At the inspection parade of the Fourth Infantry Brigade of Guards 50 men belonging to one regiment alone were sunstruck, 32 were disabled on a similar occasion at Stettin, 43 collapsed at Mayence, 17 were overcome at Posen, and 19 were sunstruck at Bromberg. Many of the sufferers subsequently died.

MR. REID'S MISSION ENDED.

Great Britain Pleased with Our Representation at the Jubilee.

LONDON, July 3.—The special embassy of Whitelaw Reid ended yesterday with marks of gratitude from the British Government for the manner in which the United States has been represented at the Jubilee. While Mr. and Mrs. Reid's official task is over, their personal engagements promise to be almost as important and numerous, including attendance at the Savage Club reception on Saturday, the Middle Temple dinner, the American Society's dinner, and Lord and Lady Cavendish-Bentinck's dinner, next week. Mr. and Mrs. Reid will remain at Lord Lonsdale's house, and will sail for home at the end of the month.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles has been a rather embarrassing element in the United States special mission and to the British Government. The Government had provided rooms, servants, and a carriage at the Alexandra Hotle for Rear Admiral J. N. Miller and Gen. Miles, but the invitation was not extended to their wives. Gen. Miles arrived first with his wife and occupied both rooms, leaving Admiral Miller the room the Court officials had intended for the servants accompanying the two officers.

Admiral Miller thereupon declined to remain at the hotel, and repaired to lodgings in Half Moon Street, where his family was installed. The Court officials were greatly distressed, and wished to take a suite of rooms at the Victoria Hotel for Admiral Miller, but the latter declined.

On Wednesday, while the Brooklyn was at Southampton, Sir William White, Great Britain's greatest naval constructor, was shown over the ship, and examined everything with the greatest interest. He was especially complimentary of all the arrangements connected with the guns and for the protection of the engines.

IN LONDON PLAYHOUSES

Maurice Grau's Opera Season at Covent Garden Extended to July 28.

BERNHARDT AT THE ADELPHI

Nordica Accepts Jean de Reszke's Explanation in Regard to Her Non-Appearance in New York—Colonial Premiers See Irving Act.

LONDON, July 3.—The opera season at Covent Garden has been extended to July 28. With the non-arrival of Mme. Calvé, and the illness of M. Jean de Reszke and other of his artists, Mr. Maurice Grau has thus far not been overfortunate with his first London season as Managing Director. Last Tuesday "Der Evangelium" was produced for the first time in London, with Vandyck in the leading rôle. The music may be characterized as a mixture of Wagnerian theories and popular elements. Since then Vandyck has left London for Bayreuth, and next week Herr Seidl proceeds to the same place for the "Parsifal" rehearsals. Next week will be given "Ines Mendo," with Renaud in the cast, and there is also some talk of "Les Huguenots," with Melba, Mlle. McIntyre, and Alvarez in the principal rôles. Miss McIntyre proposes to make a professional tour of Germany, beginning in October.

The Vienna Volkstheatre Company, which is now giving a series of matinée performances at Daly's Theatre, presented "Die Goldene Eve" last Wednesday, with Mme. Odilon in the leading rôle. On Monday, "Renaissance," a three-act comedy, by Franz von Schonthan and Franz Keppel, will be produced.

A notable performance this week was that of "Dorothy," given at the Gaiety last Monday, for the benefit of Mr. Furneaux Cook. The principal performers were Maria Tempest, Florence Dysart, Florence Perry, Miss M. A. Victor, Mr. C. Kenningham, Hayden Coffin, Arthur Williams, Le Hay, Seymour Hicks, R. J. Lonnen, Arthur Roberts, and Furneaux Cook. The chorographic part of the programme was filled by Katie Seymour, Topsy Sinden, Mabel Love, Mr. J. D'Auban, Will Bishop, and Willie Warde.

Another notable matinée this week was the one given at the Lyceum last Thursday, for the benefit of the Queen's Jubilee nurses' fund. It was under the management of Mr. Terry, and proved a great success. A feature of the occasion was a profusely illustrated souvenir "bill of the play," the sale of which must have added a substantial sum to the receipts.

Bernhardt and Rejane.

"The Princess and the Butterfly" has been withdrawn from the bills at the St. James's Theatre, and on Thursday "The Prisoner of Zenda" was revived, with George Alexander in his original character of Rudolph Rassendyll. Fay Davis was the Princess Flavia, and Julie Opp Mme. de Mauban. It is announced that when "The Princess and the Butterfly" is produced in New York next season by Daniel Frohman, the part of the Princess will be played by Julie Opp, who has already appeared several times in the rôle at the St. James's Theatre.

English students of French acting are having a rare treat just now with Mme. Bernhardt at the Adelphi, and Mme. Réjane at the Lyric. During the week they have been able to see the former in "Frou Frou," "Magda," and "Fedora," and the latter in "La Douloureuse" and "Frou Frou." During the remainder of their engagements, Bernhardt will appear in "Spiritisme," "La Tosca," "Etrangère," and "Adrienne Lecouvreur," while Réjane will be seen in "La Maison de la Poupée" ("A Doll's House,") and "Madame Sans Gêne."

An interesting performance is announced at the St. George's Hall, Langham Place, for next week. The Elizabethan Stage Society proposes to give on Friday evening (July 9) the greater portion of the older play of "Arden of Feversham" and such parts of "Edward III." as have been attributed by some authorities to Shakespeare. It is stated that the stage methods employed will be those of the Elizabethan period.

The Haymarket attraction is another Dumas piece, "A Marriage of Convenience." "A Night Out," at the Vaudeville, is an American version of a French farcical comedy, "L'Hotel du Libre-Echange." "All Alive, Oh," at the Strand, is the peculiar and misleading title given to an English adaptation of "Le Disparu." The Prince of Wales Theatre has not attempted to anglicize the title of "La Poupée." "My Friend the Prince," at the Garrick, is copied after "Un Episode Dans la Vie de Lakain." George Alexander, with the "Princess and the Butterfly," was the only London manager who had an exclusively English play for this great English jubilee season.

Nordica and De Reszke Meet.

A dinner is to be given this month at the Grafton Gallery by 100 representative women, each of whom will invite a distinguished man as her special guest. The dinner is to be followed by a soirée to which other eminent people will be invited. Among the ladies on the committee are Lady Jeune, Mrs. Humphry Ward, Mrs. Fawcett, and Ellen Terry.

A meeting has occurred between Mme. Nordica and Jean de Reszke, and everything has been satisfactorily explained. It is learned from a private source that Mme. Nordica is satisfied that M. de Reszke is not to be blamed for her non-appearance at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, last season, and that she knows who really is responsible for her failure to appear.

Last Monday the Colonial Premiers, their families, and suites attended, by invitation of Sir Henry Irving, the performance at the Lyceum. After the performance Sir Henry held a reception on the stage, in honor of his guests, who numbered about fifty. To-night a similar function takes place at Her Majesty's Theatre, where the colonials will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Beerbohm Tree. Several other London managers, including Charles Wyndham, Mr. Hare, and George Alexander, have intimated their desire to extend similar courtesies to England's colonial visitors.

Signor Nicolini Dying.

There seems little doubt that Nicolini is dying. He is suffering from Bright's disease and a complication of other disorders, and although he may live for months, he may die at any time. From a friend of Mme. Patti, who has just returned from a visit to her at Craig-y-Nos, the Associated Press learns that Nicolini is greatly changed in appearance. He is terribly emaciated, and spends most of his time in bed. He gets up occasionally, but is scarcely able to totter across the room without help. Both he and Mme. Patti are aware of the serious nature of his illness, and it is touching to see the absolute devotion of the two. Nicolini cannot bear to have her out of his sight for a moment. She sits by him nearly all the time. He does not like to be read to or sung to or talked to, but simply lies listlessly with his eyes following Patti around the room. Nicolini is an expert fisherman, and it was pathetic to see him the other day fingering a hook of flies and saying, regretfully: "Just think of those fish." Within the past few months eleven doctors have been at the castle of Craig-y-Nos consulting in regard to the case. Mme. Patti had made great preparations for entertaining this Summer, but all guests, including the Princess of Monaco, have been put off. Nicolini had another hemorrhage this week.

Mme. Patti was obliged to fulfill her engagement to sing at Albert Hall on Tuesday last, and came up to town for that purpose, but returned immediately after the concert.

Mme. Saville Angers Seidl.

The prima donne continue to give trouble. Now that the difficulty with Mme. Melba has been arranged, it is Mme. Frances Saville who is worrying the management of the Covent Garden Opera Company. Mme. Saville eloped with Maurel in Paris a year ago, and is well known in America by her singing of the rôle of Violetta in "Traviata." The other day she was to sing the part of the Forest Bird in "Siegfried," but she notified the management that she did not consider the rôle suitable, and that they had better have a substitute ready. When Conductor Seidl was informed of this he got very angry, and refused to rehearse the piece with Mme. Saville, and some one else sang the part.

It is announced that Mme. Marchesi, the well-known Parisian teacher of singing, has accepted the offer to go to the United States next Winter for the purpose of making a teaching tour. The plan of the speculator who has assumed the risks of the venture is to have Mme. Marchesi make her headquarters in New York, but visit other cities to give singing lessons. It is also stated—but the statement should be taken with a very large grain of salt—that Mme. Marchesi is to receive $60,000 for eight months and traveling expenses.

A new comic opera by Albert Maurice, composer of "The School Girl," is announced for production early in the Autumn. The libretto is by Henry Grattan, the comedian, and the lyrics by Frank Boyd. The piece has been christened "The Crystal Pyramid," and the story deals with the Egyptian legend of the revivification of mummies. About ninety people will be engaged in the production, and one feature will be a chorus of mummies.

ADMIRAL MILLER BEREAVED.

His Only Daughter Dies of Typhoid Fever Contracted While on Her Way to the Jubilee.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 3.—Miss Ellen Miller, the only daughter of Rear Admiral Miller, United States Navy, died in London this morning. Miss Miller had been sick ever since she landed, and is believed to have contracted typhoid fever while on the passage across the Atlantic.

The news of her death reached the Admiral just as the United States cruiser Brooklyn, his flagship, was on the point of sailing for home. The Admiral landed and took the first train for London. The Brooklyn did not sail to-day.

The remains of Miss Miller will be buried in London.

Admiral Detached from the Brooklyn.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Secretary Sherman to-day received a cablegram from the United States Embassy at London reporting the death of Rear Admiral Miller's daughter this morning. This news was communicated at once to Secretary Long, and it was followed soon by a cable message from the Admiral himself briefly announcing the event. Secretary Long at once directed that Admiral Miller be detached from the Brooklyn, now at Southampton, about to sail for New York, so that he may be at liberty to come home at his convenience.

THE KAISER'S PLANS.

Will Visit St. Petersburg Next Month After His Northern Trip.

BERLIN, July 3.—At present the Emperor's plans are to return from his northland trip about Aug. 4 and start for St. Petersburg by sea about Aug. 7, accompanied by Prince Hohenlohe and Baron von Bülow. He will not visit the Empress and his family at Tagerusee, Bavaria, but there may be a brief meeting further north.

These arrangements may, however, be modified by further progress of the Ministerial crisis.

TORNADO'S WORK IN ENGLAND.

Relief Needed for the Stricken Farmers of Essex.

LONDON, July 3.—The appalling havoc of the recent tornado and hailstorm in Essex County has attracted much attention. The storm covered an area of 100 square miles, and practically destroyed the crops. All kinds of stock were drowned, farmhouses were wrecked, and hundreds of farmers are on the verge of ruin. Their losses foot up fully £200,000. Hailstones penetrated slates, tiles, and corrugated iron and kill thousands of head of game.

Parliament has taken up the question of the relief of the sufferers, and it is probable that the Lord Mayor of London will open a fund to relieve the suffering farmers.

THE ISLE OF MAN MYSTERY.

Suit Against the Mutual Life Company Falls Through.

LONDON, July 3.—The arbitrator in the case known as the "Isle of Man Mystery," in which the heirs of Thomas Johnson sought to recover £14,000, ($70,000,) of which sum £10,000 ($50,000) was insurance of the Mutual Life Company of New York, has found that the alleged drowning of Johnson has not been proved, and costs are given against the plaintiffs.

Johnson and his brother left Port Erin in a rowboat, which was upset. The brother alleged that Thomas was drowned; but the evidence showed that Thomas had been practicing with a swiming machine, and had purchased a false beard before going to the Isle of Man. Thomas Johnson was a boot dealer of Huddersfield, doing business in a small way.

AMERICAN FARMERS' DEMANDS.

The Spectator of London Takes a Pessimistic View of the Situation.

LONDON, July 3.—The Spectator takes a pessimistic view of the demand of American farmers for a bounty on wheat grown for export. It says:

"As the fairness of the claim must be conceded by every logical protectionist, and as the farmers hold the balance of power between the goldites and the silverites, their demand will probably be granted, in which case the value of wheat in England will sink, like the value of sugar in England, possibly to 15 shillings a quarter. It is difficult to conceive what would then become of English agriculture. Rents could not be paid. The American advocates of competing in metals must win the farmers' vote, and they can only win by conceding their demand, which, if protection is reasonable at all, must be absolutely just. Why should other industries be protected and the oldest and best left out in the cold? The expense will delight the friends of President McKinley, who wish to deplete and not to fill the Treasury."

SHIPWRECKED CREW RESCUED.

Warship Comus Takes the Kinkora's Men Off Clipperton Island.

ACAPULCO, Mexico, July 3.—The British warship Comus has brought to this port from Clipperton Island the remainder of the crew of the British ship Kinkora, Capt. McMurtry, from Vancouver, B. C., on March 25, for London, which was wrecked in the Northern Pacific Ocean on May 1. Part of the Kinkora's crew reached Acapulco on June 3.

The Kinkora, loaded with lumber, was struck and dismasted by a squall on May 1 and driven on Clipperton Reef, some 200 miles northwest of Acapulco. Another storm drove the vessel off the reef the same night, but her crew, consisting of twenty-seven men, landed and camped on the reef. After vainly waiting some days for a passing sail, the First Officer and six men of the crew volunteered to make the trip to Acapulco, which they reached on June 3, more dead than alive. The First Officer reported that when he left Clipperton Island there was sufficient food to last the remaining twenty men about four months. The British Consul at Acapulco took the matter up, and so soon as possible the British warship Comus was sent to the rescue of the shipwrecked men.

Royalty at a Swimming Race.

LONDON, July 3.—The Duke and Duchess of York to-day witnessed the amateur mile swimming championship contest in the West India docks. The competitors included Hart, Scron, Toepfer, and Stratton, respectively the champions of America, Belgium, Germany, and New Zealand, and a number of Englishmen. Jarvis, the Midland (England) champion, won by thirty yards. Tyers was second and Toepfer was third. Tyers swam a bad course, covering 100 yards more than his competitors. The time was 32:28.

Prussians Watching American Pork.

BERLIN, July 3.—The Prussian Minister of the Interior has again ordered the local authorities throughout the country to pay particular attention to American pork and to especially note whether each package is accompanied by a certificate of origin, and to promptly report each case of finding trichinae in American meat, especially in salt pork.

Foreign Personal Notes.

Herr Ernst Possart, Intendant of the Royal Theatre at Munich, who has made several professional tours in America, has been ennobled and granted a high decoration by the Prince Regent.

Dr. E. L. Godkin, editor of The Evening Post of New York, has taken a house near Sheen for the season.

Andrew Carnegie has retaken Cluny Castle for the current year.

Prince Bismarck's Health Good.

BERLIN, July 3.—Prince Bismarck's health is good, and he has declined to follow the advice of his physician to take the waters of Gastein.

THE TROUBLE IN INDIA

Outburst of Anti-English Feeling in the Native Press of Bengal and Bombay.

PLAGUE OFFICIALS BLAMED

Warnings That the Scenes of 1857 Are Imminent—Censorship May Be Revived—Probable Move for an Islam Crusade.

LONDON, July 3.—The outburst of anti-English feeling in the native press, both of Bengal and Bombay, for months past, has had the outcome which might have been expected in the outrages at Poonah and the rioting at Chitpore. Though there is no doubt that the immediate cause of the outbreak is the energy with which the local authorities have been stamping out the bubonic plague, sometimes making necessary interference with the social relations, customs, and traditions of the natives. But the dissaffection would not have become acute except for the activity and malicious accusations of unscrupulous agitators who incited fanatics to vengeance against individuals and to revolt against the Government. One of these newspapers, a fair sample of the others, said:

"The plague authorities are simply butchers, who are torturing and harassing the people of Poonah in the name of sanitary science. If matters are not put right soon, the scenes of 1857 are likely to be rewitnessed there, as neither the Hindus nor the Mohammedans will tolerate the persecution of their wives and children for any length of time. It is the misfortune of the people that the honor, religion, and modesty of women, safe even under Mogul rule, should be violated under the enlightened English Government. We wonder why no notice is taken of the shameful doings of the soldiers in Poonah. They are perhaps secretly instigated by the Government to do these things in retaliation for the tortures once inflicted upon Europeans by the tantia topi, and to punish the capital of the Deccan for taking the lead in all public agitations. Let us hope that the Government will take heed and mend its ways, lest disastrous consequences ensue."

Other newspapers of India openly advocate armed resistance to the search parties. Needless to say, the charges are false. All the search parties who volunteered for that dangerous plague duty have been under the strictest control, and have always been accompanied by officers of tried ability. The death of Commissioner Rand, who was shot by concealed natives while leaving the Governor's reception on Jubilee evening, at the time Lieut. Ayerst of the Commissariat Corps was killed, has added to the bitterness of the feeling in Poonah.

There is reason to believe that the wave of Mohammedan reaction is caused by the successful and unpunished atrocities in Armenia spreading to the Mussulmans of India. There is no reason to fear for the empire, as the white garrison is strong, numbering 75,000 men, but there is reason to fear a succession of municipal outbreaks demanding sanguinary repression. The situation seems to call for vigorous action, and the prompt measure of the Bombay Government in proclaiming Poonah disaffected and occupying the city by a primative police force, the cost of which, amounting to a lac and a half of rupees for a year, will be levied on a certain section of the native community, meets with general approval.

Replying to-day to a question in the House of Commons, Lord George Hamilton, the Secretary of State for India, said the Government was fully alive to the gravity of the case and meant to act promptly. The whole question of the inculcation of sedition through the vernacular press will be considered, and, if necessary, the press censorship law will be revived.

In connection with this serious news from India comes the disturbing information from Afghanistan to the effect that the Ameer has hastily summoned all the influential Mollahs throughout the country to a meeting at Cabul, as he wishes to consult them on important matters concerning Islam. This is believed to be connected with the recent announcement that the Sultan has sent a special envoy to Cabul with instructions to agitate for a general revival of Islamism.

COLONIAL TROOPS INSPECTED.

Each Man Receives a Jubilee Medal from the Hand of the Prince of Wales.

LONDON, July 3.—The Prince of Wales to-day inspected the Colonial troops at Buckingham Palace and bestowed a medal commemorative of the jubilee upon each man present.

The entire force passed the Prince in single file. Arriving in front of the Prince and several paces away, the Colonial soldiers saluted singly, and then turned toward the Prince, advanced, halted in front of him, saluted again, and received the medal. The medals of the officers are of silver, and those given to the non-commissioned officers and privates are of bronze.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the Prince of Wales called for three cheers for the Queen, and they were given in the heartiest manner possible.

The Princess of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Princess Victoria of Wales, Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duchess of Connaught, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, all the Colonial Premiers, including Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada; the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain; the Duke of Connaught, Lord Wolseley, and Lord Roberts of Candahar were among those present at the ceremony. The Duchess of Connaught and other members of the royal family took kodak pictures of the scene.

During the presentation of the medals, the Princess of Wales held a reception beneath a great elm tree in front of the terrace. All the Colonial Premiers and their wives and daughters were separately introduced to the Princess, who received them most cordially.

COL. HAY'S RECEPTION.

Distinguished Guests Entertained by the American Ambassador.

LONDON, July 3.—The reception of the United States Ambassador, Col. John Hay, at his residence on Carlton House Terrace to-day, was attended by 1,600 people. American and British flags predominated in the decorations, and a Hungarian band was stationed on the terrace where the guests gathered.

Among those present were the United States Special Envoy, Whitelaw Reid; Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador to the United States, and Lady Pauncefote; Levi P. Morton and Mrs. Morton, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy and Miss Tracy, Gen. Nelson A. Miles and Mrs. Miles, Mr. and Mrs. Creighton Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Henry White, Mrs. Bradley Martin, the Duchess of Marlborough, Bret Harte, and Mrs. Frank Leslie.

Canadian Troops Returning Home.

LONDON, July 3.—The Canadian contingent of colonial troops took the train for Liverpool, on its way home, at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. It marched to the station, headed by the pipers of the Scots Guards and the bands of the Third Grenadier Guards and the Queen's Westminster Volunteers. Large crowds of people lined the route to the station and heartily cheered the Canadians. At Euston Station they were received by many friends, by Lord Methuen, in command of the home district; Col. Ivor Herbert, Sir Donald Smith, the Canadian High Commissioner, and by representatives of the Colonial Office.

Earl of Roden Dead.

LONDON, July 3.—The Earl of Roden is dead.

John Strange Jocelyn, fifth Earl of Roden, was born June 5, 1828, and succeeded to the title in 1880. He was formerly Lieutenant Colonel of the Scots Guards, served in the Crimea, and was for a time Commandant of the Second Jaeger Corps of the British German Legion. He married, in 1851, the Hon. Sophia Hobhouse, second daughter of the first Baron Broughton. He leaves one daughter.

FINANCIAL.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

A considerable distribution of stock on Monday and Tuesday last, when the transactions ran up to about 400,000 each day, gave rise to fears that the bull movement had culminated. This may be true of some stocks, but not of others. There is plenty of margin for advance in a considerable portion of the list, and especially for the class of speculative bonds; or of bonds which can hardly be called speculative, but are selling low because not yet established in the confidence of investors. The Atchison first 4s are among the latter; and so long as it takes only 20 per cent. of the average gross earnings of the Atchison to pay the interest on these, they may be recommended for purchase up to par. The adjustment 4s of the same company are of course speculative, and will probably not go much above 60 until the time approaches when they become a regular mortgage bond. They are income bonds until 1900. While on the subject of bonds, one may note that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s have advanced during the week on very good buying. Mr. D. O. Mills is known to have been a large buyer of them; and as a prudent and successful investor, he is a pretty safe man to follow. These bonds are at this stage of their life, more or less speculative. If they were not they would be selling about 110, instead of 84 to 85. Assuming that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system shall have that successful growth which good management can give it, the bonds will eventually sell at the price of other well secured 5 per cents. The forward movement of the stock, which temporarily halted around 29, was resumed yesterday and will be continued, according to the promise of insiders.

Should this promise be as well kept as those which were made by the same people concerning Chicago Gas, it will be very satisfactory. When Gas was selling about 80, it was promised that if the needed legislation could be secured from the Illinois Legislature, the stock would go to 95. It went to 96⅝, ex-dividend. This might satisfy the most exacting. Predictions as to further advances are scarcely called for; but it is claimed that after the new stock is issued (taking the place of the present trust receipts), the price will cross par. Be this as it may, Gas has done well by its friends. The bear account in it from 80 up must have been a punishing one. Traders constantly sold it as it rose, for it advanced in so peculiar a way as to tempt short selling at every stage, yet there never was a reaction on which the shorts could be covered at a profit.

There seems to be a great deal of Western Union for sale whenever the price gets to 85. As Mr. Morgan is credited with talking 95 for it, probably the 85 stock will be taken and the way thereby cleared for further advance. The dispute with the Stock Exchange about the ticker service has been settled apparently, and the danger of such a paralysis of business on the Exchange as happened when the ticker service was suddenly cut off once before, has been averted. Remembering how that experiment worked, the Western Union Company might say to the Stock Exchange if it were repeated: "If you can stand this thing we can." Manhattan has been climbing up, and really appears as if it would justify the predictions made that it would again sell at par.

The activity of speculation in the grangers has become more concentrated in St. Paul. Nevertheless, 125 is still talked of confidently for Northwest, which broke a couple of points after crossing 118. It looked as if there had been heavy selling of Burlington by operators who switched over to St. Paul. This may have been done on the crop advices, which indicate another banner crop of wheat in the St. Paul's territory; while the corn crop, which is Burlington's main hold, promises to be rather below the average. This would be a serious matter were not the reserves of corn so enormous. "You couldn't see the houses for the corn cribs along the

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FINANCIAL.

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1st Consol. Gold 5s, 1945.
Broadway Surface R. R. Co.
1st 5s, 1924, assumed by 23d St. R'y Co.
Brooklyn City Railroad Co.
1st 5s, 1916-41.
10th and 23d St. Ferry Co. (Greenp't.)
1st Gold 5s, 1919.
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1st Gold 6s, 1926.
Hoboken Ferry Co.
1st Gold 5s, 1946.
FOR SALE BY
H. B. HOLLINS & CO.,
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Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
5% GOLD BONDS, DUE 1925.
A majority of the above Bonds have been deposited with us under the agreement of April 10, 1896, and our engraved Certificates of Deposit therefor have been listed on the New York Stock Exchange.
We will buy, under the terms of this agreement, the Coupons and Interest Installments, maturing August 1, 1897, on Coupon or Registered Bonds deposited before July 15th, 1897, in case the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company should make default in paying the same when due.
All Bondholders who have not yet deposited their Bonds are urged to do so at once, so as to enable us to more effectually protect their interest.
SPEYER & CO.,
30 Broad Street.
New York, June 2d, 1897.

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5% Collateral Trust Bonds.
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AT THE OFFICE OF
The New England Trust Company,
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$100,000 County of Richmond, N. Y., Gold 4s.
100,000 Town of Jamaica, N. Y., Gold 4s.
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35,000 Village of Flushing, N. Y., Gold 4s.
15,000 City of Altoona, Pa., 4s.
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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The week on the Stock Exchange opened with a rush; it closes calmly enough. While activity slackened somewhat, there was not much diminution of strength. In many ways the market has stood rather unusual tests; while bulls may not have scored many visible gains, the bear contingent has met influences to discourage it.

Much manipulative effort has been exerted to bring about a material reaction in market values; some of the shrewdest and ablest operators on the Stock Exchange have worked for that result; some developments in the situation have been popularly construed as of bearish consequence; apparently there has been liquidation in conspicuous quarters; there has been an unmistakable extension of the short interest. Each and all of these, under ordinary conditions, would have been influential in bringing the reaction which professional bears and belated bulls alike have been anxiously seeking. And on one or two days there seemed in surface indications suggestions that a sharp setback was at hand. The record of the week, however, results in net changes which are almost uniformly on the side of advances. Some factor has been in the situation influential enough to offset the adroitest manoeuvres of manipulation.

Is the public in the market? This continues a question of importance. A canvass of the foremost commission houses in Wall Street leaves an inquirer uncertain as to what the facts in this particular may be. In some quarters it is positively stated that outside orders have been executed and are still in evidence in large volume; elsewhere the statement is that the public has not yet shown any substantial interest in the current stock market movement; and an odd feature is that some authorities most enthusiastically bullish are, none the less, emphatic in declaring that so far the market has developed without the co-operation of a general outside interest manifest in it. These same authorities are, however, earnest in their confidence that it can be but a little while before the public does come in, and that largely.

While bear proclamations make much of the claim that the public is still holding aloof, and that all the strength and all the activity are contributed by professionalism, a fact that these critics ignore the consequence of, is that, beyond any doubt whatever, the professional element known to be identified with the market's betterment is a professional element of the highest character—a professional element financially as strong as the strongest, a professional element, withal, having a record for straightforward transactions and a record for successes. In this professional element are bankers with international relationships of incomparable strength, and with them are capitalists, wideawake and aggressive, having opportunities for knowledge touching what really is going on beneath the surface industrially, commercially, and financially.

It is not a matter of small significance when men of this calibre come together; and it is undisguised that such men have united to make the market Wall Street has been having. For the most part they have all been out of the Street for a long time past. They do not return for the sake of anything ordinary. They do not buy stocks for the mere pleasure of being active. They never are without well-defined objects; when they act it is because they count confidently on satisfactory results.

And, after all, isn't this a most important Wall Street "public"?

Isn't it of as much consequence—isn't it likely to be of as much influence—when purchases are made by Mr. Rockefeller of the Standard Oil Building, New York, as when purchases are made for Mr. Jones of Saugerties? Both classes of buyers are good for a market; one class, beyond question, has come in; and the other class never had any incentive to enter Wall Street equal to the opportunity for following those who are bigger and richer, better informed on all business conditions, surer in their market conclusions.

Much theorizing is indulged in touching the disposition of Europe toward the market for American securities. Incidental to this there has been a good deal of discussion as to gold exports and the bearings of international exchange conditions.

A week ago it was feared that gold shipments would extend into large proportions; and predictions were freely made that during the week just ended there must be exports aggregating some millions. Such prophecies have come to naught. Advices usually to be relied upon are generally to the effect that international trade balances will this year be even more largely in our favor than were the record-breaking figures of last year. In this small reason can be found for apprehensions over any gold movement, whether Europe takes the yellow metal or not; for, under current circumstances, gold exports amount practically to the shipment of a staple commodity for which there is abroad a demand inducing European capitalists to buy gold, paying into the United States a profit for it.

Assurances come from some quarters that foreign purchases of American stocks, though not much yet in evidence, may be expected to develop soon and largely. This is hopeful guesswork. So far in the rise that Wall Street has enjoyed there has been no discernible help contributed by foreign buying. As a matter of fact, almost every time our stocks have shown special strength, London has sent lower quotations—has sold rather than bought. Wall Street bankers with important foreign connections are tactfully non-committal when pressed for explicit views on the disposition of their European connections toward our stocks.

At the close of the week some influence has been exerted on sentiment in Wall Street by the mining strike. This is not to be regarded as insignificant. It is more portentous than the trouble of 1894. Miners are confronted with starvation wages, and their employers have for a long time been carrying on business at a loss; on both sides are unhappy conditions; the clash is in many particulars exceptional; so long as the strike stays unsettled it is a public trouble and a menace; to rate it otherwise is unintelligent.

Another factor on which some stress is laid has to do with collisions over the tariff bill which it is apprehended may develop as soon as the House and Senate get into conference over disputed schedules. In this there may be irritating delay, for it is not improbable that the House will take a sturdy stand for the bill as it arranged it.

Many Wall Street men of influence are observant of phases like these in the situation. And operators of consequence (who are devoted to the bull side of the market, and who count on the market's ultimate development into old-time activity and strength) are among those who counsel especial prudence in immediate transactions. They are conservative bulls; they prefer sureness to haste.

Generally trade conditions improve. Evidences of this are not hidden. There is more than hopefulness in the testimony. Business men all over the country are agreeing that signs of actual improvement are visible. Bear traders who affect to believe that betterment is only theory are careless of facts which are becoming more and more recognized as promising dominance in the business world.

Nothing is in the situation to induce doubt of the certainty of the early coming of good times. The business man can afford to be confident if he is willing to be patient. In Wall Street the investor and the speculator alike have profit-making opportunities in the buying of securities, provided they buy without too much hurry, provided they know what they buy—provided they act with intelligent discrimination.

SATURDAY.

Yesterday's market was the usual one preliminary to a holiday, although comparatively active. In tone it was irregular, and although net changes were chiefly on the side of declines, in only one or two stocks was there any noteworthy movement.

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Some of the room traders were aggressive on the bear side. They made much of rumors about the impending strike of miners, and saw serious suggestions in the incident reported in dispatches from Chicago of dividends passed by a group of banks. Not many long stocks seemed to be pressed for sale, however.

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Some commission house customers were evidently disposed to take profits or at least to get out of the market over the holiday, and such trades were naturally made at concessions. Nothing is in such a feature of the market, though that can be construed as discouraging, betokening, as it does, especial prudence upon the part of that part of Wall Street usually most given to pyramiding.

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The weekly bank statement was popularly construed as especially encouraging. It showed the tremendous increase of over $11,000,000 in the loans of New York banks. Deposits increased about $7,890,000. The New York Clearing House banks now have deposits of $604,883,700, against $499,046,900 a year ago. The total of loans now is $532,707,900, against $476,199,300 this time last year. The banks now have a total reserve of $192,630,800, which is over $47,000,000 more than a year ago.

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Government bonds closed firm at unchanged quotations. There was a sale of $500 4s, 1925, registered, at 125⅝.

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In State bonds $3,000 Tennessee Settlement 3s sold at 83.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Brooklyn R. T.	1⅛	N. Y., N. H. & H.	3½
Can. Southern	⅝	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	⅞
Laclede Gas	½	Rio Gr. West. pf.	2
Minn. & St. L.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	½	Met. Traction	½
Am. Tobacco	2⅝	Mo. K. & T. pf.	½
Bay State Gas	⅝	Mo. Pacific	⅝
C., M. & St. P.	½	N. J. Central	⅝
C. & Northw.	¾	Reading	⅞
C., R. I. & P.	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	1
Del. & Hudson	⅝	St. P. & Omaha	⅝
Erie	½	Tenn. C. & I.	2
Louis. & Nash.	⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	½

Bonds Advanced.

C. & E. Ill. con.	1¼	Or. Imp. con. t. r.	1
Det., M. & M. l. g.	1	Peop. Gas, Chi., 1st con.	1¼
N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1		

There were no declines.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans 1½@2 per cent., with the last loan at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 2½ per cent. for four to five months, 3 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@4½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House Exchanges, $133,408,601; balances, $9,829,532; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,927,102.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discount in the open market, 13-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market very dull. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.86½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.85¾@$4.86 for sixty-day bills, $4.86⅞@$4.87 for demand, $4.87⅛@$4.87¼ for cable transfers, and $4.85¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—25@30c premium. Boston—10@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—25@50c premium.

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During the past week a firmer tendency has been apparent in the New York money market. Call funds have been in better demand than for some time, and rates have shown a disposition to advance. Money (in small lots) has been loaned as high as 2 per cent., whereas during the previous week it was quoted only as high as 1½. The trust companies continue, however, to offer money liberally in the call department at 1 per cent., but the banks cling to their 1¼ per cent. rate, and some of them during the past week have demanded 1½ per cent., where the collateral was not as choice as it might have been. In making call loans at 1 per cent. the trust companies are discriminating more than ever regarding the securities deposited.

Commercial paper has improved somewhat, although the actual volume of business has not increased to any extent. Choice names are somewhat more plentiful than of late, but with the better supply the demand has also increased. There is little or no prospect of an advance in rates.

There has been no change in the general tone of the time money market, although the demand has increased slightly. Money is still offered freely, and on the same attractive terms as heretofore. The increased speculation in Wall Street is responsible for what slight improvement there has been in the time department.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were slightly lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—St. Paul, ½, to 85⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 52¼; Reading, ⅝, to 11⅝; Atchison, ¼, to 12⅝, and New York Central, ⅛, to 104½. Canadian Pacific sold at 66⅝. Illinois Central at 99; Erie at 15, and Erie first preferred at 34½. British consols were unchanged at 112⅝ for money and 112 11-16 for the account.

The Bank of England gained on balance £9,000 bullion. American eagles were ¾d higher, at 76s 5¾d. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 183 and in Lisbon at 47. In Berlin, exchange on London was 20 marks 37 pfennigs. In Paris, rentes sold at 104f 7½c.

FAITH WARRANTED BY FACTS.

President Edward E. Poor of the National Park Bank of New York is everywhere recognized as one of the ablest financiers of the country, a business man at all times closely observant of every phase of the existing situation. At the head of one of the greatest of New York's great National banks, Mr. Poor is in close touch with actual business conditions in all parts of the country, and thus in an exceptional position to judge accurately of the progress of trade in general.

Mr. Poor talked at length yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES. His views upon the financial and business outlook are of the most confident nature. His faith in the early coming of better times can be judged from the following observations made to THE TIMES's representative:

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"I think that the prospects are very favorable for a large business during the next few months.

"We all know that the conditions of property depend upon the crops and the active employment of labor. In respect to the first, the reports from all sections of the country are extremely favorable.

"The cereal crops are already in a rapid state of advancement, and a large and abundant harvest is reasonably assured. This will relieve a great section of our Western country from the embarrassments which have surrounded them for the past one or two harvests, and with fair prices, which now seem sure, it will put them in a strong financial position.

"The cotton crop, while from two to three weeks later than last year, promises a large yield, and the statistical position is such that, with a fair business on the part of our own mills, the present price is regarded by many who make this subject a study as very conservative. At the present prices or higher the South can sell its crop and realize a good margin of profit.

"It must be borne in mind that during the severe stringency of the past few years the South has so diversified its crops that it may be said that its returns from cotton, which are cash, are its vital force and its great wealth. With it its debts are paid and the surplus is added to the wealth of its section.

"Good crops at fair prices mean that the agricultural sections will be in position to buy goods, thereby starting the wheels of trade and increasing the consumption of all our commodities.

"In regard to labor, there seems to be an enlargement of the scope of many manufacturing industries. Labor is more steadily and more largely employed than a year ago, and we may be assured that with the increased demand for products will come the increased and more remunerative employment of labor which produces them.

"There appear to be no signs of disturbance in the financial world. Money is stagnating at the commercial centres; but with the ordinary demand caused by the movement of the crops, and an increased demand from commercial sources, it would seem that we should have a more active demand for money with improving rates during the early Fall months.

"With the Tariff bill passed and Congress adjourned, we may reasonably expect that natural forces will assert themselves and a period of prosperity begin."

CHEAP STOCKS NEXT.

W. L. Stow—I am inclined to think that we are seeing the beginning of a reaction which may last for a couple of weeks, and which will be marked by little slumps, first in one group of stocks and then in another. The reaction, however, is going to be a very healthful one. I think it will strengthen the market considerably and will give us all the more activity when it is over. The strike among the soft-coal miners is a matter which is attracting considerable attention and creating some apprehension. People do not know just what it means and how it is going to turn out, and I think it has been one of the bearish factors during the past day or two. In addition to this, we have had such a rapid advance that there should be a natural reaction.

Ultimately, however, and at a time not very far distant, I believe we are going to see higher prices all through the list. There can be no doubt about the good things which are coming and the improvement which is to develop in the business of the country. Some time during the month or early in August we may get news of crop damage, and that will tend to stay any very rapid advance in the Granger stocks. But they have already had a considerable rise, and I do not see any reason why the rest of the market should not score an advance comparatively as good.

I expect to see the low-priced stocks appreciate in value just as soon as the public becomes a large speculator again. You will notice that in this bull movement we started out with an excellent demand for bonds, which put their prices up considerably. Then the demand went into the better class of speculative securities, and their prices have been advanced. Next you will see the cheaper securities come in for their share, and once get the public buying these low-priced stocks and making a little money in them, and you will see more active speculation than Wall Street has known for a long while—400,000 or 500,000 shares a day. And before the Summer is over I think Wall Street will experience that very thing.

REAL TENDENCY UPWARD.

W. C. Stout: "The stock market has been well tested during the past week. A reaction was overdue and there was both realization of profits and liquidation of weak holdings. The professional operators tried to further the depression by short selling, but their own covering, supplemented by a renewed demand at the slightly lower level, arrested the decline. It is now the question in Wall Street whether the advance is to be resumed. To that question I should answer that in most cases, whatever may happen in the market in the next few days, the real tendency is upward and the bull side of speculation is the one to follow for a long pull.

"There is a large demand for all classes of securities at prices slightly under those now prevailing, coming from bulls who have sold out their holdings and from the shorts. This, I think, will tend to prevent any serious reaction. It is noticeable, however, that in many cases these orders are advanced to the market level, and there is a serious question as to where further support will come from. Many factors, however, are opposed to the idea of a reaction. The railroads are showing increased earnings, and their officers are expressing sanguine views on the outlook for traffic. It must also be considered that gold exports have ceased, that the Treasury gold reserve is at a high figure, and that money will be plentiful and rates easy for some time to come."

DANGERS IN THE MARKET.

Lathrop R. Bacon—In my opinion this is a time for caution and conservatism rather than for the bullish enthusiasm which one meets everywhere. In fact, I think many of the stocks which have led in the recent advance are, for the moment, plenty high enough. They have gone up steadily without a reaction, and they have reached prices at which they are really high considering their investment value. The market has discounted the improvement which it believes the future will bring. Stocks have advanced on a general expectancy of a revival in business. We have had in advance the effects of all the good news that is in sight. The settlement of the tariff question and the revival in general business has been fully discounted, and will probably have no further effect upon the market even when they come. Large crops and consequently better railroad earnings have also been discounted by this recent advance. In fact, we have gone along and put the market up where it should be when all our hopes and expectations are realized.

We have had all the effect of what we can see in the future at the present time. No one is counting on any bearish developments—and there are several that might come. With prices high, with many speculators carrying heavy lines of stocks, and with a general disregard for conservatism, the market is in a position from which it could very easily be hurled by any bad news of consequence.

I do not think there has been very much outside buying in this recent advance. The market continues very narrow, and most of the business seems to be that of the large speculators and of the many newly formed pools. It looks to me as if these speculative factors had already accumulated quite a lot of stock, which might be brought out and thrown upon the market in the event of any bad news. If we have no unfavorable developments I do not see any reason why we should see any material decline. And yet I do not think that the higher-priced stocks are going to advance very much more. At the moment they are high enough. Whatever further upward movement we may have will, I think, be in the cheaper stocks which as yet have not advanced very much, and which will be favorites with the public when it begins to speculate again.

I do not wish to be classed as a pessimist, or even as a bear, for I am not either. I firmly believe in the coming of good times, and feel confident that business throughout the country is going to continue with its improvement. But considering existing conditions, I do think that there are many dangers in the stock market, and that it will pay much better just at this time to be cautious and conservative. We have gone ahead very fast. A slower course in the future will probably be a safer one.

REACTION MEANS STRENGTH.

Henry Allen: "I can see no reason why people should turn bearish, even though some stocks have advanced considerably in the past few weeks. I do not think this reaction, which has been only natural in view of the advance, will go much further—in fact, I am inclined to look for higher markets during the coming week. I know that there is a great deal of talk about this recent rise in stocks coming entirely from sentiment, and that the bears are continually pointing out that there is no improvement in general business on which to base any such a bull market as we have had. The best possible answer to this argument is the statement of the New York banks for the past week. Increase in loans of over $11,000,000 certainly indicates that money is needed somewhere. And if there were no improvement in business it would not be needed.

"I am a great bull on the market, and believe firmly that prices are going to go very much higher. There is a large short interest in all of the higher-priced stocks and, considered only from its speculative position, the market has the promise of much support, even should any unfavorable news come out. We will have reactions on the way up, naturally. We would have no stock market without it. But, in a real bull market such as this is, reactions always mean new strength. And, in my opinion, that is what this dullness and slight recession of the past two or three days will mean for the present market."

OUTLOOK SELDOM BRIGHTER.

W. F. Pendleton: "I am a bull not only on the market but on the country. The United States is a great country, and is growing in 1897 a crop which, if not damaged in the next thirty days, will be in many respects a record breaker. All reports practically agree that the West and South are casting off their despondency and that business in those sections is to be greatly increased by a large movement of agricultural products. When the villages are well fed by the farmers, the cities soon feel the effects. It may require a little patience to get all the machinery of the country in motion again, but there certainly has seldom been a Summer season when the prospects were as bright as they are now.

"As to the immediate stock market, we may see some reactions, but I believe stocks are going to sell very much higher. The Grangers give promise of much better things, and taken altogether there is every promise of a considerable appreciation in stock-market values in the coming months. In a general way the situation is a cheerful one, and prospects are of the best."

RECESSION IS NATURAL.

W. F. Owens (Beers & Owens): "The strike among the soft coal miners, combined with the natural effects of the coming holiday, have caused the slight reaction in the market. People have become a little nervous, and some of them have sold out a few stocks rather than carry them over the holiday period. But I think we have seen about all the reaction we will see. I look for a higher market on Tuesday and a continuation of the upward movement that has made the past few weeks so conspicuous.

"I feel confident that all of the good stocks, and particularly those of the roads whose earnings are dependent upon the grain movement, will sell very much higher than at present. I expect to see St. Paul's dividend rate increased to 5 per cent. in the Fall, and I think the road's earnings will fully warrant such action. In fact, all of the Granger roads are going to do a very much larger business in the future, and their stocks are, in my opinion, going to advance much further.

"The low-priced stocks will become active as soon as the Tariff bill is passed and general business shows improvement. By that time the public will have become a considerable factor in speculation, and there will be an active demand for all of the stocks which are now low in price, and which have so far shared but little in the upward movement. Wall Street has an active Summer ahead of it. We have a real bull market, and one which will result, not only in higher prices all around, but in a great deal of activity here in the Street. In fact, I think we are going to have once more the old days of heavy speculation."

A TIME FOR CAUTION.

Charles A. Watrous: "I am inclined to think that this rise is pretty well over. The stock market had a wonderful advance without any of the reactions that should naturally come in such a movement. That advance was the result of nothing else than sentiment. Business throughout the country has not improved enough to warrant it, nor has the situation been sufficiently cleared of its uncertainties to make such an improvement natural.

"This is a time for caution. People should consider existing conditions, and not allow their enthusiasm to bias their judgment. We still have a number of things likely to develop which may precipitate a bad decline in stocks. The market has gone ahead and discounted all the good that is to come for some time, and any unexpected bad move might hurt prices considerably. I am inclined to look skeptically at the stock market in its present position, and to think that conservatism is the wisest course."

FINANCIAL.

TO HOLDERS OF RECEIPTS
OF THE
Central Trust Company of New York
ISSUED FOR THE
Preferred and Common Stock
OF THE
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company.

Notice is hereby given that on and after July 6, 1897, this Company will be prepared to deliver to the holders of the above-mentioned receipts, with all payments of subscriptions to stock endorsed thereon, stock of the new corporation to which they are entitled.

Certificates must be endorsed in blank when surrendered to the Trust Company.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF N. Y.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, ISSUED FOR BONDS OF THE LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that on and after July 6, 1897, new REFUNDING BONDS of the CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILWAY COMPANY will be delivered by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, 54 Wall Street, in exchange for the above certificates, in accordance with the Agreement of Bondholders, dated October 10, 1896, and modification thereof, dated November 19, 1896.

New York, June 6, 1897.

F. P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY C. ROUSE,
Bondholders' Committee.

T. E. Ward & Co.,
BANKERS,
31 AND 33 BROADWAY,
359 Broadway,
1,270 Broadway.
Deposits received. Check books furnished.
Interest allowed.
LOANS
Made on listed Stocks and Bonds.
Dealers in
UNITED STATES BONDS.
STOCKS,
GRAIN, COTTON,
Bought and sold for cash or 3 to 5 % margin.
Our facilities for dealing in all kinds of securities and speculative commodities cannot possibly be excelled. They include AMPLE CAPITAL, the LARGEST and FINEST OFFICES in NEW YORK, and every possible facility that could contribute to the success of an investor or operator. CALL OR SEND FOR OUR DAILY LETTER.

St. Paul Gaslight Co. Gen'l Mortgage 5%.
New Orleans Traction Collateral Trust 6%.
Paterson Railway Cons. Mtge. 6%.
New York & East River Ferry 1st Mtge. 5%.
Brooklyn, Bath & West End Gen'l Mtge. 5%.
Limited amounts for sale by
GUSTAVUS MAAS,
Telephone 2137 Cortlandt. 26 Broad St.
Established 1868.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
1 and 3 THIRD AVE. (opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852.
88TH DIVIDEND.
NEW YORK, June 8th, 1897.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1897, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
Will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the Bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JULY 21, 1897.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1897.
WM. BURRELL, Pres't.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, Sec'y.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
56 and 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
74TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after July 19th on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending June 30th, 1897, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
HENRY HASLER, Secretary.
CHARLES W. HELD, Cashier.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
656 and 658 Eighth Av., Cor. 42d St.
74TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
On and after July 19, 1897, Interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent. per annum will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th will draw interest from the 1st to July. Bank open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. daily, and Monday evening from 6 to 8 o'clock. Closes at 12 M. Saturday.
Assets, $7,692,496.27. Surplus, $716,915.42.
A. TURNER, Pres.
WILLIAM G. CONKLIN, Sec.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK
8TH AV., COR. 14TH ST.
The trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors July 1, 1897, shall be at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000. Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.
FREDERICK HUGHSON, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE BIRKBECK COMPANY,
NO. 1 COOPER UNION, NEW YORK.
June 29th, 1897.
The Executive Committee of the above-named Company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of five, six, and seven per cent. per annum upon the shares respectively entitled thereto, payable July 15th, 1897. Dividend checks will be mailed on that date to the holders of Income and Prepaid shares.
CHAS. M. JESUP, Treasurer.

The Tradesmen's National Bank,
Wool Exchange Building, West Broadway and Beach Street.
Fifty-sixth Dividend.
New York, July 2d, 1897.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of Two per cent., free of tax, payable on demand. JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, June 22, 1897.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1897. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cash.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The State Bank,
New York, July 2nd, 1897.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held in the Bank, No. 378 Grand St., on Monday, July 12th, 1897. The polls will be open from 3:30 to 4:30 o'clock P. M.
J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

July Investments.
$250,000
New York & Greenwood Lake
PRIOR LIEN GOLD 5s.
$250,000
Illinois Central R. R.
WESTERN LINE GOLD 4s.
$250,000
Lexington Ave. & Pavonia Ferry
1ST MTGE. GOLD 5s.
$100,000
Columbus & Ninth Ave.
1ST MTGE. GOLD 5s.
$200,000
N. Y., Brooklyn & Man. Beach
1ST MTG. GUAR. GOLD 5s.
$50,000
Terminal Ass'n of St. Louis
1ST CONS. GOLD 5s.
$50,000
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis
ST. LOUIS DIV. GOLD 4s.
$25,000
Chicago & Eastern Illinois
1ST CONS. GOLD 6s.
$25,000
Chic., St. Louis & N. O.
CON. GOLD 5s, GUARANTEED.
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DIVIDENDS.

NEW YORK, July 2, 1897.

The Rio Grande Western Railway Company Board of Directors has declared a dividend of 4% on its Preferred Stock, payable on August 16, 1897, in Preferred Stock at par. Preferred Stockholders of record at close of business July 20th inst.

The Preferred Stock Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., July 20th inst., and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., August 17th prox.

CHARLES W. DRAKE, Treasurer.

Columbia & Western Railway Co.

The Trustees of The Columbia & Western Railway Co. have declared their regular semi-annual dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable at the New York office August 10th, 1897. Transfer books close July 31st.

A. P. HEINZE, Treasurer.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	200	205
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	109
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	185	186
Brooklyn, Bath & West End	72	75
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock, ex div.	68	70
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	108	110
Central Park, N. & E. River	164	170
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R.	145	155
Eighth Avenue Railroad	320	340
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	35	45
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	66	69
Kings County Traction	42	45
New Orleans Traction common	7	8
New Orleans Traction preferred	28	32
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad stock	128	132
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	182	185
Third Avenue Railroad	148	149
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	107	109
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14¼	14⅝
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	90	93

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex dividend	80	81
Hoboken Ferry 5s	104	105
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 6s	95	98
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	23	26
Union Ferry stock, ex dividend	63	64
Union Ferry 5s	103½	105

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int	92	94
Indianapolis Gas stock, ex dividend	152	156
Indianapolis Gas 1st	107	109
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	72	75
Lafayette Gas Company stock	85	87
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	58	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gs	75	77
Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend	58	60
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex interest	70	72

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas, ex dividend	78	80
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	81
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	17
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	70	77
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101¾	102½
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y., ex div.	222	225
Grand Rapids Gas stock	66	69
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	245	250
Madison (Wis.) stock	45	47
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	75½	76
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf	111	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int	112	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consol, ex int	106	107½
St. Paul Gas bonds	77	80
Standard Gas, New York, ex div	111½	112
Standard Gas, New York, pf., ex div.	116	120
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	114	118
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	72	75
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	98	100

Industrials.

American Bank Note	43	45
American Typefounders'	25	27½
Barney & Smith common	7	11
Celluloid Company stock	50	58
Cramps' Shipyard stock	55	60
Herring-Hall-Marvin	4	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf. ex div.	67	69
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97	100
Leonard Company pf	100	108
Michigan-Peninsular Car	8	12
Michigan-Peninsular Car pf	45	45
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	90
New York Air Brake Company	19	20
New York Biscuit Company	105	108
Nicaragua Canal Cor. (new)	1	4
Pennsylvania Coal	320	332
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
Pratt & Whitney pf	55	60
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	322	322½
Trenton Pottery	7	9
Trenton Pottery pf	42	45
Union Typewriter	6	7
Union Typewriter 1st	84	86
Union Typewriter 2d pf	70	74
Wagner Car Company	152	154
Worthington Pump pf	80	84

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	97	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel	118	119½
Commercial Cable stock	170	175
Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	⅝
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	66
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	4	5
Madison Square Garden 2d	51	60
Metropolitan Ts, Chicago, 1st 5s	42	43
New York & New Jersey Telephone	137	139
New York Loan & Imp. stock	30	35
Northwestern Telegraph Company	108	112
Pittsburg Bessemer & L. E.	17¼	18
Trow Directory pf	57	60

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	320	Manhattan	215
American Exchange	168	Market & Fulton	215
Broadway	225	Mechanics'	190
Butch. & Drovers'	100	Mech'cs & Traders'	115
Central National	160	Mercantile	165
Chase National	100	Merchants'	140
Chatham	250	Merchants' Ex.	142
Chemical	600	Metropolis	440
City	500	National Union	200
Citizens'	125	New Amsterdam	200
Commerce	204	New York	240
Continental	127	Ninth National	100
Corn Exchange	285	Nat. Bank of N. A.	132
Fifth Avenue	3000	Pacific	170
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Park	253
Fourth National	172	Peoples	200
Gallatin National	310	Phenix	100
Garfield National	200	Republic	145
Greenwich	165	Seaboard National	166
Hanover	325	Second National	425
Hudson River	155	Shoe & Leather	91
Imp. & Traders'	515	State of New York	108
Irving	195	Tradesmen's	99
Lincoln National	750	Western National	115

There was a sale of 13 shares of Fourth National at 172.

WALL STREET TALK.

Many conspicuous Wall Street men will take vacations soon. Half a dozen of the younger room traders are going to Europe. A. J. Wormser, who lately has won distinction as a daring trader, is in the list.

***

Henry Clews says cheerfully: "There is now encouragement for everybody to launch out in business on a credit basis, and buy everything offered at bargain prices, without regard to quantity."

***

Norman B. Ream, always a leader when Chicago has any stock market interests, came to town a few days ago. He says Wall Street has ample reason to feel cheerful over the business outlook.

***

The advance in the price of anthracite coal has already had the effect of bringing in large orders from retailers and middlemen who had been holding off in the belief that no rise in price could take place. Some of them are said to have received suggestive intimations that another advance will come before the middle of August.

***

Thomas S. Holmes of the Stock Exchange makes this cheerful estimate: "Western farmers will receive for their crops this year tens of millions of dollars in excess of their revenues in any recent year, and this will affect general prosperity to an extent which can hardly be appreciated in Wall Street."

***

Reports that Philip D. Armour has gone to Europe are baseless. He is in Chicago and he has a telephone which reaches stock Exchange firms conspicuous as buyers of St. Paul.

***

A Wall Street veteran shillingly suggests that if Congress puts into the Tariff bill a scheme to tax stock certificates when transferred, all that the Stock Exchange would have to do would be to make a rule by which certificates could pass between brokers in the name of some Stock Exchange officer without troubling transfer agencies—this permitting specialists to evade a tax which would fall only on the investor, who, buying outright, would want a certificate in his own name.

***

A noteworthy fact in Wall Street just now is that international bankers who were the first to predict gold exports are now confidently declaring that the shipping movement is over for the year.

***

Bruce E. Chilton, who used to be a popular member of the New York Stock Exchange, has become Vice Chairman of the New York Mining Exchange. He has been in Wall Street over thirty years, and he believes we are going to have a renewal of old-time interest in mining speculation.

***

Russell Sage and George J. Gould are quite in harmony once more.

***

Insiders in electric light securities are much elated over the prospect of the introduction of the Moore tube system of lighting, the invention of D. McFarlan Moore. By the adoption of this system, a better and cheaper system of light is promised, and the general use of electricity for lighting purposes largely increased.

***

Friends of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, who last week suggested his large purchases of St. Paul, intimate now that he is also going largely into Reading. He is already a large holder of the first preferred stock and bonds of that company.

***

Negotiations are pending whereby the West Virginia Central Railroad, of which Senator Elkins is the leading spirit, will obtain an outlet to the North and West for its coal, affording it a much shorter line to the lakes than it now has to the seaboard. The factor in the new route will be the Altoona and Beach Creek Railroad, which was recently reorganized and is now about to be improved and extended, connecting with both the Beech Creek system and the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg. This will give a new North and South route in Pennsylvania.

***

The official lists copyrighted and issued by the Stock Exchange, giving "complete sales," are still incomplete and misleading; but rumors are current suggesting that the Consolidated Exchange may get out a list, which will be actually "complete"—and not copyrighted. Since copyrighting the lists, the Stock Exchange has cut their selling price.

NO DECIDED REACTION.

J. S. Bache: "Notwithstanding the slightly lower prices now prevailing, the market presents every evidence of underlying strength. Excessive advances in prices have been checked by liberal realizations, which have caused the slight reaction in the stock market. According to the testimony of the larger commission houses there is an increasing demand from the outsiders for securities, and although it is reported that the short interest has been heavily reduced, shrewd observers say that there have been enough short sales made during the past few days to furnish a good support to values even in the case of any unfavorable developments.

"Trade reports from all parts of the country show an improvement in sentiment, but it must be admitted that no actual increase in industrial activity can be recorded. Railroad earnings, however, are showing in a very positive manner the effect of reviving business. No further evidence of this can be required than the excellent report of St. Paul for the last week of June.

"There is no reason why any decided reaction should occur as long as these earnings point toward improvement."

HENRY LABOUCHERE'S REVIEW.

In his weekly financial review in London Truth Mr. Henry Labouchère says regarding the American security markets:

"The market for Yankee rails has again borne out its character for fickleness, as a material setback followed the recent advance, a fresh rally, however, ensuing. Sentiment on this side is, however, much more confident than it used to be, and loading jobbers in the American department now tell you that, although there may be temporary reactions, they are pretty sure that a further rise will take place.

"To judge from the improved trade reports and more satisfactory returns of the railroad companies, there would appear to be a basis for such views; but everything, of course, depends upon the fate of the Tariff bill and the strength of the 'bulls,' who are now face to face with a fairly powerful 'bear' combination. As regards the annexation of the Sandwich Islands, proposed by President McKinley, this has not created a favorable impression, but as long as it is an isolated instance and does not initiate a Jingo policy and a more general annexation movement, it will probably do no harm. A favorable circumstance is undoubtedly the excellent promise of the grain crops in the West, which cannot fail to have a good effect upon business generally, while inducing the farmers to part with their old stocks, which will thus be carried by the railroad companies in the near future.

"It is not, however, wish to prophesy as to whether the upward movement in Yankee rails will come now or later on, but that it will eventually take place there cannot be any doubt. Reactions on profit-taking will no doubt continue, but eventually we shall see much higher prices, as the American department is one of those in which quotations are still very moderate."

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

H. B. Hollins & Co. announce that they offer to investors bonds bearing interest at 5 to 6 per cent., particulars of which will be found in another column.

It is announced that the Rio Grande Western Railway Company has declared a dividend of 4 per cent. on its preferred stock, payable Aug. 16, in preferred stock at par to stock of record July 20. Books close July 20 and reopen Aug. 17.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, July 3, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
63	64	104	Am. Cotton Oil pf	63½	63½	63½	63½	— ½
10⅞	11	300	American Spirits Mfg.	11	11	11	11	— ⅛
127¼	127⅝	6,890	American Sugar Refs.	123	128	127¼	127⅝	— ⅛
74¼	74½	30,200	American Tobacco	76	76	73½	74½	— 2⅜
12¼	12⅝	425	At., T. & S. F.	12½	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ¼
24½	24⅝	1,420	At., T. & S. F. pf	24⅝	24⅝	24½	24½	— ¼
10⅝	10¾	100	Baltimore & Ohio	10¼	10¼	10½	10½	— ⅛
11¼	11½	980	Bay State Gas	11½	11½	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
30¼	31	9,608	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	28⅞	30⅝	28⅞	30⅝	+1⅝
109⅜	110¼	70	Brooklyn Union Gas	110	110¼	110	110¼	—
49½	50	100	Canada Southern	50	50	50	50	+ ⅛
17⅛	17⅜	770	Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅜	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
83¼	83½	6,575	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	83½	83⅝	83½	83¼	— ⅛
94½	94½	2,281	Chicago Gas	94⅛	94¼	93⅝	94½	+ ⅛
83¼	83⅜	11,144	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	83⅝	83⅞	83¼	83¼	—
139⅜	140	110	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	139¾	139⅞	139½	139½	—
116¼	116¾	1,215	Chicago & Northw	117	117	116⅜	116¾	—
73¾	74	2,860	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	74½	74½	73¼	74	— ⅝
24¼	24⅝	1,875	C., C., C. & St. Louis	24½	24⅝	24	24½	— ¼
...	80	5	Col., Fuel & Iron pf	75	75	75	75	.....
40⅞	41¼	700	Consolidated Ice	41¼	41¼	40⅜	41¼	+ ⅛
109⅜	110	710	Delaware & Hudson	110	110	109¾	109¾	— ⅛
43¼	43⅜	100	Denver & R. G. pf	43	43	43	43	— ⅝
14⅜	14⅞	400	Erie	14⅜	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
33⅞	34	406	General Electric	33⅝	33¾	33⅝	33¾	+ ⅛
25	25½	1,440	Laclede Gas	24⅝	25	24¾	25	— ⅛
50¼	50⅝	1,090	Louisville & Nashville	50⅛	50¾	50¼	50⅝	— ⅛
91⅜	91⅞	1,703	Manhattan Con	91⅛	91⅞	91¼	91⅜	— ⅛
109	110	150	Metropolitan Traction	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	— ⅛
1¼	1⅝	400	Mexican National ctfs.	1½	1½	1½	1½	.....
21⅜	21⅝	200	Minn. & St. Louis	21⅜	21½	21⅜	21½	+ ⅛
51	51½	115	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	51½	51½	51½	51½	— ⅛
13½	13⅝	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
31⅛	31½	530	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	31½	31½	30⅝	31	— ⅛
19¼	19⅝	1,400	Missouri Pacific	19⅜	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
29½	29⅞	200	National Lead Co.	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
111	112	100	N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf	111½	111⅝	111½	111½	— ¼
84½	84½	1,750	New Jersey Central	84½	84⅝	84½	84⅝	— ⅛
101¾	102	915	New York Central	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	— ¼
173	175	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	173½	173½	173½	173½	+3½
10	10½	1,685	N. Y., Sus. & West	10	10⅜	10	10⅛	— ⅛
27⅜	28	1,930	N. Y. Sus. & W. pf	27⅜	28	27⅜	28	+3½
10½	11½	100	Norfolk & Western	11	11	11	11	—
13¾	14⅛	35	Northern Pacific	13¾	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
40⅜	40¾	991	Northern Pacific pf	40¾	40⅞	40¼	40¼	— ⅝
15	15¾	110	Ontario & Western	15	15	15	15	— ⅛
20¼	22	125	Or. R. & Nav.	21	21	21	21	.....
54	56	1	Or. R. & Nav. pf	53	53	53	53	.....
17⅛	18	1,620	Or. S. L., wh. iss.	17½	17½	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
30⅛	30¼	710	Pacific Mail	30⅛	30¼	30	30¼	+ ⅛
167½	168¼	14	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	169	169	167¾	167¾	— ⅝
22⅜	22¼	6,850	Reading	22⅜	22⅜	21½	21⅝	— ⅜
46½	46⅞	3,340	Reading 1st pf	47	47¼	46½	46⅞	—1
21	21¾	100	Rio Grande Western	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
48¼	51	130	Rio Grande West. pf	48	48	48	48	+2
39	40	7	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	38½	38½	38½	38½	.....
11	12	2	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	.....
45⅞	46¾	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	46¾	46¾	46¼	46¾	+ ⅛
16	16¾	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	16½	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
8¼	8⅝	300	St. L. & San Fran. pf.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
63¼	63½	1,312	St. Paul & Omaha	64	64	63¾	63⅝	— ⅛
117	119	5	Standard Gas pf	118½	118½	118½	118½	—
15⅛	16	300	Southern Pacific	15½	15⅝	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
9	9⅛	110	Southern Railway	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
20½	20⅝	920	Southern Railway pf	20¼	20¼	20	20¼	— ⅛
4⅞	5	30	Standard R. & T.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	—
22⅞	23	4,930	Tenn. Coal & Iron	24	24	22½	22⅝	—2
10⅝	10⅝	400	Texas Pacific	10½	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
6¼	6⅜	200	Union Pacific	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
40	44	5	United States Express	40	40	40	40	.....
60¼	60¼	300	U. S. Leather pf	60¾	60¾	60¼	60¼	— ½
57½	58½	10	U. S. Rubber pf	58¾	58⅝	58⅝	58¾	.....
84½	84½	762	Western Union Tel	84⅝	84½	84	84¼	— ⅜
⅝	⅞	100	Wheeling & Lake Erie	¾	¾	¾	¾	.....
Sales		116,985						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip
1,000 ..... 71½
9,000 71
At, T & S F gen 4s
13,000 ..... 84¾
30,000 ..... 84¾
10,000 ..... 84¾
Adjustment 4s
5,000 ..... 50⅜
Austin & N W 1st
8,000 83
Balt & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925
10,000 ..... 82½
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s
2,000 ..... 119⅝
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs
1,000 ..... 73½
Brooklyn R T 5s
20,000 ..... 84½
20,000 ..... 84⅜
1,000 ..... 84¼
5,000 84
Bur, C R & N 1st
3,000 107
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc
28,000 ..... 11½
Cent Pac 6s, 1898
1,000 ..... 101½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
1,000 ..... 77⅜
Chi & East Ill cons
1,000 127
9,000 ..... 127¼
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
2,000 ..... 101½
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr certfs
10,000 ..... 43¼
3,000 ..... 43⅜
7,000 ..... 43½
Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co certfs
10,000 6
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s
3,000 ..... 99¼
Detroit Gas Co 5s
5,000 b10F 82½
Det, Mack & M L G
5,000 ..... 19½
Gal, Har & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s
12,000 ..... 89½
Erie 4s prior bonds
10,000 90
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 113½
2,000 113
H & Tex Cent G M 4s
10,000 ..... 68¼
Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge
3,000 81
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 100½
1,000 ..... 100¼
Lake Erie & West 1st 5s
25,000 ..... 115½
L S & M So 1st reg
25,000 ..... 109⅞
L S & M So 2d reg
3,000 ..... 120½
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con, assented
1,000 97
Mil & St Paul cons
1,000 ..... 136⅜
Mil & St Paul, H & D Div 7s
3,000 128
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A
1,000 ..... 101⅝
3,000 ..... 101⅝
Mo, K & E East 1st
5,000 91
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
4,000 ..... 84½
Mo, K & T 2d
2,000 ..... 61⅞
2,000 62
4,000 ..... 61⅞
2,000 61
2,000 ..... 61½
8,000 ..... 61⅝
Mo Pac 1st con 6s
1,000 ..... 83⅜
N Y, C & St L 4s
1,000 ..... 105½
N Y, S & W G M
5,000 ..... 78½
1,000 79
Reading Co gen 4s
19,000 82
1,000 ..... 82⅛
4,000 82
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
15,000 ..... 55⅝
19,000 ..... 55¾
Nor Pac ry prior lien 4s
15,000 89
20,000 ..... 88⅞
Oregon Imp Co con 5s
2,000 20
Trust Co certfs, 1st installment paid
25,000 ..... 21½
1,000 22
Oregon S L con 5s
15,000 ..... 86¾
Oregon R & N 4s
3,000 ..... 85⅜
11,000 ..... 85¾
Peo, Dec & Ev 2d, Trust Co certfs
3,000 ..... 10¼
People's G & C of Chi 1st cons 6s
1,000 113
St P & Sioux City 1st
1,000 ..... 131¼
San An & Ar Pass 4s
5,000 ..... 58½
So Car & Ga 1st 5s
3,000 ..... 91⅞
So Pac of Ariz 1st
5,000 92
Southern Ry 1st 5s
4,000 ..... 90¼
Standard R & T 6s
2,000 ..... 63¾
2,000 63
1,000 ..... 62½
1,000 63
Tex & Pac 2d inc
2,000 ..... 27¼
4,000 ..... 26¾
10,000 27
Union ext s fd 8s, Tr Co certfs
3,000 ..... 92¼
U P, D & G 1st
10,000 89
Utah & Northern 7s
2,000 ..... 116½
Wabash 2d mtge 5s
4,000 ..... 71½
Wheel & L E 1st
2,000 89
Wisconsin Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
2,000 ..... 32½
6,000 ..... 32½
Nor Pac Term 1st
5,000 104

Total sales $588,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	96½	..	In. paid	3½	5	Nat. Lead pf	98	99½
4s, r., 1907	111⅝	112⅛	Col., H. V. & T.	2⅛	3	Nat. Lin. Oil	13½	15
4s, c., 1907	112½	112⅝	Com. Cable	160	..	National Starch	4½	5¼
4s, r., 1925	125⅜	125⅝	Consol. Coal	38	..	Nat. St. 1st pf	55	65
4s, c., 1925	125⅛	125⅜	Con. Gas Co	166	167	Nat. St. 2d pf	16	20
5s, r., 1904	115⅛	115⅜	Del., L. & W.	157½	158½	New Cent. C.	5	7
5s, c., 1904	115⅜	115⅝	Den. & R. G.	11	11¾	N. Y. & E. R. Gas	75¾	76
Currency 6s, 1898	101½	..	D. M. & Ft. D.	8¾	9½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13⅜	15¾
Currency 6s, 1899	104½	..	D. M. & Ft. D. pf	65	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	65	75
Cherokee 4s, 1898	101¾	..	D., S. S. & A.	2¾	3½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	32	33½
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101¾	..	D., S. S. & A. pf.	5	6½	Norfolk Southern	60	70
			Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	115	117	Nor. & West. pf	28½	29¼
Adams Express	151	154	Erv. & T. H.	20	25	North Am.	4	4⅝
Alb. & Sus.	175	..	Flint & R. M.	7½	10	Northwestern Tel.	110	..
Alt. & T. H.	59	62	F. & P. M. pf	20	35	Ont. Mining	6¼	7¼
Am. Coal	110	125	Gt. Nor. pf	122	125	Penn. Coal	325	..
Am. Cotton Oil	14	14½	G. B. & West	35	40	Peo., D. & E.	¼	⅜
Am. Express	113½	115	G. B. & W., Deb., A	40	50	Peo. & Eastern	3	7
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf	29	29¼	Homestake	35	40	P., C., C. & St. L.	12¼	13
Am. Sug. R. pf	107½	108	Harlem	315	..	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	47½	49½
Am. T. & C.	91	93	Homestake	35	40	P., Ft. W. & C.	167	174
Ann Arbor	9	11	Illinois Central	97¼	98¼	Quicksilver	1	2
Ann Arbor pf	27¾	28½	Ill. Central, 1	93	..	Quicksilver pf	7	8
At. & Pac.	..	¼	Ill. Steel Co.	34	40	Rens. & Saratoga	179	..
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	2½	3½	Iowa Central	8	8¼	St. J. & G. I.	3½	3¾
Bell. & So. Ill. pf	125	..	Iowa Central pf	28	30	St. L. & S. F.	5	5¼
Boston & L. pf	105	107	Jeff. & Cl. Coal pf	35	..	St. L. & S. W.	3½	4
Brunswick Co	½	⅞	Joliet & Chicago	156	20	St. P. & Duluth	22	23
Buff., R. & P.	20	60	Kan. & Mich.	3	6	St. P. & D. pf.	75	85
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	60	Keokuk & D. M.	2	4	St. P., M. & M.	118	125
Bur., C. R. & N.	65	75	K. & D. M. pf.	10⅝	14	Sil. bull. certfs.	60¼	60⅝
Canadian Pacific	64½	65⅛	Laclede Gas pf.	80	81½	Standard Gas	110¼	111½
Capital Traction	54½	55	L. E. & W.	14	15	Third Avenue	149½	150½
Central Pacific	9	10	L. E. & W. pf.	45	68	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	..	25
Chi. & Alton pf	162	..	Lake Shore	169	171	Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	70
Chi. & E. Ill.	37	45	Long Island	40	45	U. P., D. & G.	2	2¼
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	100	100½	Mah. Coal R. pf.	100	115	Union Ferry	62¼	64
Chicago G. W.	3½	4	Man Beach	4	8	U. S. Leather	7⅛	7½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	158	165	Md. Coal pf.	40	60	U. S. Rubber	12⅞	13
Consol. Ice pf.	87½	88	Mexican Central	9	10	Wabash	5½	6
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	..	Mich. Cent.	98	100	Wabash pf.	14⅝	15
Cleve.

CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

TWO JUBILEE POEMS.

Full Text of the Contributions of the Poet Laureate and Sir Lewis Morris.

Only a few detached passages were sent to the press in this country of the poems written for the Queen's Jubilee by Alfred Austin, the Poet Laureate, and by Sir Lewis Morris. Readers will be glad to see the full text of both—though it is unlikely, at least in the Laureate's case, that the full text will lead to any marked revision of judgment as to the merits of the work.

VICTORIA.

June 20, 1837. June 20, 1897.

I.

The lark went up, the mower whet his scythe,
On golden meads kine ruminating lay,
And all the world felt young again and blithe,
Just as to-day.

II.

The partridge shook her covey from her wings,
And limped along the grass; on leaf and lawn
Shimmered the dew, and every throat that sings
Chanted the dawn.

III.

The doe was followed by her new-dropped fawn,
And, folding all her feathers on her breast,
The swan within the reedmace deep withdrawn
Dreamed on her nest.

IV.

In the green wheat the poppy burst aflame,
Wildrose and woodbine garlanded the glade,
And, twin with maiden Summer, forth there came
A Summer Maid.

V.

Her face was as the face of mid-June when
Blossoms the meadowsweet, the bindweed blows;
Pale as a lily first she blanched, and then
Blushed like a rose.

VI.

They placed a crown upon her fair young brow,
They put a sceptre in her girlish hand,
Saying, "Behold! You are sovereign lady now
Of this great land."

VII.

Silent she gazed, as one who doth not know
The meaning of a message. When she broke
The hush of awe around her, 'twas as though
Her soul that spoke.

VIII.

"With this dread summons, since 'tis Heaven's decree,
I would not palter, even if I could;
But, being a woman only, I can be
Not great, but good.

IX.

"I cannot don the breastplate and the helm,
To my weak waist the sword I cannot gird,
Nor in the discords that distract a realm
Be seen or heard.

X.

"But in my people's wisdom will I share,
And in their valor play a helpful part,
Lending them still, in all they do or dare,
My woman's heart.

XI.

"And haply it may be that, by God's grace,
And unarmed Love's invulnerable might,
I may, though woman, lead a manly race
To higher height;

XII.

"If wise will curb disorderly desire,
The Present hold the parent Past in awe,
Religion hallowing with its sacred fire
Freedom and Law.

XIII.

"Never be broken, long as I shall reign,
The solemn covenant 'twixt them and me,
To keep this Kingdom, moated by the main,
Loyal yet free."

XIV.

Thus with grave utterance and majestic mien
She with her eighteen Summers filled the throne
Where Alfred sate: a girl, withal a Queen,
Aloft, alone!

XV.

But Love that hath the power to force apart
The bolts and balk the sentinels, of Kings,
Came o'er the sea, and in her April heart
Folded his wings.

XVI.

Thenceforth more dear than diadem she owned
A prinoely helpmate, sharer in her trust,
If not her sceptre—since, withal, enthroned
By Time, the just.

XVII.

Scorner of wrong, and lover of the right,
Compounded all of nobleness he seemed,
And was indeed the perfect gentle knight
The poet dreamed.

XVIII.

So when the storm of wrath arose that drave
Scared rulers from their realms, her throne, deep laid
In liberty and trust, calm shelter gave
To Kings dismayed.

XIX.

And stronger grew the bond of love and grace
Betwixt her and her people, while that she
Reigned the glad mother of a royal race,
Rulers to be.

XX.

But Death that deepens love in darkening life
Turned to a pall the purple of her throne.
Then, more than once the maid, the widowed wife
Reigned all alone!

XXI.

"Leave me awhile to linger with the dead,"
Weeping, she sued. "But doubt not that I still
Am nuptialled to my people, and have wed
Their deathless will.

XXII.

"Their thoughts shall be my thoughts, their aim my aim,
Their free-lent loyalty my right divine;
Mine will I make their triumphs, mine their fame,
Their sorrows mine.

XXIII.

"And I will be the bond to link them all
In patriot purpose till my days be done,
So that, in mind and might, whate'er befall,
They still keep One."

XXIV.

Then to the winds yet wider was unfurled
The Flag that tyrants never could enslave,
Till its strong wisdom governed half the world,
And all the wave!

XXV.

And, panoplied alike for War or Peace,
Victoria's England furroweth still the foam
To harvest Empire, wiser than was Greece,
Wider than Rome!

XXVI.

Therefore, with glowing hearts and proud, glad tears,
The children of her island realm to-day,
Recall her sixty venerable years
Of virtuous sway.

XXVII.

Now, too, from where Saint Lawrence winds adown
'Twixt forests felled and plains that feel the plough,
And Ganges jewels the Imperial Crown
That girds her brow;

XXVIII.

From Afric's cape, where loyal watchdogs bark,
And Britain's sceptre ne'er shall be withdrawn,
And that young Continent that greets the dark
When we the dawn;

XXIX.

From steel-capped promonotories stern and strong,
And lone isles mounting guard upon the main,
Hither her subjects wend to hail her long
Resplendent reign.

XXX.

And ever when mid-June's musk-roses blow,
Our race will celebrate Victoria's name,
And even England's greatness gain a glow
From her pure fame.

—ALFRED AUSTIN.

JUNE 22, 1897—AN ODE.

Rejoice! give thanks for all the centuries
Since first our little island's crescent story,
A feeble radiance, woke the waning skies
To rise in full-orbed glory.
Twelve centuries ago our Britain rose,
Girt round by watchful foes,
And did prevail at last—such power in valour lies,
Such force the brain, the arm of Freedom fires,
Such lofty thought her soul inspires.
Hers were the faults, the virtues of the Strong,
The passionate love of Right, the burning hate of Wrong,
Warped sometimes by her too imperious will
To thoughts, to deeds of ill;
But hearing still, through all, the voice of Fate
Proclaim "Thou shalt be great!"
Mixed is the journey of a nation's life,
Through frowning mountain-pass and flowery plain,
Through peaceful halcyon days, rude storms of civil strife,
Brief pleasure, longer pain.
But not in vain has our dear Britain been.

Oh, gracious Island-Queen,
Mother of freemen! over all the earth
Thy Empire-children come to birth.
Vast continents are thine, or sprung from thee,
Brave island-fortress of the storm-vext sea!
The giant commonwealths which sway the West
Were nourished at thy breast;
The fair-grown sisters of the Austral main
That hold the South in fee
Are thine, and love thy laws and speak thy tongue;
The dusky millions of thy fabulous East—
Dim empires older than the dawn of Time—
Thy crescent realm on Afric's peopled shore,
The white man's grave no more,
Ruled by just laws, and learning to grow free,
Rejoice, by thy Britannic Peace increased
Thy praise is by a myriad voices sung;
Thou tread'st alone thy onward path sublime;
Thou hast not been in vain!

Great Empire! those who come to-day from far
Seeking some symbol of our common love,
Know through their souls Imperial pulses move,
Following, as did the Magi once, the Star
Of this new birth of Time, this happy reign.
Ne'er in our Crowned Republic's story yet,
Of all that men remember or forget,
This strange, this precious thing has been:
No reign of threescore years of King or Queen
Our annals hold—till in this waning age
Time's finger writes it on the storied page.
This is the golden link which binds in one
All British hearts beneath the circling Sun,
And this the Star which draws all, far and near,
This aged life and dear!

Ah, honored, thin-drawn life! who long hast borne,
From that far June, when with the earliest morn
The young girl woke, with tears
And innocent childish fears,
To bear the burden of the Imperial Crown,
Her young, her aged temples pressing down;
Who, threescore years throned in the nation's heart,
Of all its joys and sorrows barest part,
Sharing thy people's humbler hopes and fears
And oft directing through a mist of tears
Our difficult way. So fragile yet so strong!
Thou seemest to our eyes
Our own embodied Britain, old yet young;
Not the rude Britain of her arrogant youth,
But loving peace and filled with gentle ruth,
The Britain her undying bards have sung;
Our lives are bound with thine, our hopes with thee;
Thy subjects all and loyal lovers, we
Come from the North, the South, the East, the West;
From the acclaiming lands beyond the foam,
Seeking their ancient unforgotten home,
Differing in race and tongue and creed and name—
Senators, soldiers, rulers great in fame,
Thy proud Proconsuls come;
Down lanes of life the slow processions stream,
Barbaric gold and sunlit pennons gleam,
While all the glittering palace balconies
Are animate with bright patrician eyes—
And from our mighty mother, and the hum
Of labor-teeming towns, from mine and loom
And the blurred forges' mingled glow and gloom,
Throngs the unnumbered, league-long crowd,
Waiting, with yearning hearts and plaudits loud,
To see along the fluttering, flower-hung street,
With trumpet-blare and measured, martial feet,
Down clear perspectives of the sunlit ways,
The jeweled pageant pass to prayer and praise
For blessings that have been and peace and length of days!

This pomp makes History. Long years to be,
When all our brave Victorian company
Beyond the circuits of the stars has gone,
The echoes of this memorable day,
Not wholly dumb nor fled away,
Shall still go widening, widening on,
Till Britain with new fires of Union glow.
Not as the Roman, triumphing of yore—
The slave, the doomed behind, the Conqueror before—
Our peaceful pageants show,
Whereto each daughter-State or subject-race
Brings its own native pride and grace,
For Union 'tis our severed peoples cry,
For Peace each neighbor-realm, each proud ally!
Princes and Peoples join alike to pay
Due reverence to a Woman's blameless sway,
And bless with voice and heart this fair, auspicious day. LEWIS MORRIS.

Not Thought of as Rich.

Edward Cary in The Review of Reviews for July.

There is one curious feature of Mr. Low's position in the community where he has borne so conspicuous a part. I have never heard him spoken of as a rich man. Of course, his inherited and acquired wealth must be considerable. A man who gives even one gift of $1,000,000 to a public object must have property that the great mass of his fellow-citizens cannot help regarding as large. But the fact is obscured by the character, the spirit, the aim of the man, in truth by the man himself.

In a time when great wealth excites so much comment, when the ignorant envy its owners and some of the educated are devising schemes to check its accumulation and even to divide it, it is no small service to the public that an example should be set of wealth utterly forgotten in the personality of its possessor. To Mr. Low his money has been literally what people lightly call it—ample means. The ends for which he has employed it are both an honor to him and, in a wide and varied sense, a beneficence to the community.

Salicylic Acid in Food.

From The Sanitarian.

It is well known to-day that salicylic acid is a powerful antiseptic. As such it retards the action of organized ferments like the yeast plant and putrefactive bacteria. It hinders and prevents fermentation, the souring of milk and the putrefaction of milk. Its action upon unorganized ferments is even more powerful. It completely arrests the conversion of starch into grape sugar by disease and pancreatic extracts. This action is directly opposed to the process of digestion, and, were there no other reason, the use of salicylic acid should be universally condemned. These facts in connection with salicylic acid have been recognized very thoroughly in legislation. The use of the acid has been condemned by most of the European countries having pure food laws. In France it is forbidden by law. In Austria, Italy, and Spain it cannot be used without the danger of incurring a heavy penalty, and all South American States having pure food laws have absolutely forbidden its sale. The laws of many of the States forbid its use. By a decision of Mr. Wells, the Dairy and Food Commissioner, the use of salicylic acid in food is prohibited in Pennsylvania.

I wish to call attention here to another fact in connection with the use of salicylic acid, which is of extreme importance, viz.: the sale of preservalines, preservatives, &c., under various high-sounding names, intended for use in private families. A number of these, claimed to be perfectly harmless, are on the market, but actually contain salicylic acid as the main ingredient. The conscientious and careful housekeeper should put an absolute veto upon the use of any such compound. There is rarely any need for them, since when pure fruits and vegetables are used and the proper directions for sterilizing by heat, &c., are carried out, canned or preserved goods of all descriptions can be prepared that will remain in good condition for years without the aid of any preservative.

WHAT TO EAT.

I.

You may talk about your restaurant,
Hotel or table d'hôte,
Your great French chefs with "cordon bleu,"
Who cooked things up by rote.

II.

Not one of them, with all their stews,
Can hope to e'en compare
With lunch prepared in my old rooms
By my cuisinière.

III.

For in each dish she casts a charm,
A sauce piquant of grace,
And bread and cake rise eagerly
To see her lovely face.

IV.

No cocktail, bitter, do I need,
Such things are quite amiss,
My appetite is whetted
By a stimulating kiss.

V.

You ask me what we had to eat;
Why, everything, Odszook!
But chiefly, I confess, I joyed
In feasting on the cook.

RUFUS CYRENE MACDONALD in What to Eat.

Who First Opened a Sunday School?

From Longman's Magazine.

Robert Raikes has been much belauded as the originator of Sunday schools, but when he was a small boy, with all his philanthropies in the future, a neighbor of his living twelve miles from his native city was quietly holding a Sunday school on her own account. On a white marble slab in Flaxley Church, among other records of Catharine Bovey's life work, there is a mention of this:

"How far her bounty extended was best known to herself alone, but much of it appeared to her honor and God's glory in frequent distributions to the poor, and especially the charity schools round about the country, relieving those in prison, and delivering many of them out of it, in contributing to churches of the English establishment abroad as well as aiding several at home, in clothing and feeding her indigent neighbors, and in teaching their children, some of whom every Sunday by turns she entertained at her house and condescended to examine them herself."

The Growth of the German Navy.

From The Fortnightly Review.

The growth of the German Navy since 1872 has been extraordinary. According to figures quoted in the Reichstag, the increase in naval expenditure since that date has been 527 per cent. The outlay of the North German Confederation in 1870 was only £1,201,000; in 1885 that of the German Empire stood at £2,119,000; while at the date of the Emperor William II.'s accession it was £2,700,000, which by last year had risen to £4,315,000. The proposals of the German Admiralty for the present year involved an expenditure of £6,450,000, of which more than £3,000,000 has been voted by the Reichstag. During the present reign—in a period, that is to say, of nine years—no less than 88 new units have been added to the fleet. But yet neither Kaiser Wilhelm nor Admiral Hollmann is satisfied. Like Oliver Twist, they are asking for more, and are making it very obvious that they intend to get more. Capt. Mahan's "Influence of Sea Power on History" has evidently instructed others besides ourselves.

The programme of ships to be commenced during the next four years was not, indeed, a particularly large one. It involved the construction of 4 battleships, 6 large cruisers, 6 smaller cruisers, and 36 torpedo craft. What probably alarmed the Reichstag was the hint that war was coming at no very distant date, and the scarcely veiled pretension to dispute with England the command of the sea. The demands, too, were suddenly put forward, and public opinion had not been fully prepared for them. The consequence was that the public and the Reichstag were bewildered, and refused to be rushed into a great outlay for an obscure end.

An English Dinner in 1840.

Sir Walter Besant in Self Culture.

Of society in 1840, let me speak only of the wealthier city class—the people who lived in big houses in Bloomsbury or in the suburbs. They had "evenings" with a little music; they were very decorous; the young men stood round the wall or in the doorways; the little music included those songs of the affections already mentioned; there was a little refreshment handed about or set out in the dining room. It consisted of sandwiches, cake, and negus. Sometimes there was a dinner party.

The company were invited for half past six; the dinner, always the same, or nearly the same, consisted of salmon cutlets, haunch of mutton, boiled fowl and tongue, birds of some kind, and pudding of one or two kinds. The dishes were put on the table; everybody helped each other; nobody drank anything until the host had first taken wine with him; there was nothing to drink at dinner except sherry. After dinner the port went around once; the ladies retired; this was about half past seven or a quarter to eight; the men then closed up; fresh decanters were placed on the table and they drank port steadily till 10:30—i. e., for three long hours. Then they went upstairs to the drawing room; and, as if the port was not enough, they then had brandy and water, hot.

Corsica and the Corsicans.

From The Fortnightly Review.

In journeying through this beautiful land it is impossible not to be struck with the absence of begging, and the general honesty of the people with whom one has to deal. Extortion, which has poisoned the pure air of many a mountain village in other countries, is here unknown. An urbanity, which reaches the elevation of kindness, characterizes the manners of the native to the stranger whom he welcomes to his cottage. His pride is great, and he has been reared with ideas of hospitality which made him scorn to accept money for the shelter, the goat's milk, bread, and garlic he freely offers. He has been bred, moreover, to restrain his natural curiosity, which is a marked characteristic in him, but which he rarely gratifies beyond the limits of good manners. When sketching, the children crowded around me, and evinced the liveliest interest in my work, but never disturbed me, holding each other back, and speaking under their breath, as the amazing reds and blues were splashed upon the paper. A bicycle appearing for the first time in a mountain village was gazed at in speechless wonder by old and young, till one urchin crept up on his hands and knees and gently touched the tire, then scurried back, ashamed at having yielded to the temptation.

I am speaking of the dwellers in untrodden ways. Truth compels me to say that in the more vitiated air of Ajaccio the youngsters are less polite, nor is their behavior so circumspect in regard to the throwing of stones as one might desire. When I think of Corsican youth, I prefer to recall some lads—about forty in number—I saw at Vico, playing at leap-frog in the moonlight, on a mountain road, and then swarming up a rock to rest from their labors, and sing in chorus what I take to have been legends or national stories, in verses of two lines each, then a pause; the narration being continued in this manner for a considerable time. Those who have heard German students sing "Der Wirthin Töchterlein" will understand the story told in musical strophes, without a second part to the melody, which these Corsican songs seem to resemble. The effect of the young voices on this occasion, with their accompaniment of moonlight and mountain mist, was fancy-stirring and full of local color.

Benjamin Franklin Outdone.

From The National Printer-Journalist.

Ben Franklin used to take rags at his old print shop in Philadelphia, and was glad to get them, and the joke as to taking wood on subscription by country editors has become standard and perennial, not changing with the seasons; but here is The Athens (Me.) Post, that surpasses Franklin and all his successors in the broadness of trade instincts and his spirit of accommodation. As quoted by The Boone (Iowa) Herald, The Post of the Pine Tree State meets its subscribers with the following liberal offer: "Remember, we take hay, fodder, corn, peas, potatoes, turnips, fence posts, feathers, scrap iron, honey, soft soap, shingles, syrup, tobacco, second-hand clothing, lumber, coal, live stock, ducks, axle grease, beer, hides, &c., on subscription."

The New New England.

From The July Atlantic Monthly.

The trolley roads are rapidly covering Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut with a network that is slowly and surely redistributing the population; it seems almost inevitable that a great part of the present rural area of these three States will ultimately be included in the suburbs of their numerous and widely scattered industrial centres and of their dozen or more larger cities. When this condition arrives, if it does arrive, rural life will have become suburban, and farming, aside from market gardening, will have practically disappeared. The bicycle and good roads are exerting a minor but considerable influence in the same direction.

Equally important is the fact that large areas in all sections of New England are in process of transformation from farms to sites of country seats. Residents of the cities are coming more and more to make their real homes in the country. They are building their country houses with more comfort and more solidity, and are living in them a much larger part of the year than formerly. The country season extends already from the 1st of May to the 1st of November and is still lengthening. Improved railway and steamboat transportation, the multiplication of large fortunes, greater leisure, above all a growing appreciation of the sports and resources of country life, have contributed to this result. It looks very much as if our urban society were attaching itself primarily to the land—living on the land and leaving it for the city only in the festive season. Whether this tendency will produce again a landed aristocracy instead of an aristocracy of other forms of wealth, who can say? One thing only is sure—it would produce thereby a new New England.

Anti-Rabic Inoculations.

From Nature.

The current number of the Annales de l'Institut Pasteur contains M. Pottevin's annual report for 1896 on the anti-rabic inoculations conducted during the past year at the Paris Pasteur Institute. The number of persons treated was 1,308, less than in any previous year since the institute was opened. This diminution is attributable to the fact that patients, instead of going to Paris from all parts of the country, undergo the inoculations at the institutes now established at Lille and Marseilles; also similar institutes have been founded in Algiers and Turin, districts which formerly sent considerable numbers of cases to Paris. During the ten years which have elapsed since the opening of the Paris Institute, 18,645 persons have been treated there, and an interesting table is appended, showing the nationality of the patients, from which it appears that England contributed no less than 870 individuals, and more than any other country; Belgium coming next, with 429.

In some of the departments of France cases of rabies have steadily diminished, thanks to the energetic measures taken by the local authorities, while in others, where less vigorous steps have been taken to guard against its dissemination, the number of cases has increased. It is the southern districts of France that, M. Pottevin tells us, "possesses the sad distinction of containing the largest number of bitten persons, and of paying the most dearly for disobedience to the laws of the sanitary police."

CARPITE FLOREM.

When every dale is rich with green
And arabesque with flowers,
When bluebells o'er the brooklet lean
To ring the fleeting hours,

When peach blooms fly in mimic snow
The purple violets over,
When mating birds skim to and fro
Across the emerald clover,

When crocus comes with store of gold
To rival sunny treasures,
When lovers plead the story old,
Or sigh in amorous measures,

There's radiance rife on sea and land
Transforming everything
By Nature's necromantic hand;
Rejoice—'tis gentle Spring!

Then let us wander down the vale
And up the winding shore,
And see the primrose bending pale
As in the days of yore:
What though the witchery of Spring
Be all too bright to last?
The more the reason now to sing
Before it all be passed.

—WILLIAM THORNTON WHITSETT in The Critic.

Glastonbury and Henry VIII.

From The Catholic World.

It was not until the Autumn of 1539 that the final steps were taken toward the destruction of Glastonbury. On Sept. 19 the Royal Commissioners arrived and commenced the work of search. Among the Abbot's papers were discovered a book of arguments against the King's divorce and a counterfeit life of Thomas à Becket. Here was the required evidence. The Abbot was verily a traitor, and the monastery's wealth must pass into the King's coffers. From letters exchanged at that time we have accounts of the quantity of plate and valuables which were handed over to the Royal Treasurer as the possessions of "attainted persons and places." Abbot Whiting was imprisoned and sent to the Tower of London. Here he was subjected to the most searching queries. According to the law of the land, the Abbot should have been arraigned before Parliament, as he was a member of the House of Peers. But no such bill of attainer was ever presented, and the execution had taken place before Parliament had come together. Cromwell, acting as prosecutor, Judge, and jury, arranged the condemnation of Whiting and his two companions, the Abbots of Reading and Colchester, and they were to meet death without a trial.

Whiting knew only too well the path which led from the tower. More and Fisher had trod it before, and, like them, he could offer no satisfaction. He hoped, however, his age and weakness would exempt him from extremities; but Henry and Cromwell had decided that he should suffer before the eyes of the world the most shameful indignities.

Dragged back to Wells, in sight of his lifetime home, in the presence of those whom he had befriended, he was subjected to a mock trial in the episcopal palace and condemned to die on the gallows. His physical suffering must have accounted not in comparison to the pain of seeing Glastonbury polluted by the vandal's touch, stripped of her treasures, and uninhabited.

GREENCASTLE JENNY.

A Ballad of '63.

Oh, Greencastle streets, where a stream of steel
With the slanted muskets the soldiers bore,
And the scared earth muttered and shook to feel
The tramp and the rumble of Longstreet's Corps;
The bands were blaring "The Bonny Blue Flag,"
And the banners borne were a motley many;
And watching the gray column wind and drag
Was a slip of a girl—we'll call her Jenny.

A slip of a girl—what need her name?—
With her cheeks aflame and her lips aquiver,
As she leaned and looked with a loyal shame
At the steady flow of the steely river;
Till a storm grew black in the hazel eyes
Time had not tamed, nor a lover sighed for;
And she ran and she girded her, apronwise,
With the flag she loved and her brothers died for.

Out of the doorway they saw her start,
(Pickett's Virginians were marching through,)
The hot little foolish hero-heart,
Armored with stars and the sacred blue,
Clutching the folds of red and white
Stood she and bearded those ranks of theirs,
Shouting shrilly with all her might,
"Come and take it, the man that dares!"

Pickett's Virginians were passing through;
Supple as steel and as brown as leather,
Rusty and dusty of hat and shoe,
Wonted to hunger and war and weather;
Peerless, fearless, an army's flower!
Sterner soldiers the world saw never,
Marching lightly, that Summer hour,
To death and failure and fame forever.

Rose from the rippling ranks a cheer;
Pickett saluted, with bold eyes beaming,
Sweeping his hat like a cavalier,
With his tawny locks in the warm wind streaming.
Fierce little Jenny! Her courage fell,
As the firm lines flickered with friendly laughter,
And Greencastle streets gave back the yell
That Gettysburg slopes gave back soon after.

So they cheered for the flag they fought
With the generous glow of the stubborn fighter,
Loving the brave as the grave man ought,
And never a finger was raised to fright her;
So they marched, though they knew it not,
Through the fresh green June to the shock infernal,
To the hell of the shell and the plunging shot,
And the charge that has won them a name eternal.

And she fell at last, as she hid her face;
There had lain at the root of her childish daring
A trust in the men of her own brave race,
And a secret faith in the foe's forbearing,
And she sobbed, till the roll of the rumbling gun
And the swinging tramp of the marching men
Were a memory only, and day was done,
And the stars in the fold of the blue again.
(Thank God that the day of the sword is done,
And the stars in the fold of the blue again!)

—HELEN GRAY CONE in the July Scribner's.

A Medical Warning.

From The Chautauquan for July.

All medical men of large experience have frequently met with cases in which patients have placed a bottle of medicine to their lips and taken a draught of its contents in a dark room, under the impression that there was "only one bottle upon that shelf," when in reality some other member of the family had placed other bottles there. In this way serious cases of poisoning have occurred. In other instances a wife rising in the night to give some medicine to her husband or child has picked up the wrong bottle in the dim light, and administered a fatal dose, with terrible result.

Where medicine is ordered in drops, you should always obtain a medicine dropper from a drug store, and avoid attempting to drop the medicine from the bottle, as it requires a very steady hand and accurate counting to avoid mistake.

Finally, let me warn you against one common habit, which is closely connected with the use of bottles containing old medicines, and is strongly condemned by oculists, who most frequently meet with it—the habit of preserving old medicine droppers which have been used for dropping fluids into the eye. Quite frequently powerful medicines dry in these droppers, and when they are used some months afterward for the introduction of eye washes they produce symptoms which very seriously alarm the patient, and which may to some extent mystify the practitioner.

Strange Names for Books.

From The July St. Nicholas.

The following are some of the curious titles of old English books:

1. "A Most Delectable Sweet Perfumed Nosegay for God's Saints to Smell at."

2. "Biscuit Baked in the Oven of Charity, carefully conserved for the Chickens of the Church, the Sparrows of the Spirit, and the sweet Swallows of Salvation."

3. "A Sigh of Sorrow for the Sinners of Zion breathed out of a Hole in the Wall of an Earthly Vessel known among men by the name of Samuel Fish" (a Quaker who had been imprisoned.)

4. "Eggs of Charity Layed for the Chickens of the Covenant and Boiled with the Water of Divine Love. Take ye out and eat."

5. "Seven Sobs of a Sorrowful Soul for Sin."

6. "The Spiritual Mustard-Pot to make the Soul Sneeze with Devotion."

Most of these were published in the time of Cromwell.

What Invention Has Done.

From The Engineering Magazine for July.

What is it that enables an operative today to produce so much more, in a less number of hours, than he could thirty or forty years ago? It is simply invention, as embodied in the improved machines, tools, processes, and appliances that American inventors are constantly furnishing to American manufacturers.

Near Baltimore there was recently erected one of the largest plants for the manufacture of Bessemer steel in all its forms in the world; and, as recently stated by its Superintendent, by means of the inventions and improved appliances they have adopted they are enabled to produce a ton of steel with but one-third of the manual labor required at their other establishment, built twenty or twenty-five years before.

In 1866 steel rails cost $165 per ton. In 1884 they had dropped to $34, in 1893 they were $21 to $24 per ton, and in 1897 even less. See how that has expedited the building of railroads, which now cover the country like a network, and without which modern existence could not be carried on. And the same is true of steel in all its forms, so that to-day we build steel bridges, steel vessels, steel cannon, steel frames for our buildings and for farm implements, and use steel nails.

Inventions and improvements have so reduced the cost of steel rails that already, during the year 1897, the United States have sold 100,000 tons to Europe. They sold 100,000 tons of pig iron from the Southern States in 1896, and this year it is estimated that it will be 250,000 tons, where before the war none was produced. In 1896 the American export of iron and steel, manufactured and unmanufactured, amounted to over $41,000,000.

As an illustration of the benefits of invention, take the common nail. In 1818, when they began to be made by a machine operated by hand in Pennsylvania, they cost from 18 to 37½ cents per pound, according to size. Now they are sold at 1 to 1½ cents per pound—so cheaply indeed, that a carpenter, working for 30 cents per hour, had better let a nail go than to spend ten seconds to pick it up, for ten seconds of his time is worth more than the nail!

The Washington Postal Congress.

From The Review of Reviews for July.

If the Postal Congress adopted no important measures, it at least took no steps backward; and the postal experts inform us that good work in various practical directions was accomplished which will make for enhanced efficiency both in international postal service and also in the internal system of various countries. China made announcement that it would soon be ready to enter the postal union, and when we have completed the century, three years and a half hence, almost the entire population of the globe, apart from certain regions in Africa, will be leagued together in the marvelous compact under which letters and packages may be transmitted for a trifling cost with almost infallible certainty by any individual on the planet to almost any other individual in any country however distant.

The drafting and advocacy of arbitration treaties is good work, and the noblest minds of our day have participated in it. Nevertheless, let all honor and credit be given to the less-observed work of the ingenious men who have been perfecting the international postal service, and other instrumentalities that are bringing the more backward and sluggish parts of the planet up toward the standards of the most progressive nations.

The Doom of the Locomotive.

From Leslie's Weekly for July.

The locomotive has been a faithful old friend. Locomotive Engineering goes so far as to say it "was always kept equal to any speed requirements put upon it," and that the only obstacles to fast trains a half century ago were the tracks and the lack of signals, and the absence of efficient means of stopping the trains. How human this sounds! If we only had the right sort of tracks, the proper warnings, and the power to stop, how many of us would arrive at our destinations in time to sup on success and prosperity instead of getting sidetracked or wrecked.

It is the fact, however, that the locomotive has kept strictly up with the times, and few of us care to travel faster than on the limited trains that allow us to break our fast in Washington and take luncheon in New York—a beggarly five hours of smooth motion that could easily be reduced to four if the railroads wanted to do it. But the faithful old puller, varying in size from the shifting, if not shiftless, busybody that puffs around stations, to the marvelous machine of a hundred tons, is reading the handwriting along its tracks. The electrical motor, dumpy and ugly, is preparing to retire its handsomer rival. It is like a mean little torpedo boat sending the beautiful full-rigged man-of-war into retirement; but it represents force, and force rules. Millions upon millions of dollars are represented in these locomotives, but even millions cannot prevent the advance of invention. And so, after a while, the old locomotive may be as rare as the old street-car horse; but let us be grateful for what it has done, and admit that the man was almost right when he called it "the plowshare of civilization," for wherever its whistle has been heard progress has found a way and the furrow has been plowed.

HOME.

From The Gaelic.

Here is the shore, and the far wide world's before me,
And the sea says "Come!" but I would not part from you;
Of gold nor fame would I take for the scent of larches
That hangs around you in the rain or dew.
Place of my clansmen, place of the old brave stories,
Good hearts, stout hearts, keen swords, and their manly glories!

Some will be singing their love for beauteous maidens,
The neck that is white like milk, and the deep dark eye;
Maids age and after (my grief!) but love—my own place,
You show no difference as the years go by.
If I were a roamer returning across yon sea
After long years, you would still have the heart for me.

I have my friends on the heathy and myrtled hill side,
In the crowded glens, too, or skiffs so swift and bold,
Chasing the red deer far, or mounting the long wave,
Or (the sweet ones!) singing at dusk in the turfy fold;
They have not gear nor land, maybe, nor the scholar's lore,
But sure there's the welcome for me at the poorest door!

I might be namely, they say, and I might find fortune
Could I but leave you awhile and go away,
But what was my gaining, an exile afar from Aora,
Where the fish in the brown linns plout, where the wild ducks play,
If the night crept deep and warm, and I astray,
Would my heart not yearn for the bird pipe on the spray?

'Tis ill to say it, for it's only a foolish softness,
But standing at morning alone on Dunchuach high,
To see all my dear place spread widely around and below me,
Brings the tear that stings to the loving and greedy eye.
The glen and the corrie, the ben and the sounding shore
Have something that searches me in to the deepest core!

Oh! here's a cup to my friends and my darling own place!
Glad am I that by fortune my mother she bore me here,
It might have been far on the plains of the Saxon stranger,
With never a hill like Dunchuach or Dunturvil near,
And never a fir with its tassels to toss in the wind,
Salt Finne of the wave before, and the woody Creag Dubh behind!

—NEIL MUNRO in Good Words.

Paris in June, 1871.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

As we went down the Boulevard Malesherbes, in which Mr. C. lived, he pointed to a doorway, on the posts of which bullet marks were visible. "Two or three days ago," he said, "I saw some soldiers go into that house. They brought out a woman, set her against the door post, and shot her then and there." Similar incidents, it is to be feared, were not uncommon. Small wonder that every man and woman of the working classes whom I saw that day in Paris was casting on the soldiers with whom the city was swarming—one person in every three whom one met was in uniform—glances of such hatred as showed that "the red fool-fury of the Seine," though smothered for the time, was not in the least quenched.

One thing by which we were struck was the care with which all the immediate traces of the carnage had been cleared away. Only a week ago men had been slaughtering each other by hundreds in some of the streets through which we passed. Barricades, or fragments of them, were still standing; blackened streaks beside every window on the upper floor, all pointing in the direction from which the troops had advanced, gave mute evidence of the resistance which had been offered to them, but throughout the day we saw nothing which could suggest the stain of blood. One most ghastly piece of testimony, however, to what had been going on we met with more than once. Now and again we crossed places where the pavé had obviously been taken up all across the street, to a breadth of six or seven feet, and hastily relaid, and where the roadway seemed to yield somewhat to the pressure of the wheels. "The other day," said Mr. C., "I chanced to turn over one of the stones at a place like this with my walking stick, and saw a human face gazing up at me." Hundreds of the dead had been provisionally buried in this way, and at these spots the road was literally laid on corpses. When I was again in Paris, three weeks later, nothing of this was to be seen.

The Unhealthy Bangkok.

From The Contemporary Review.

An average shade temperature of 85° during about ten months of the year in Bangkok is accompanied, for at least six or seven of these, by damp so depressing that for many hours of each day the grasshopper is a burden and sustained thought almost impossible. The Siamese recognize the drawbacks of their climate, and they seldom attempt to do anything through the hottest hours of the day. The King sleeps through those hours, reviving again about 5 o'clock with the sudden coolness of approaching sunset. Cabinet and Court, and, in fact, every Siamese in the land who can do as he pleases, follow the royal example in this; and the Cabinet sittings are held through the night.

Even the sturdiest Europeans suffer and degenerate if they persistently forget that life in tropical plains must go slower than at home. Many a tombstone in the Bangkok cemetery, and some nameless graves in the jungles and swamps of the interior, attest this fact. A low level of vitality is so inevitable that the common Siamese excuse for non-appearance, "Mäi sabai" ("Not well,") creates no remark and no special interest. The chances are that the excuse is valid; but, whether or no, what does it signify? In Siam it is quite normal to be ill.

The Pilgrims: a Comic History.

From New Occasions.

The Pilgrim Trust Company (Limited) was founded in London, England, July 4, 1618, with a capital of $500,000,000 in gold. One hundred million of this was in gold coin and bullion, and the balance in gold certificates and Treasury notes. This is the historical origin of the $100,000,000 gold reserve. This gold was loaded into the Mayflower, and the stanch little vessel was promptly insured. A store of provisions and gunpowder was then placed on board. The remaining space was filled with furniture.

History does not record the exact size of the Mayflower, but from the number of arm chairs, spinning wheels, side-boards and other articles of furniture now in possession of the descendants of the Pilgrims, the Mayflower bore the same relation to a Cunarder as these vaunted steamships do to a tugboat. The one item of furniture alone is sufficient to indicate the vast wealth of our forefathers.

They set sail from London and intended to land at New York. This shows the unerring accuracy of their judgment, but it had been willed otherwise and they made port in Boston. This was on Dec. 21, 1620. Before going ashore the Directors held a meeting in the cabin and passed a resolution pledging the colony to honest money and National honor. Mary Chilton was the first to land. She paid a good round sum of money for the honor.

As they came ashore, each man struggling beneath the weight of canvas bags loaded with gold, a stalwart Indian came out of the woods and astounded them with the salutation, "Welcome, Englishmen." It was Samoset, a friendly Indian, who had met an explorer named John Smith, and learned from him these two words. It was subsequently ascertained that Samoset was not authorized to speak for his tribe.

The Population of Russia.

From Nature.

The items, obtained from all the local committees, partly by telegram—with the exception of some parts of the Province of Yakutsk—are now published, and the population of the empire appears from them as follows: European Russia, 94,188,750; Kingdom of Poland, 9,442,590; Grand Duchy of Finland, (Finnish yearly census,) 2,527,801; Caucasia, 9,723,553; Siberia and Sakhalin, 5,731,732; the Kirghiz Steppes, 3,415,174; Turkestan, with the Transcaspian region and the Pamirs, 4,175,101; Russian subjects in Bokhara and Khiva, 6,412; total, 129,211,113. The corresponding figures, in 1851, were: European Russia, 52,797,685; Poland, 4,852,055; Finland, 1,636,915; Caucasia, 4,436,152; Siberia, 2,437,184; Steppes, 1,220,054; total, 67,380,645. It may thus be said that although the percentage of births is very high in Russia, it took nearly fifty years for the population to double.

An English writer about Russia made some time ago the remark that Russia suffers from a polism, that is, from a want of towns. This want has lately very much disappeared. There are now in the empire no less than nineteen towns having a population of more than 100,000, (out of which are two in Poland, two in Caucasia, and one, Tashkend, in Turkestan;) thirty-five towns with populations from 50,000 to 100,000, and sixty-nine towns with populations of from 25,000 to 50,000. St. Petersburg has already attained the figure of 1,267,023, and Moscow approaches the million, (988,610.)

Tiger Hunting in India.

From the July Century.

With regard to tigers, the expectation of the animal's appearance, the waiting, and watching during the brief period of the beat, formed the most interesting and stirring part of the performance. The transverse rush of a tiger, scolding the elephants, and throwing the whole line into confusion, is one of the finest sights in India. Some fell at the first volley, fired at from two or

CORRUPTION IN CHICAGO

The City Hopelessly at the Mercy of Political Rings and Great Monopolies.

THE BRIBERY OF ALDERMEN.

Lighting and Railway Franchises Granted Over the Mayor's Vetoes —The School Board's Peculiar Transactions at the Cost of the Public.

CHICAGO, July 3.—In this correspondence it was recently remarked that for a body which regarded itself as being so pure as to be above the need of investigation, the Chicago School Board was in the habit of doing some peculiar things. Simultaneously with the appearance of this suggestion in THE NEW YORK TIMES the Chicago newspapers printed, under startling and flaring headlines, stories which confirm the impression that there is reason for criticism and provocation for investigation of the Board's methods and proceedings. Among the general public, however, the blunt charges of fraud created a great sensation. Now that specific details of corruption have been sworn to by responsible parties there may be hopes of an investigation which will bring to light the hidden facts of the School Board's peculiar doings. The exposure consists of affidavits made by the mother and brother of the former wife of Vice President and Acting President Cussack of the School Board. It is evident that family troubles instigated the revelations, but the accusations are none the less serious. The Vice President and Acting President is said by his mother-in-law and brother-in-law to have been in the pay of one of the leading school book publishing houses, from which he received regularly $100 a month for a long time. From a now defunct blackboard firm he is said to have received 10 per cent. on all blackboards supplied the schools, and from property of his held in some one else's name, and illegally rented for school purposes, he also is accused of having netted a comfortable sum. These are ugly charges, all of which Mr. Cussack pretends to attribute to spite, and pronounces unworthy of his august notice. Yet the public feels differently, and even if the affair presented a less serious aspect the people would hail it as a tangible peg upon which to hang their demand for an investigation of the entire School Board management.

There are also some very ugly circumstances surrounding the appropriation of $90,000 for the introduction of filters into the schools, and since last Sunday's developments much light is being shed on that transaction. Indeed, so specific is the talk of a twelve-thousand-dollar "rake off" for some of the members of the board that it does not seem possible to avoid sifting the alleged deal.

Many other suspicious circumstances direct distrustful eyes toward the public schools. Only the most stupid and improbable foolishness or worse causes can account for the imposition on the pupils in the matter of text books. A ring of schoolbook publishers has its grip on all who have anything to do with the books used in the schools. There are some very good men and women on the Chicago School Board, such as President Harper of the Chicago University, for instance, but a few of its members have run the business to suit themselves. It now remains to be seen whether the rich lead which has been struck will be followed up. Judging by the past, there is little cause to hope for anything which will result in permanent good.

Franchises Bought with Bribes.

As was also predicted in this correspondence, it has been impossible to pass through the City Council any ordinances which would protect the people against the gas and street-car legislation which goes into effect July 1, and places the city after that time at the mercy of the various corporations. On the contrary, not only could no favorable action be secured, but the Council actually passed over the Mayor's veto an ordinance which gives to unknown parties a blanket franchise worth millions, and under which not only illuminating, but telephone plants, can be built. This ordinance places the people in the grasp of whatever corporation gets hold of the franchise, as the charges which it permits are exorbitant and the provisions for compensation in return for the privileges granted are absurdly inadequate. The public has not even the consolation of looking forward to a competitor, as the Commonwealth Electric Company, to which this franchise is given, is in all probability nothing more than a mask behind which existing illuminating companies are hidden.

All of this, however, is only a small beginning of the week's revelations of iniquity. Any one who believed that the Aldermen of Chicago had attained the very summit of impudent rascality had little conception of the brazen shamelessness of which those in control of the body are capable. All that had gone before almost sinks into insignificance when compared with what was done in the case of another franchise. Last week reference was made to the revival of the old franchise which granted the right of sixty miles of street on the South Side to the General Electric Railway Company, and by means of which it was hoped that a rival to the existing corporation would be created. This new system, besides being an underground trolley and having all sorts of other improvements and conveniences, was to give the city adequate compensation for the privileges it had received. Last Monday night at the regular meeting of the Council the old ordinance creating this franchise was taken up for a little legislation necessary to its revivification. The Aldermen took advantage of the occasion to strike out every safeguard in the interests of the people, and substituted provisions for compensating the city. The efforts of the honest Aldermen to prevent this nefarious robbery of compensation already secured to the city were vain. If any other city can anywhere in its history parallel this instance of unabashed defiance of all decency, it might be some consolation to the people of Chicago to be informed of that fact.

The local press goes to the length of stating the exact sum received by the gang from the gas companies for preventing all legislation against the companies before July 1, when the Frontage bill and the bill permitting consolidation went into effect. The amount is stated as $70,000, of which $10,000 was distributed some time ago, and the balance was duly paid at the expiration of the stated time. Considering the vast gain to the corporations and the equally great loss to the city, the sum received by the Aldermen is sadly disproportionate. Unless the new law, by which the consolidated companies will be allowed to buy frontage, can be broken in the courts, Chicago's last chance of securing competition in gas went glimmering when the clock struck 12 on the night of the 30th of June.

At the next meeting of the Council the Aldermen will undoubtedly complete their bargain with the street car men by renewing all old franchises to the limit of fifty years permitted by the recently passed Allen bill. After that there will be no more trouble, for the companies will have secured everything in sight for the next half century without competition, and the Council will have nothing of value left to sell.

Reformers Who Were Treacherous.

As the people of Chicago saw fit to elect keepers of disreputable grogshops, proprietors of gambling houses, and others whose proper place is the penitentiary rather than the Council Chamber, the city has got no more than was to be expected, or than it deserved. There is scarcely a committee of any importance in the Council which has not a Chairman whose daily assertion makes him a violator of the law and an outcast from decent society. Some decent citizens did make an effort to perform long-neglected duties. Civic federations, reform clubs, and like agencies for the purification of politics sprang into existence like mushrooms. As the result of the last two Aldermanic elections it was thought that if a majority of honest men had not been elected, at least a sufficient number of them had won to prevent bad measures passing over the Mayor's veto. The experience of the past two weeks is enough to make a bronze statue smile sardonically, for, as has been seen, the Mayor's veto is no more of an impediment to the gang than is the ambient atmosphere to a cannon ball. The most grievous feature to the reformers is found in the treachery of their pet candidates, the majority of whom have been seduced by the boodlers. Some ten or twelve of these precious specimens of superior virtue gave the reformers written, signed, and witnessed pledges, in which they solemnly promised to vote against franchises without compensation, and with the honest minority generally. It was with the aid of these fellows that the Mayor's vetoes were overridden. It is beginning to dawn on the voters who have been allowing municipal government to go by default that decades of indifference and worse cannot be remedied in a few months.

Another immense franchise has been granted this week. This time it is by the Commissioners of Cook County, and the beneficiaries are the parties composing the Metropolitan Traction Company. The company is allowed to erect surface railway lines propelled by any motive power, except the "dummy" system. The franchise extends over roads covering every point in Cook County outside of the city, where it is or may become desirable to build a street railway line. These 200 miles of roads were given away by the County Commissioners without any sort of return to the county, except the benefit derived by the people from additional transportation facilities. This new grant, no doubt, is part of the gigantic deal by which all the street railways of Chicago and suburbs are to be united in one immense monopoly. Besides passengers, the right to carry freight after dark gives additional value to the franchise. The new road will be a good thing for the suburbs, as it will bring nearly every farmhouse in touch with transportation facilities. But it is the last link in the chain which binds Chicago and its surrounding territory so securely that no hope of escape from the tyranny of a single corporation is possible.

However, the good must be admitted with the bad; while there is no hope for lower fares, 5 cents will give Chicagoans the longest rides in the world. In its own interests the monopoly will have to, and will be able to give, the latest in the way of modern improvements, as the same crowd which controls all the roads has combined all the interests which manufacture the equipments of all sorts. Yerkes, with Widener and Elkins, are the brains of the gigantic monopoly, and the common report is that Pierpont Morgan is to find the money to back them.

Fighting Civil Service Reform.

The merit system has no better fortune than the rights of the people in their streets. At the request of Mayor Harrison the City Council at one blow knocked out nine long lists of officers from the operation of the civil service law. Yet, Mayor Harrison persists in asserting his inviolate devotion to civil service.

Now that the Aldermen have had an expensive taste of driving through the law in a cach and six they are not likely to discontinue such pleasing exercise. Mr. Kraus, who was appointed by the Mayor to the Presidency of the Civil Service Commission, is apparently taking the duties of his position seriously, and is opposing his Honor's war upon the merit system—much to the latter's surprise and grief. Between the Mayor's appointees, who are opposing him in his good intentions, and those who are blocking his evil designs, the Chief Executive is making rough weather of it. Mr. Kraus has always been very close to the Harrison family, having been the senior Cartter's partner in the Corporation Counsel. That the son of his father should now be at loggerheads with his own and his father's friend over such a cause causes some surprise. It will be still more of a surprise if Mr. Kraus is successful in his defense of the law against the combined assaults, of which it is the object.

How Gambling Is Regulated.

The Mayor this week let fall the remark that nowhere else was gambling so well regulated as in this good City of Chicago. This is known to be true. There is no doubt that the gamblers are well protected. Nor is it permitted to use violence or induce citizens at the point of a revolver to enter dens and risk their money. The fine point of the regulating is seen in the decision of the Superintendent of Police that only necessities are to be used to play the game that fascinating game being strictly prohibited to white sports. On the other hand, our colored brother is deprived of the delights of "stud-horse poker" by the order of the same authority. What occult reason may be behind this mysterious order is behind the world of the green cloth. Every one is in a whirl as there is a report that the slot machines have been ordered out of the saloons, cigar stores, and other places where they are so commonly found. But the alarm is usually a false one, or the spasm of virtue is of short duration. It is safe to assert that infinitely more money is daily lost by means of these devices than in all of the regular gambling dens. The saloon without a nickel-in-the-slot machine is a very rare exception, and, as a young man who means business and has a well-developed muscle can drop in nickels at the rate of two or three to the minute, it will be seen that a pretty fair trade can be done. It is notorious that even the little stores frequented by school children are well supplied with this means of making scamps of the young, and the scores of reliy proprietors are by no means backward in encouraging almost infants in years to take the easy lessons in gambling. This does not refer to the machines which hand out candy, gum, and the like for the money put in the slot, or even to the kind which serve the place of dice in throwing for drinks and cigars. The variety which is now most numerous and most popular in Chicago is the sort that offers in return for a nickel all the way from 10 cents to $5 in money. J. W.

WOMAN KNOCKED FROM WHEEL.

The Roof of Her Mouth and Her Nose Broken.

While riding a bicycle Friday night at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, Mrs. George Pohlman of 81 Perry Street was thrown from her wheel by a cab and the roof of her mouth was fractured. She also was otherwise injured.

Mrs. Pohlman, who is thirty-two years of age, was trying to cross Twenty-eighth Street. The driver of the cab, Frank Malloy of 502 Eighth Avenue, pulled up as he drove up alongside of her, going in the same direction. She also slowed up and Malloy says he thought he had a chance to go ahead. But the space was too narrow and the accident resulted.

Policeman Cross arrested Malloy, who was taken to the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning. Mrs. Pohlman could not appear in court. Word was sent that she had broken the roof of her mouth so that she could not speak, her nose was broken, and she received several bruises and cuts on the head. Malloy was held to await the result of her injuries.

STEEL COMPANIES SIGNING.

Wage Scale Accepted by Several Important Plants.

ANDERSON, Ind., July 3.—A break in signing the new wage scale of the Amalgamated Association was made yesterday by the Union Steel Company of this county, and the big plant was put into operation at once. Only 300 men will be employed for a time, but before the year is out the capacity of the plant, 1,000, will be working. It is thought this break will be followed in short order by others.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 3.—Two more signed scales have been received at the Amalgamated Association headquarters. They are from the Cincinnati Rolling Mill Company of Riverside, Ohio, and the Marion Iron and Steel Company of Marion, Ind.

BIRMINGHAM., Ala., July 3.—The two rolling mills here and at Gate City have closed down, pending the signing of the scale of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. The miners are still at work, and the companies operating them have asked the men to accept a small reduction. Indications point to their acquiescing.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The instructions compiled for the "Soldier on Guard," by Col. McCoskry Butt of the Twelfth Regiment, the first portion of which, dealing with duty up to the hour of "taps," was given in this column last Sunday, was read with a great deal of interest by guardsmen, who will preserve it for future reference. The second and concluding portion of the instructions is as follows:

(223) After "taps," the hour when challenging begins at the State Camp, upon the approach of one person, the sentry will say: "Halt! Who is there?" If the answer be (1) "Friend," or (2) "Officer of the Day," or (3) "Officer of the Guard," or (4) "Corporal of the Guard," the sentry will say: "Advance (1,) (2,) (3,) (4,) with the countersign." If the countersign is correctly given, the sentinel will say: "Advance, friend," or (2,) (3,) (4.) If the countersign is given incorrectly, the sentinel calls: "Corporal of the Guard, No. 6."

(228) Should the person challenged be an officer, after being duly recognized, the sentry will "present arms."

(220-222) Should the sentry be approached by a party, (more than one person,) his challenge will be: "Halt! Who is there?" and go toward it. If the answer be: "Friends, with the countersign," or "relief," he will say, "Advance, one, with the countersign."

(219) If the person advanced gives the countersign correctly, the sentinel says: "Advance, friends," or "Advance, relief," in a tone that can be heard by the party in the rear. If the countersign be wrong, he calls "Corporal of the Guard, No. 6," without coming to "port arms," but keeping his man at the point of the bayonet.

"No. 1" never calls his number.

(239) Upon the approach of any of the above-mentioned parties, the sentinel on "No. 1" will say: "Halt! Who is there?" The reply being "Friend with the countersign," or "Friends with the countersign," or "relief," &c., he will call: "Corporal of the Guard, friends with the countersign," &c. The Corporal of the Guard will then advance and challenge in the manner prescribed for sentinels.

Officers without the countersign, civilians and enlisted men, not members of the guard, having the countersign, will be halted and sent to the guardhouse, there to be disposed of as the Officer of the Day may direct.

If a sentry is approached by a mounted party, he challenges: "Halt! Who is there?" The reply being: "Friend with the countersign," or "Friends with the countersign," he will say: "Dismount, Advance, Friend,} with (216) {"Dismount, Advance, One. } the countersign;" and if the countersign is correctly given, he will say: "Advance, friends." If incorrectly given, he calls: "Corporal of the Guard, No. 6."

In challenging, sentinels will receive the countersign at the point of the bayonet, which means, that they will stand at "charge bayonets." On the approach of the "One," or "Friend," the bayonet will not be held at the height of the chin, as laid down in the "Regulations," but lowered to the centre of the body, so that any endeavor to pass beyond the point of the bayonet can be promptly stopped.

(202.) Instructions to sentries on post are only to be received from C. O., the Officer of the Day, and the officers and N. C. O.'s of the Guard. Others offering advice, instructions, or giving orders, unless duly authorized by proper authority, are to be held at the point of the bayonet and the Corporal of the Guard called. R. 544.

***

The Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Bartlett, is busy preparing for its tour of camp service, which commences next Saturday afternoon, when it departs for Peekskill to relieve the Seventy-first Regiment. The Twenty-second now numbers 692 officers and men, recruiting having been quite active of late, and it is expected the attendance of its members will reach a very high percentage. All the companies in the regiment have adopted blue flannel shirts. Capt. Boreland has been detailed as Officer of the Day and Lieuts. Bell and Lowenbein Officers of the Guard when the regiment goes to camp next Saturday. The time of assembly or the regiment at its armory is 11:30 A. M., and it will parade in fatigue uniform, wearing campaign hats. The following members of Company H, recently promoted, have passed the examining board: Sergt. H. H. Cypher, Corps. J. V. Alluisi, E. A. Burwick, and E. C. Westervelt. Capt. Smith of Company F was agreeably surprised at his home a few nights since by receiving a handsome set of engrossed resolutions from the company, in which he is highly complimented for his long service in the regiment and as commandant of Company F.

***

The band of the Seventh Regiment, while at the State camp, was specially trained in marching movements by Adjt. Weaver, with the result that its movements and time were absolutely perfect. Adjt. Weaver, when spoken to about the allegation that the regiment had left some dirt behind it when in camp, said: "The story reminds me very much of the member of Congress who was elected from a rural district, very much to the surprise of every one. When he returned home, he asked a friend what the boys had to say about the election. 'Oh! nothing,' said his friend; 'they all laughed.'"

***

Capt. William J. Maidhof, who will retire from active service in the National Guard of New York, and whose name will be placed on the retired list on July 5, 1897, at his own request, after a long and faithful continuous service of nearly twenty-six years in the Twenty-second Regiment, enlisted as a private in Company E, Nov. 6, 1871; was promoted Commissary Sergeant June 1, 1875; Sergeant Major, Dec. 8, 1876; First Lieutenant, Company B, Nov. 22, 1880, and Captain, Dec. 10, 1888. Capt. Maidhof comes of a military family of record in the Guard. Col. J. Maidhof, his father, commanded the Eleventh Regiment and the Fourth Brigade, serving during the war of the rebellion in 1862 and 1863 in Virginia and Pennsylvania. Two brothers served in the Twenty-second Regiment with honor and long terms. Both on his paternal and maternal side his ancestors have been officers high in rank, and were dignitaries in the Church in Germany and France. Col. Bartlet has highly indorsed the official paper bearing on Capt. Maidhof's retirement.

***

The charges preferred by Lieut. C. W. Butcher of Company F, Forty-seventh Regiment, against Capt. M. J. Colligan have been investigated by Col. Eddy, and it is understood will not warrant the necessity of a court-martial. It is probable, however, that one of the two officers will resign very shortly, and thus end the difficulty.

***

It is said that the members of Squadron A, Major Charles F. Roe, will probably visit Newport, R. I., this Summer.

***

The Second Naval Battalion, with a number of cutters and a steam launch, will leave for a cruise up the Sound on Saturday, July 24, first assembling on the New Hampshire, through the courtesy of Commander Duncan, who will lend the Second Battalion some of the boats belonging to the First Battalion. The battalion will camp on the evening of Saturday, July 24, at Sands Point and remain there over Sunday. On July 26 they will be at Mamaroneck, on the 27th at Oyster Bay, 28th at Huntington, and on the 29th they will return to this city. Friday, July 30, the battalion will proceed to Gravesend Bay and join in a combined boat drill and sham battle, in which the First Battalion will participate. Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast and other high officers will probably be present to play the game. On Saturday night the steamer commands will proceed up the Sound again, in their cutters under tow, as far as Smith's Point, and there establish a permanent Summer camp, leaving some of its boats there for the work of surveying, &c., which will be taken up by the different boats' crews on Saturday afternoons and Sundays during the season. The battalion hopes to secure the United States steamship Lancaster for headquarters and armory when she returns from abroad. The members of the First Battalion are busy preparing for their annual cruise, which commences Saturday, July 24, during which they will receive instruction on the United States men-of-war Maine and Massachusetts and on the torpedo boat Ericsson, up the Sound.

***

Company G, Fourteenth Regiment, will hold its annual picnic and games to-morrow at Bay View Park, Brooklyn. Company C will have an outing to-day and to-morrow at Rockaway Beach.

***

Company I, Forty-seventh Regiment, will hold an election for First Lieutenant next Tuesday, the only candidate being Second Lieutenant J. A. Doremus. The non-commissioned officers of the regiment are forming an association, similar to that of the Thirteenth Regiment.

***

Company A, Twenty-third Regiment, Capt. Praeger, will start on a tour July 23 for three days' field service at Montauk Point, L. I. The company will be provided with tents and a complete field outfit, and will do its own cooking. Corp. F. C. Leary of Company E has been appointed Sergeant.

***

Assistant Surgeon William N. Belcher of the Forty-seventh Regiment will be transferred to the Second Naval Battalion the latter part of this month.

***

Company B, Seventy-first Regiment, Capt. Hazen, the "Harlem Company," will run its third bi-annual excursion to the State Camp to-morrow. The steamer Bay Queen has been secured and will leave the foot of West Thirty-fourth Street at 9 o'clock, West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street at 9:30, and Yonkers at 10:15 A. M. The regimental band will be in attendance, and the return trip will be made at 8 o'clock in the evening from Roa Hook.

***

Capt. Tompkins of Company D, Ninth Regiment, has appointed a Rifle Committee, consisting of Sergt. U. S. G. Croft, Corp. P. Howard, and Private Frank Stuart. Private A. A. Bourne has been promoted Sergeant.

M. W. STRYKER, D. D., LL. D., Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.

"The Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica I have carefully examined, and I can say with emphasis that it constitutes, for Americans at least, an indispensable completion of the Britannica. I could not forego its valuable detail. Every library of importance should possess it as soon as possible."

WM. J. TUCKER, D. D., LL. D., Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.

"I consider the Supplemental work (to the Encyclopædia Britannica) of very great practical value. So far as I have had occasion to consult the Supplement I find it accurate and up to date. Some of the new articles are models of brevity and completeness of statement."

C. W. F. BODY, Professor General Theological Seminary, New York City.

"The New American Supplement is a very useful companion to the Encyclopædia Britannica, increasing its usefulness both by its numerous cross-references and by its fuller treatment of American matters. It has also some valuable articles bringing up to date the more important subjects treated of in the Britannica."

Every thoughtful and progressive person counts on supplying himself with the Encyclopædia Britannica sooner or later. Those who already have a previous edition, coming no nearer the present than 1889, can make it up to date by adding the 5-vol-supplement so highly commended in the annexed communications; those not yet supplied can save nearly half and pay gradually for a superb set of the latest Encyclopædia Britannica in 30 royal octavo vols. THE NEW YORK TIMES's plan of purchase will be mailed to all who send in this advt. to the paper's Educational Dept., 5 and 7 East 16th St., New York.

It is easy to see by a perusal of these opinions that the new 30-volume Encyclopædia Britannica has taken a high rank as a repository of knowledge. It is composed of the 25 vols. comprising the ninth (and last) Edinburgh edition, and 5 vols. of entirely new matter contributed by the most eminent American specialists. These added volumes bring everything up to 1897, and embody the substantial fruits of the very latest research and investigation. They are indispensable in every home and office.

Men who successfully canvass industrial insurance and who approach healthy people to talk to them of death with the purpose of interesting them to the extent of insuring their lives, must themselves be alert and lively. A healthy appearance and a nervous system in perfect order are worth much to such a man. Mr. James E. Butcher is one of the best known men in the 34th Ward of Philadelphia. He resides with his interesting family on 59th Street above Landsdown Avenue and is a highly successful insurance agent. In the political affairs of the 34th Ward he is also an important factor and in both of these capacities good health, good nature and a good digestion each play an important part. Mr. Butcher relates that once he had a torpid liver for some time and as a consequence his whole system became deranged. He was a good deal broken up until a friend, one day, told him to try RIPANS TABULES. "I did so," said he, "and still continue to take them whenever I feel a return of my old ailment. They keep me strong and hearty and have proved my best friend. I am confident that RIPANS TABULES will always be found highly beneficial to any one who needs either a stomach or nerve tonic."

A new style packet containing TEN TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five cent cartons (120 Tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE

For Providence direct, Boston, and all inland and Seashore Resorts East and North thereof. Steamers Massachusetts and Pilgrim. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE

For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE

For New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Eastern Resorts, also Worcester and North of Boston and East. Steamer City of Lowell or City of Worcester leaves Pier 40 (old No.,) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Orchestra on each. Close connection with New England and Central Vermont Railroad trains for all New England points.

FALL RIVER LINE

For Newport, Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan in commission. Fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier...9 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

Grand **INDEPENDENCE DAY** Excursion, July 5, on above time table.

Albany Evening Line

Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted,) connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and all points North, East, and West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Newburgh, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg week days, (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 3 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M., landing at 133d St., N. R., 9:30 A. M. Excursion to Newburg every week day morning by down boat, arriving at 133d St., N. R., 11:30 P. M. Fare, $1.00. Mary Powell tickets from any landing accepted when stamped good on Ramsdell Line.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

From foot of Christopher St., N. R., every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting at Catskill with mountain trains. Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS from foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.

Havel, Tu., July 6,10 AM Lahn, Tu., Jy. 27, 10AM
Saale, Tu., Jy. 13, 10 AM Havel, Tu., Aug. 3, 10AM
Trave, Tu., July 20,10AM Saale, Tu., Aug.10,10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Aug. 6, 10 AM Trave, Tu., Aug. 17, 10 AM
Spree, Sat., Jy. 24, 10 AM Spree, Sat., Au.21,10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

H. H. Meier.....Thursday, July 8, Noon
Friederich der Grosse.....Thursday, July 15, Noon
Barbarossa.....Thursday, July 22, Noon
Koenigin Luise.....Thursday, July 29, Noon

GIBRALTAR, PARIS, BREMEN.

Fulda, July 10, 10 AM Ems, Aug. 10 AM
Kaiser, July 24, 10 AM Werra, Aug. 14, 10 A. M.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.

Columbia, July 8, 7 AM Columbia, Aug. 5, 7 AM
Bismarck, Jy. 22, 10 AM Bismarck, Aug. 19, 10 AM
Normannia, Jy. 29, 10 AM Normannia, Aug. 26, 10 AM
HAMBURG SERVICE Twin Screw Mail S. S.
Prussia, July 10, 1:30 PM Pretoria, July 17, 8 A. M.
First cab., $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $30.

THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.

Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN, by TWIN SCREW EXPRESS S. S. from NEW YORK JULY 22.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'way, New York

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
ST. PAUL.....July 7 PARIS.....July 28
ST. LOUIS.....July 14 ST. PAUL.....Aug. 4
NEW YORK.....July 21 ST. LOUIS.....Aug. 11

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday.
Westernland, July 7, noon Berlin, July 21, noon
Southwark, July 14, 4:30 PM Noordland, July 28, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Green.

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Two Limited Parties to make a
Select Tour Around the World.
Leave Vancouver Sept. 15 San Francisco Oct. 21.
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Special Fall Tour for the HOLY LAND leaves New York Sept. 25. Everything strictly first-class.
Illustrated programmes and information from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1235 Broadway, New York.
332 Washington St., Boston; 828 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; 234 South Clark St., Chicago.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe, Sat., July 10, 10 A. M.
LA NORMANDIE, Deloncle, Sat., July 17, 10 AM.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris and landing charges; Parlor car seat in advance during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $64.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE.

GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.
Anchoria, July 10, noon Circassia, July 24, noon
Ethiopia, July 17, noon Servia, July 31, noon
City of Rome.....Sept. 11 Oct. 9
Cabin, City of Rome, $70. Other Strs., $50.
Second Cabin:
Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35.
Steerage Passage:
Rome, $25.50. Furnessia, $24.00. Other Strs., $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE,
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam,
Via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
S. S. OBDAM.....Saturday, July 10, 10 A. M.
S. S. VEENDAM.....Saturday, July 17, 10 A. M.
First cabin, $72.50 and upward; second cabin, $36; steerage, $26. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 Broadway, N. Y.

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VICTORIA'S STREET PARADE

Spectacle of a Million or Two of Loyal, Enthusiastic, and Joyful Englishmen.

PEN PICTURES OF THE QUEEN

Passing Scenes Along the Route of the Procession—The Persons Who Saw and the Personages Who Were to be Seen.

LONDON, June 23.—The Queen came smiling out of Buckingham Palace yesterday morning, but before many minutes had passed her eyes were moist. She would have been more than Queen, more than woman, if she could have received such a tremendous ovation without emotion. She soon controlled herself, however, and rode calmly through the six miles of crowded streets, bowing on every hand with a "God bless you, my children" air. And certainly she had reason to bless her people, for they were shouting themselves hoarse over her, and would have laid down other people's lives for her by the thousands.

The procession was a brave showing of royalties and military and fine horses and uniforms, many blocks long. But the scarlet coats and brass helmets and white and brown dignitaries were only the husk and shell of it; the milk of the nut was the seventy-five feet or thereabout occupied by the Queen's coach and the Queen's eight cream-colored horses. A million or two of loyal Englishmen, worked up to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, had a chance to see in real flesh and blood and gilt what most of them had read of long before in story books—and what we have read of, too—a Queen in state, traveling through her loyal capital in her gorgeous coach, drawn by eight white horses, with four postilions on the horses and a groom walking by each horse's head, and two real live Princesses in the coach with the Queen, and two of her princely sons, Wales and Connaught, on horseback to the right of her coach, and her royal cousin Cambridge on horseback at her left. And half a mile of Princes and Dukes and Serene Highnesses in front, and a long string of the same behind. No concocter of fairy stories could have done the business up in better style than it was done here in reality.

What Victoria Wore.

"What did she wear?" is the first question that any American lady will ask; and that question I can answer, with the help of some ladies on this side of the ocean. She wore a robe of black brocade, over which was a long black chiffon cape, with white lace insertions; and a bonnet of black and white lace, and, like a sensible Queen, she carried a very large white parasol, big enough to keep her dry in case of sudden rain. In costume she was one of the plainest ladies in the whole procession, and she must feel it a blessing to be great enough to dress as she likes.

And what did she do? She sat quietly in her carriage while it went through six miles of streets decorated to the highest point with flags and banners and gaudy stuffs, and dotted with signs bearing the most fulsome praise that her loyal subjects could think of. "Victoria, the Queen of Queens," is a good sample of the thousands of mottoes, though a mild one. The English language was not quite big enough to do full justice to the people's feelings.

The pause at Temple Bar to go through the usual ceremony with the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs; the longer pause in front of St. Paul's Cathedral for the religious exercises; the brief stop at the Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor's wife, in gorgeous robes, stepped out and presented a silver basket filled with orchids—all this is an old story in New York already, thanks to the cable. And so, doubtless, is the fact that there was not half as much crowding along the line as was expected. Though the streets are remarkably narrow, and most of the sidewalks in the city hardly wider than paths, there was plenty of room. People could walk down the side streets almost anywhere and have a comfortable view of the procession without paying a guinea or even a shilling for a seat. This was largely due to the fear in the public mind that there would be a terrific crush and many broken bones. The management of the whole pageant was little short of perfection. There were scarcely any serious accidents, the weather was fine, and the Queen went home with sufficient strength to sit down to a dinner of fifteen courses at 9 o'clock. So God save the Queen, and receive our thanks that the whole thing is well over.

The Disappointed Ones.

The only people who are disappointed over Jubilee Day are those who expected to profit largely by it, and one cannot waste much sympathy on them. It was almost satisfaction to see thousands of empty seats on the temporary stands. Most of the spectaters in seats have burned their fingers badly. There was hardly any limit to their demands at the beginning, but by Monday night two-guinea seats in St. Paul's Churchyard sold for five shillings, with few takers. Hotel men and lodging-house keepers floated far up in the skies for a time, but the bubble burst and they came down to earth with something like a sickening thud. On Monday night half a million more people might have come into London and found comfortable accommodations at reasonable rates. It takes more than even a jubilee to overcrowd a city like London. The pleasant little family circles of the boarding houses were not quite filled up; there was still room for a few paying guests, "fires and lights extra."

If I had proper facilities at hand, I could send a pleasing collection of English samples over by this steamer for your inspection and admiration; but when I walked down Regent Street and Piccadilly on Monday afternoon to see the people, I had neither a cage nor a camera with me; so my collection of choice specimens exists only in my mind. All of England was represented in the throng, and outlying parts of Scotland and Ireland, and India very largely, and America to some extent, and many other suburbs of London. It was a much better scene, and more characteristic, than the parade itself.

Scenes at the Parade.

To appreciate it properly, you must see Piccadilly jammed full of vehicles, mostly hansoms and omnibuses, from St. James's Street to Hyde Park Corner; and most of that distance can be taken in at once, as the street runs down a hill and then up a hill. Not packed in a metaphorical or Pickwickian sense, but actually so crowded that the vehicles could move forward only a few feet at a time. And every outside seat of every omnibus filled, at a shilling a head—for in times of strain and excitement like this the London 'bus owner can charge what he pleases, provided he posts a notice inside giving his scale of prices. And the narrow sidewalks crowded, and carpenters at work at every building boarding up the windows for six or eight feet, to protect them, and erecting seats inside. And everywhere the familiar sign, "Seats booked within for this window."

There must be many curious people in this crowd from everywhere—and there are. Two of them hustle each other for first place as I look over my mental collection, a Bishop and a cabby; and much as I admire the picturesque English Bishop, I take up the cabby first. He is the driver of a hansom, and as I see him he is not yet part of the crush, but only trying to get into it; for he has driven down a side street, and there is hardly space to get his horse's head into the jam. So he sits quietly on his elevated seat and waits; and the two young men in the hansom are patient, too, because they have to be. But cabby either has been jubilating or he has a weak spot under his hat, and nothing can keep him from talking. He raises the little trap door in the roof of the cab, and says to his "fares," in a voice loud enough to be heard a block away:

"Great crowd 'ere, hain't there, gents? Rich people an' poor people. But God A'mighty 'E made 'em all, didn't 'E, gents?"

Perhaps the two fares have been jubilating also, for they laugh and chaff the driver; and everybody within hearing laughs, too, and cabby is encouraged to make more observations.

Make Room for the Bishop.

But make way for the Bishop. He is short, like most English Bishops; and thin and agile, like all that I have seen. People make a little more room for him than they would for you or me; but when he has to press his way he can do it. His flat black hat, his collar without any opening in front, his high black vest concealing the shirt front, (an admirable arrangement in London, where no shirt can outlive more than two visits to the laundry,) his narrow black knee breeches, his black stockings, fitting tight to that portion of the leg in which the calf is usually situated, all proclaim his Bishophood. He is serious in face, but his keen little eyes take in the people and the decorations. Of course he is loyal to Church and State, for Church and State have made him what he is. You can see by his face that he believes in established institutions; and he is one of them. He would attract a crowd in a New York street; but here in this Piccadilly throng he is only a drop in the bucket.

That was a Bishop in black; here comes a Bishop in brown. He is much larger than the first, more rotund and rubicund, and perhaps he is only a country gentleman after all. But his costume is almost an exact reproduction of the Bishop's, save that it is brown, instead of black—broad-brimmed brown hat, high brown vest, brown coat, brown knee breeches, brown stockings, silver buckles.

Give the bluecoat boy a chance. No crowd in London would be complete without some bluecoat boys. He wears a long blue cloth coat that reaches almost to his ankles, blue knee breeches, bright yellow stockings, and no hat. He could not walk up Broadway without a procession of street boys after him, but here he is seen too often to excite comment.

Some Interesting Spectators.

This curious-looking lady in the bath chair, with a black patch over one eye, may be a Duchess or a lodging house keeper, according to the strength of your imagination. She is out to see the sights, though, of course, she can see only half of them on account of her patched eye. Does she flinch under the stares of the multitude? Not she. The man who pushes her wheeled chair stops to rest in a particularly narrow and crowded place, and her fierce look says plainly enough, "What are you people doing in front of my coach?" If she is not a one-eyed Duchess in reduced circumstances, her looks belie her.

Here is a working woman with a baby carriage, and a baby in it. A London crowd is precisely the place to look for baby carriages. Little John Henry shall say, when he grows up, that he saw the great diamond jubilee of '97. But John Henry, alas, is sound asleep; and his mother takes no heed of the crowd's maledictions for blocking the way.

In this coach by the kerb (yes, kerb, if you please; we spell it so in Lunnon town,) are two beautifully dressed ladies. It is a handsome open coach, drawn by two shining horses. As fine a coach and as fine ladies may be seen any fair day in Central Park; but not what we find here on the front seat. For on the front seat are two little boys, one, perhaps, five, and the other seven, and both wearing high silk hats. That is another London custom. As soon as Little Lord Fauntleroy is big enough to wear trousers, a high silk hat is inflicted upon him. Poor little uncomfortable chaps! I saw a whole row of them sitting on top of Primrose Hill last Sunday, every shaver in a "tile," and some of them smoothing their hats with their handkerchiefs, like old men.

Extremes of Society Meet.

Here are all the passers, particularly the women, turning their heads and laughing. It must be something uncommon indeed to attract attention in this remarkable crowd. But, no, it is not uncommon, unfortunately; it is only something artistic; something modeled, in its way, after the old French masters. It is a young woman of no uncertain kind, with an immense hayrick of fluffy hair, a great flower-garden hat, and a garish gown, and enough red and white paint on her face to cover a fence. Even her brazen stare is not quite proof against the amusement of the crowd, and she shelters herself by turning to a show window that is not yet covered with boards. It is not the paint that need make her blush. Look at all these fine ladies in the coaches; they are decorated, nearly every one. It is another London custom.

A large number of chappies I selected for my collection, all precisely alike. The cage for them must have glass sides, to preserve the high collars and great expanse of cuff. All in frock coats, of course, for it would be destruction for a chappy to appear in Piccadilly in anything else. All in tighter trousers, too, than I have seen before for some years, and every one with cloth gaiters and a heavy cane that is on no account allowed to touch the ground. The London chappy is sweet, but not pretty.

One cannot stand all day studying freaks of nature, even in jubilee days. Toward dinner time I turned from Piccadilly through a narrow lane into aristocratic old Curzon Street, and thence walked up Audley Street to Oxford. And in South Audley Street I passed between the handsome homes of two very distinguished people. On one side a big house stood well back from the sidewalk, with a high brick wall in front. The huge gates opened before I reached them, and a coach drove out. In the courtyard were numerous flunkeys in livery, and a half dozen red-coated soldiers in bearskin hats pacing up and down like sentries.

"Whose place is this?" I asked one of the footmen outside.

"Lord Burton's," said he.

"Bitter beer?" said I.

"Yes, Sir," said he.

Almost opposite was a large plain house with several shining equipages in front, and every appearance of belonging to somebody of note.

"Whose place is that?" I asked a constable.

"Lord Chesterfield's, Sir," said he.

After that encounter with the new nobility and the old, I was prepared for the solemn exercises of the morrow.

WILLIAM DRYSDALE.

Specie in the Banks.

The weekly bank returns of yesterday show that the sixty-six banks held in their vaults specie to the amount of $90,496,600. Of this sum the National Park Bank had $10,000,200. The next largest holding was that of the National City Bank, $8,525,400. The lowest specie asset was $104,500, that of the Greenwich Bank.

M. FAURE'S RUSSIAN TRIP

The Fact that It Has Been Definitely Decided Upon Creates Satisfaction in St. Petersburg.

EASTERN MATTERS SECONDARY

Russian Views of the Growing Hostility Between England and Germany—Menelik's Friendship Courted as a Matter of Policy.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 18.—The news that President Faure's trip to St. Petersburg was definitely decided upon, and that he would arrive in the Russian capital by the end of July, caused a deep feeling of satisfaction in all classes of Russian society. It is not M. Faure's personality which evokes enthusiasm, and still less is it the form of Government he represents; the Russians are somewhat indifferent to the "régime" in France, or, for that matter, in any other country. But for the great mass of the people the "French President" is the symbol of the French Nation. His private character and qualities interest nobody here. M. Félix Faure is, for the Russians, a living allegory representing the French people.

Now it so happens that, however far back one goes in history, never before has a head of the French Nation visited Russia, excepting, of course, Napoleon I. None of the French Kings, Emperors, or Presidents has ever made courtesy visits to Russia, in the manner of the Russian and Austrian Sovereigns. A triumphal journey of M. Faure to St. Petersburg will, therefore, be a new departure, which will announce to the world, in an emphatic manner, that the great alliance between the Slavs and the French is definitely consecrated. In the past few days some skeptics had circulated the rumor that no official invitation had yet been sent to the President, and that M. Faure's journey to Russia was, therefore, somewhat problematic. This rumor caused genuine disappointment to many people, showing how sincere is the desire of the Russians to see M. Faure among them this Summer. However, after investigating the subject, and notwithstanding the mystery which surrounds the projected trip, I have ascertained the following facts:

Formal Invitation by the Czar.

At the Châlons review last Autumn a formal invitation was made by the Czar and the Czarina to the President. This invitation was at once accepted by M. Faure, and since then the journey to Russia has been quite decided upon. The question now is the date of the trip. Diplomatists have for many reasons kept this date a secret; its official announcement will only be made after the German Emperor has made his visit to the Czar. This visit will in all probability take place at the beginning of July. Then, and only then, when the German Sovereign has left for the North Cape, the exact date of M. Faure's visit will be made public.

This talk about the coming Presidential trip has, for the time being, placed the Eastern question in a secondary rank. The Russian newspapers comment, with undisguised satisfaction, upon the understanding reached in Constantinople between the Ambassadors of Russia, France, and England. United, these three powers could dictate to all Europe. The powers would indeed be in complete harmony were it not for the obstinate opposition of the Berlin Government. Everybody knows that Italy is a phil-Hellenic power, and Austria has recently come to an understanding with Russia concerning the questions in the East. It is therefore Germany alone who prevents the rapid solution of the crisis.

England and Germany Opposed.

The general impression in St. Petersburg is that Turkey would not be victorious today if the Greeks had been allowed to use their splendid fleet. In an editorial on the subject the Fils de la Patrie of St. Petersburg says: "Let it be not forgotten that, if carte blanche had been given to the Greeks Constantinople and the other Ottoman ports would have been bombarded before the Turkish troops could have come in sight of Athens." Nobody doubts here that the Sultan will ultimately have to give in on the question of Thessaly. The real trouble will only begin when it becomes necessary to compel the Turks to make reforms at home. It is then that the alliance between Russia, France, and England will be found united against the Turko-Germanic coalition. Every day, moreover, sees the widening of the abyss between Germany and England. The general opinion in Russia is that this increasing hostility will end in a war between the two powers. The explanation of Emperor William's desire to see the navy increased is found in this belief that a collision with England is unavoidable. The Gazette de St. Petersbourg says that all German efforts at colonization in Africa have been wretched failures on account of English competition. On the other hand, English commerce has sensibly diminished on account of German competition. Both of the two powers consider themselves invincible, but final success will remain with the nation which has been able to obtain the help of the other great military powers of Europe. Among these other powers Russia and France, of course, are in the first rank.

Russian Military Strength.

The Russian Army has increased rapidly in the last ten years. The number of new conscripts called to the ranks this year is nearly 300,000. This is 80,000 men more than ten years ago. Further, the fortifications of Cronstadt, which were already formidable, are going to be materially increased by the construction of two new forts, and of several batteries destined to protect the narrow channel to the north. A new man-of-war is launched nearly every month from the Russian navy yards. The military tactics of the infantry regiments have undergone a radical transformation of late. Nor is this all. The Russian Generals have carefully watched the rapid transformation of the German artillery in the last few years, and now a proposition for a similar transformation in Russia is under discussion. Experiments have already been had for this purpose.

The Russian press expresses great satisfaction at the prospect that the Imperial Government is about to fulfill one of the last wishes of the late Prince Lobanof by instituting, next Autumn, a permanent diplomatic mission in Abyssinia. Outside of the friendly sentiments which the Russian people feel for the Abyssinians and the Emperor Menelik, the time is foreseen when the Italians will evacuate the seaports they now hold on the Red Sea, and restore them to the Abyssinian Government. Abyssinia will then be placed in a position of leading importance on the great maritime route which leads from European Russia to her possessions in the extreme East. As a natural consequence of this position, Abyssinia can be of immense service to Russia, as a market for the exportation of her industrial and commercial products, and a counterbalance, from a political point of view, to be opposed against the ever-increasing influence of England in Africa. Besides this it is generally considered in St. Petersburg that by strengthening the bonds of friendship between Russia and Abyssinia the sympathy between France and Abyssinia will also be materially increased.

Finally, the general opinion here is that, owing to Menelik's generally attitude toward England and his eventual alliance with the Dervishes, a powerful barrier will be established against the ultimate realization of England's hopes in Egypt. It is, however, not yet known who will be chosen by the Russian Government to represent the Czar at Menelik's Court.

Peterhof Palace Restoration.

The great Peterhof Palace, in St. Petersburg, is just now being completely restored, and the State apartments destined for President Faure are being prepared for his reception. The King of Siam, who is to visit the Czar at the beginning of July, will, however, first occupy the State apartments destined for M. Faure. It is also in the beautiful park of the Peterhof Palace, on the Island of Olga, that a fairylike ballet will be given in the open air (if the weather permits) in honor of the Asiatic monarch. In case of bad weather, the Siamese potentate will have to remain satisfied with a gala representation, organized in his honor, at the private theatre in the Peterhof Palace. The King will also take a trip to Cronstadt, where he will embark on the royal Swedish yacht and sail for Stockholm, to be present at the exhibition. He will remain, altogether, about a week in Russia.

As for the reception of Kaiser William, it will be almost entirely military in its character, and he will assist at the military manoeuvres of the guard regiments in St. Petersburg. After receiving the visits of the Kaiser and M. Faure, the Emperor and the Czarina will leave St. Petersburg for Belostok, where further military manoeuvres are to be held.

After several weeks of lovely weather, a period of rain has set in at St. Petersburg, but this does not prevent the public of the capital from giving themselves up to their usual Summer enjoyments, just as if the weather were as fine as ever. The popular "promenade" in the late afternoon is to the picturesque islands of the Néva, where, in the popular music hall, such queens of song as Liane Devries, Jeannette Jietter, and Karolla are daily winning applause. The St. Petersburg "four hundred" just now are wild over Johann Strauss's operetta, "Le Chauve-Souris," given every night at the Aquarium by the celebrated operetta troop of the Carlstheatre, in Vienna.

BRADFORD COLT DE WOLF.

KAISER ASKED TO MEET FAURE.

A Report That the Czar Baffled William's Project.

LONDON, July 3.—A curious story is told in connection with the approaching visit of President Faure to Russia. It is, in substance, that Emperor William of Germany wished to meet the President at St. Petersburg, and wrote the Czar to that effect.

But, it appears, Emperor William's efforts to arrange a meeting with the French President were baffled by the acuteness of the Czar.

PICTURES OF THE JUBILEE

How the Illustrations for the Magazine of The Times Were Received and Prepared.

QUICK WORK HANDLING THEM

From the Time the Germanic Was Sighted Not a Minute Was Lost—The Process of Making Half-Tones Described.

Efficiency, haste, and exclusive service were the conditions imposed by THE NEW YORK TIMES upon its agents in London in arranging for the illustrations of the Jubilee procession. In order to secure the pictures for this early issue the London Stereoscopic Company had sixteen operators at work. So systematic and complete were the arrangements that finished proofs of the principal pictures were shown within one hour after the event.

To insure the complete series being ready for shipment on the steamship Germanic, which sailed next day from Liverpool—less than twenty-four hours after the procession commenced to move—the entire staff of the London Company worked throughout the night, and by means of artificial light secured proofs from more than one hundred negatives from which the selection presented in the Illustrated Magazine of THE NEW YORK TIMES has been made. J. Lillie Mitchell, the General Manager of the company, is certainly entitled to the honors for this achievement in up-to-date photography.

The proofs were carefully finished and mailed by the White Star steamship Germanic. It was 5:30 P. M. Thursday when the black-topped funnels of the Germanic were sighted by the outlook at Fire Island. Word of the "sighting" was in the office of THE NEW YORK TIMES a few seconds later. It was welcome; not that any doubt existed that the steamship, although late in leaving Queenstown, would arrive in time to sustain her reputation. But it was the signal for vitalizing many and complete preparations. To possess the thirty-seven Diamond Jubilee Procession photographs as speedily as possible was a necessity, as there remained but about twenty-four hours to the time for starting the presses for the printing of the Illustrated Magazine of THE NEW YORK TIMES issue of today.

That no delay occurred, and that the photographs reached the offices of THE NEW YORK TIMES in excellent season, is largely due to the interest and good offices of Post Office and Custom House officials. Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott was active in planning arrangements which resulted in time being economized to seconds, and Acting Collector Joseph J. Couch was equally painstaking to avert any hitch at the Custom House that might cause delay after the receipt of the photographs at the Post Office.

Arrival of the Mails.

The Germanic could not have been more expeditious in making Quarantine after passing Fire Island if those in control of her had a personal interest in rushing the package of photographs into the hands of the engravers. It was 8:30 o'clock when she arrived there, and in two minutes the mail chutes were attached to the Peekskill of the Starin Transportation Company. The mail was heavy, although the Servia "split" it with the Germanic, and there were 800 sacks to be received on the Peekskill, of which 466 sacks were destined for the New York Post Office.

The transfer took up nearly twenty-five minutes, and the Peekskill and Germanic headed for New York together. On the way the New York City mail was sorted. It was landed and loaded into mail wagons at Pier 3 North River at 9:51 o'clock, when the drivers started to make time to the Post Office, which was reached at one minute to 10 o'clock.

In ordinary circumstances it would have been useless to attempt to obtain a registered letter package at such an hour of the night, but the interest of the officials of the Post Office and Customs departments in the enterprise of THE NEW YORK TIMES was such as to cause a waiver of restrictions imposed by business hours regulations. Acting Superintendent of the Registry Division Thomas F. Roney cheerfully remained to see that the expected package should be promptly delivered to the agent of THE TIMES as soon as discovered. Equally interested and active in expediting matters were Byram W. Winters, Acting Deputy Collector, in charge of the United States Customs Bureau at the Post Office, and Inspector of Customs Harry Symons. Both were on duty at a time when they were entitled to be relieved of it.

In the First of Eighty Bags.

There were eighty pink sacks of registered matter, each sealed and possessing an invoice requiring checking, receipting, and other formalities. The most zealous and whole-souled interest could not have determined where the package for THE NEW YORK TIMES was.

Mr. Roney, when the first hand truck of mail sacks had been unloaded, opened several and drew out a sealed pink bag. "Try my luck and send it up stairs to Mr. Bach," he said. Up stairs to an inspection table it went. A moment later Mr. Roney selected another of the eighty pink bags, and was about to order it up stairs when.

"Got it—first lick!" was shouted from above.

The news seemed to be too good to be true, but all dashed up stairs, and there, his face gleaming with pleasure, was Mr. Bach pointing to the Queen's Jubilee photographs package, which lay on the table on which he had unsealed the pink bag.

"Mr. Winters," said Inspector Symons, "your're a lucky hand. You'd better try your hand in a bean bag."

"Guess I will," replied Mr. Winters. "Anyway, I'm not able to say how glad I am that THE TIMES has what it was looking for. No delay, is there? It's just 10:05 o'clock." No delay, is there? It's just 10:05 o'clock.

At 10:10 o'clock the duties on the photographs had been paid. A minute later they were being opened before the engravers, who were to make plates for half-tone printing from them.

Photo-Engravers Ready.

Seven of the largest and best-equipped photo-engraving establishments in New York City were pressed into service to transform, into half-tone engravings, without a moment's delay, the thirty-seven Victorian Jubilee photographs received.

Immediately upon the receipt of the photographs in the office of THE TIMES, they were distributed among the waiting representatives of the following concerns: Photo-Electrotype Engraving Company, 232 William Street; Harry C. Jones, 92 Fifth Avenue; Galvanotype Engraving Company, 18 and 20 Rose Street; Photo-Chrome Company, 162 Leonard Street; Moss Photo-Engraving Company, Puck Building, Houston Street; Manhattan Photo-Engraving Company, 7, 9, and 11 New Chambers Street, and the Payn Engraving Company, 50 Bond Street.

In all of the establishments named the requisite materials and appliances were in systematic shape for instant use, and in most cases the men who had been assigned to do the work were within call.

Some of the photographers, engravers, and provers had been permitted to go to their homes for the night, but they were promptly recalled. In some instances men came from Harlem, and from Brooklyn, late at night to perform their several tasks in this record-breaking enterprise. Before midnight more than one-half of the photographs had been distributed among the photo-engraving companies. Each photograph was placed at once in the hands of a skilled workman, and the process of producing the plates for the half-tone pictures in the Sunday Magazine was begun without delay.

In its ordinary deliberate routine the process of transforming a photographic view or portrait into a printable half-tone engraving is a complicated and interesting one. As performed under "rush" orders this process became doubly interesting. In fact, it took on new phases, and in some respects it may be said to have demonstrated the practicability of certain time-saving methods, which hitherto were regarded as experimental.

The Screen Photograph.

Although the methods of procedure vary somewhat in the different photo-engraving establishments, the general treatment of Victorian Jubilee photographs was similar in most cases.

The English photograph is first taken into the photographic gallery—with which each photo-engraving establishment is equipped—and a huge camera is adjusted under electric lights of 10,000-candle power. The first step is to photograph the photograph through a glass screen. This screen is a delicate and costly affair, one of those used in the service of THE TIMES on this occasion having cost $500. The glass has a brown and opaque appearance to the naked eye, but under the microscope it looks like dainty lattice work. The photographer explains that the glass has been diamond-ruled, 130 lines to the inch each way. By photographing the original photograph through this screen a negative is procured showing a reverse of the picture, in the form of a gossamer film having dots and spaces to the number of 130 each way, or about 42,000 points and spaces to each square inch of surface. These dots and spaces give the photographic effect of the half-tone engraving.

In the rapid handling of the Victorian Jubilee pictures about one-half hour was consumed in getting each "screen negative." The "drying" of each negative took fifteen minutes, and then followed the delicate process of coating the silver film on the glass negative with a solution of rubber to make it water-proof. Ten minutes more of time is gone. Next there is an application of collodion to give the film firmness. That application is quickly dried by holding it over gas jets. The plate is now put in an acid bath and the film is loosened from the glass. A quick-handed young man dexterously removes the film from its original plate, turns it over, and lays it on a second plate of glass one-quarter of an inch thick. Then more gas jets are turned on and the film is baked on its second plate, an operation that takes fifteen minutes in this instance. This process of reversing is resorted to for the purpose of getting the picture back to its original form.

Putting the Picture on Copper.

A plate of copper had been provided, three-thirty seconds of an inch thick, and a little larger than the glass plate. This copper plate had previously been polished to a mirror surface. A brisk artist takes it into a darkened room and applies to it a coating of mineral enamel, which is photographically sensitive to light. The glass plate containing the negative is then fastened to another sheet of glass, and the two are laid in a box press, the thick bottom of which is glass. The chemically treated plate of copper is placed on top of the two sheets of glass, and the cover of the box, which is heavily lined with felt and rubber, is closed down and locked tightly. A very close contact between the copper plate and the negative is thereby obtained. About twenty minutes are occupied in this boxing process, and an exposure of from three to five minutes to the light is necessary to get an impression on the copper plate.

When the copper plate is taken out of the box its surface appears to the naked eye to be perfectly blank. In order to test the success of the picture transfer an operative applies a little aniline dye, or ordinary bluing, and immediately a reprint of the photograph appears. The plate is held under running water for a few minutes, and the parts that have not been affected by the rays of light are washed away, leaving the parts that have been affected by the light covered with the aniline color, and ready to be burned in by fire. This "burning in" occupied fifteen minutes under hurry conditions. Under ordinary circumstances the process would probably take a great deal longer.

After the application of the fire, the plate is treated to another chemical bath, and the parts not exposed, and designed to appear white in the printed picture, are eaten away by the strong chemicals. Thus far the work has proceeded expeditiously and without any loss of time. The director of the operatives now evinces just the slightest degree of anxiety. A print plate has been produced in a remarkably short period of time, but it remains to be seen whether it will print a satisfactory picture.

A Proof of the Picture.

The copper plate is taken from the chemical bath and handed to the pressman, who puts it on a hand press, inks it, lays a strip of white paper over it, and "pulls a first proof." This proof is scanned eagerly by everybody concerned. The experienced eye of the foreman takes in its imperfections almost at a glance, and if there are any faults that cannot be remedied by the use of chemicals or under the hand of the re-etcher the plate is thrown away and the whole process is gone over again from beginning to end.

In the successive stages of the transforming of the Jubilee photographs to half-tones there fortunately arose no necessity for throwing away any plates. The first proof having passed inspection, the copper plate is taken in hand by the re-etcher. After he is through with it the plate goes back to the pressman, who prints a second proof. The plate is then taken to the engraver's table, where a skilled engraver cuts with a sharp tool such high lights as cannot be made positive enough with the process of re-etching. The work of the engraver is designed to give added brightness and life to the picture—in fact to put on the final artistic touches.

Put on the Block.

From the engraver's hands the plate passes to the "router," who "routs," or rather bevels off the edges of the metal so that it may be nailed securely to the block of mahogany that has already been prepared for it. As the plate rests on top of the mahogany block it is supposed to be just type high. After the plate and the block have been fitted together they go to the prover, who cuts an "underlay," so that when proving he can give the heaviest impression where the deepest solids of color are wanted.

Now everything is in readiness for the taking of an artist's proof of the picture. For this purpose a heavy sheet of polished surface paper is used. These artists' proofs are submitted to the persons whose final judgment is desired.

Ordinarily it requires from twelve to twenty-four hours to make one plate. Nearly every concern that handled these Jubilee photographs turned out the three sets of plates in six hours, the longest period being twelve hours.

IN THE PRINTERS' HANDS.

An Army Engaged in Printing and Binding the Magazine.

A few minutes before 1 o'clock on Friday afternoon the first complete set of half-tone plates of the Jubilee pictures reached the superintendent of the Illustrated Magazine printing department. A large force of men, skilled in every phase of the work, was in readiness. The first thing done was to sort out the different scenes and assign them to their respective places in the imposing forms. The editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES Illustrated Weekly Magazine inspected each picture and designated the page upon which it was to go.

There were six imposing stones set apart in the composition room for this particular work, and four men were kept busy at each stone for awhile justifying plates, captions, and foot notes. The last form was "locked" and ready for the press room at 6 o'clock Friday evening. There were thirty-two pages—a double edition—made up with 162 half-tone cuts, 111 of which had been made from the photographs received on the steamer Germanic.

Now the field of operations is transferred to the press room. The locked forms are placed on the presses—a multitude of them—but the time had not yet come for printing the papers. The ordinary layman doubtless has an idea that when the form goes on the press, and the white paper is placed in position, nothing remains but to start the machinery and reap the results. Such is often the case in the printing of newspapers, but it is not so with the printing of a high-class magazine like the Illustrated Magazine of THE NEW YORK TIMES. The printing of half-tone pictures requires patience, care, and artistic preparation.

Nearly twenty bare-armed men stand near the presses, each armed with a pointed and keen-edged steel blade. These are the "over-lay" cutters, and their work is essential to the successful printing of the Jubilee pictures, which already have passed through such an elaborate course of preparation. By "over-lay" cutting is meant the delicate labor necessary to bring out in each cut the different lights and shades. As soon as the forms are locked in the presses five impressions of each picture are taken on white paper. With these five thicknesses of paper the "over-lay" cutters make up impression pads which are glued on the cylinders of all the presses. Each impression pad has from three to five thicknesses of paper, and the gradations of shade are produced by cutting out figures and outlines with the sharp-pointed blades.

The solid black shades have five thicknesses on the cylinder, the next deepest shade four thicknesses, and so on down until the lightest will have only one thickness of paper on the impression pad. The combinations made with the five thicknesses of printed paper often display a great deal of ingenuity, and invariably require the exercise of the most adroit skill in the handling of a knife.

While the "over-lay" cutters are engaged in their work the pressmen are "underlaying" the forms. This phase of the work is designed to bring all of the forms, as they lie on the beds of the presses, up to the same level. In a certain sense the pressmen are obliged to do beneath the forms the same thing that the "over-lay" cutters do on top.

The cylinder of each printing press is next packed, or wound, with three or four sheets of hard paper, the top sheet being wetted and drawn as tight as a drumhead. A single impression of the form is then taken on this paper coating, and the "overlays," which by this time have been prepared, are glued on the printed section of the cylinder, each "over-lay" being placed on the exact spot where the cylinder will impress each individual. After the "overlays" are adjusted the pressman puts another tight sheet around the cylinder. Then a sheet is printed and the pressman proceeds to build up, with tissue paper and by a marking out process with crayon, any defects or harsh spots that may have been caused by too sudden graduations of the "over-lay."

Finally a hard manila sheet is drawn over the cylinder, reeled tightly, and the press is ready to print, except the setting of the color. By setting of the color is meant the proper distribution of the ink from the fountain to the form.

An idea of the rapidity with which these imported pictures were handled may be obtained from the statement that just seventeen hours elapsed from the time the editor of the Illustrated Magazine of THE NEW YORK TIMES received the first batch of photographs from the Germanic until he approved the first printed copy of the Magazine about 7:30 o'clock on Friday evening.

ROBBERY AT R. T. WILSON'S.

Robert Goelet, Jr., Who Lives There, Loses Jewelry and Money.

The police are investigating a suspected robbery at the residence of R. T. Wilson, the banker, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. On Wednesday evening last Robert Goelet, Jr., who lives with the Wilson family, missed from his room, on the third floor, several articles of jewelry and a small sum of money. He left the property in his room before going down to dinner, and missed it soon after dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson and himself were the only persons in the house at the time, besides the servants, unless a sneak thief gained access unobserved. The servants upon being questioned said that they saw nobody enter or leave the house while the family was at dinner.

Mr. Goelet missed two gold watches, a pearl and diamond scarfpin, a pair of valuable cuff buttons, a turquoise scarfpin, some studs, and about $150 in money. The total value of the missing property was about $1,500. Young Mr. Goelet's room is opposite the one occupied by Richard T. Wilson, Jr., but so far as is known nothing was taken from the latter or from any other room in the house.

At Inspector O'Brien's office, in Police Headquarters, the statement was made yesterday that the police had nothing to say about this robbery.

LEAD POISONING SUSPECTED.

A Child Died and Several Persons Are Ill in the Same House.

The tenants of 2,542 Eighth Avenue are nearly all suffering from some stomach complaint, and one child has died from what was thought to be lead poisoning, brought about by drinking water which passed through lead pipes. The child was Florence Gildersleeve, the eleven-month-old daughter of George P. Gildersleeve, a milkman. Another daughter, May, three years old, has been ill, and her symptoms were similar to those of Florence.

Charles Earl, aged twenty-four, tenant of the same house, was ill last week, with symptoms similar to those of malaria. Edward Shaw, son of Christian Shaw, is now ill with diarrhoea. Charles Archer and Ellsworth King, tenants, both declared yesterday that the water they drank in the house tasted bad. The supposition is that the water obtains impurities in passing through the pipes.

Dr. Arnold Leo of 247 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, who attended the Gildersleeve children, said yesterday that he was not prepared to state that the illness of the children was caused by lead poisoning. The symptoms, declared to be those of lead poisoning, he said, might be caused by other ailments. Florence, he said, died of acute gastritis.

Paul Mayer, the agent for the flat, says the pipes were put in three years ago and are in first-class condition.

SEWARD TROPHY IN DISPUTE.

The Winning Company in the Ninth Charged with Fraud.

There is a dispute between members of Companies A and K of the Ninth Regiment over the percentage of marksmen qualified at Creedmoor a short time since, and also as to who is entitled to the Seward Trophy, awarded to the company having the highest percentage. At the beginning of this year the two companies were tied for the honor, each having won twice. If either one got it this year it meant permanent possession of the prize. So the interest in the shooting this year has been greater than usual, and when the regiment went to Creedmoor several weeks ago both companies were filled with expectancy and hope.

Company A won, and now charges are made by members of Company K that scores made by Company A at Creedmoor were fraudulent, and there are rumors that the genuineness of its recruit rolls are also to be questioned. The charges in connection with its rifle scores have been legally drawn up, and are now in the hands of proper officers. The men of Company K who made the charges of improper scoring are Corp. O. Bubaseck, Private F. A. Roeder, and Private F. C. Weisner. The protest came about through the chance passing by of Corp. Bubaseck while the men of Company A were at the butts. Private Weisner and Roeder also declared they had seen scoring of a questionable nature, and they were instructed to formulate their accusations legally. All three placed their affidavits in the hands of Col. Seward, who directed Lieut. E. J. Winteroth and Capt. C. A. Coan to investigate the matter.

Capt. O'Connor, when interviewed, stated that the allegations of dishonesty against his company were groundless, and that the investigation would prove it. Col. Seward stated that he had directed the matter to be thoroughly investigated; what the outcome would be he would not conjecture. Capt. Morris of Company K said that personally he did not know anything about the merits of the case. Certain of his men had made sworn charges, and he had sent them to the Colonel.

Alleged Letter Box Thieves.

John Moran, nineteen years old, of 386 Third Avenue, and James Gibbons, seventeen years old, of 235 East Thirty-first Street, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Alexander yesterday charged with stealing packages from letter boxes. They were held in $2,500 bail each for a hearing on Tuesday next.

TEACHERS' SESSION ENDS

Thanks for Those Who Managed It and Praise for New York—Dr. Lee's Address.

IT WAS A GREAT SUCCESS

Handsome Addition to Their Ranks, Over Four Thousand Teachers Having Joined Forces with Them from New York and Brooklyn Alone.

The New York State Teachers' Convention was brought to a close yesterday morning, with a short session in the chapel of the Normal College. The attendance was rather small, as many of the visiting teachers were preparing to leave for home.

W. K. Wickes of Syracuse presented the report of the Committee on Resolutions, which commends the work of the different sections and thanks the several committees in charge of arrangements for the convention.

The retiring President of the association, Charles E.

The New York Times.

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

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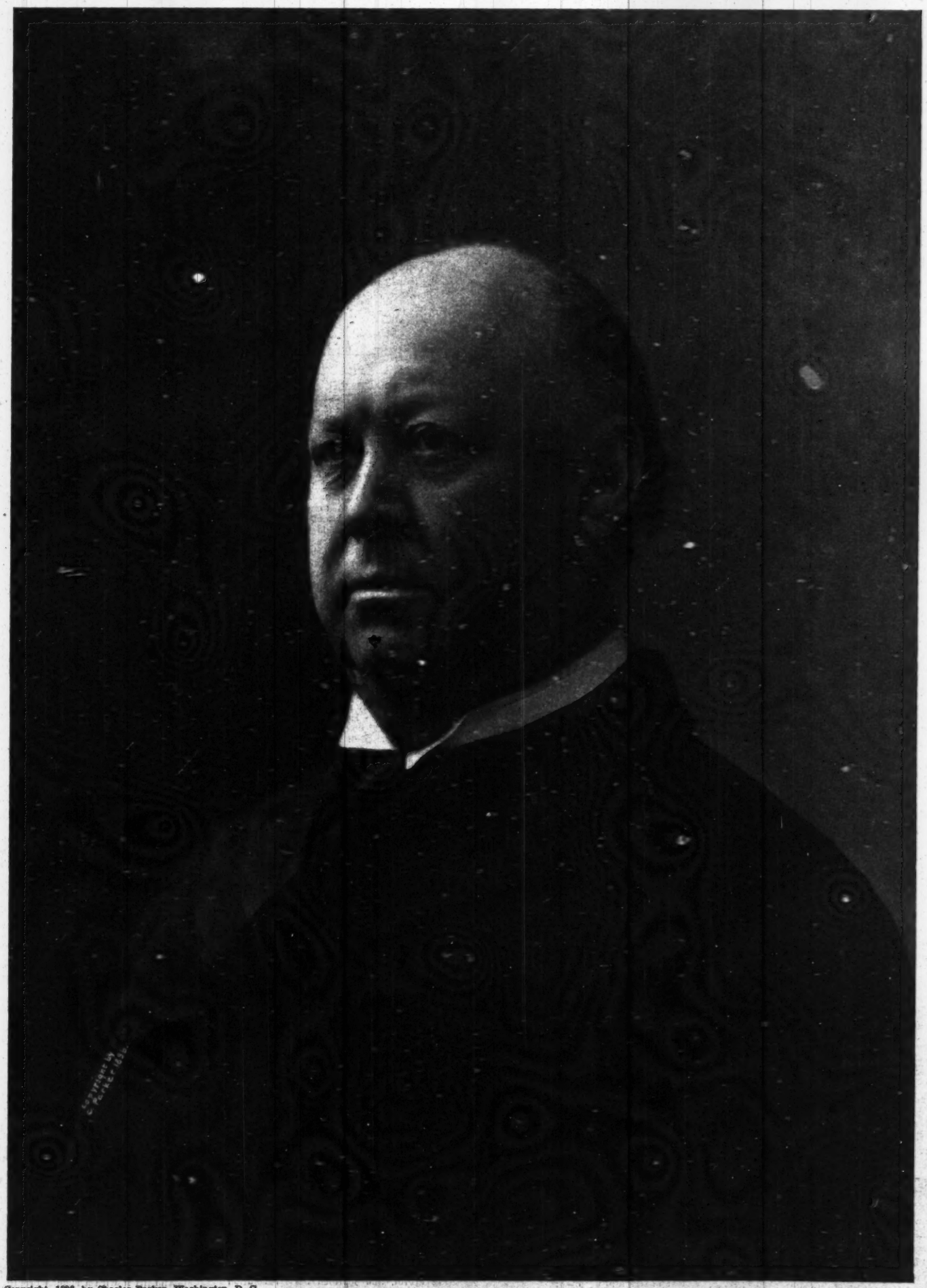

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Thomas B. Reed

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

By Thomas B. Reed,

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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THE half dozen pages which begin the first volume of the Journal of the Continental Congress show beyond a peradventure that the colonists, assailed in their dearest rights and privileges, had no wish to separate themselves from the mother country. Their abiding hope was that a peaceful solution of their difficulties might be found in some manner compatible with the high notions of liberty which they had derived from the very people to whom they were addressing their remonstrances—high notions of liberty which had been increased in intensity by the free life of pioneers who had redeemed a wilderness from savage foes and who at no period of their history either before or after the Revolution could ever release themselves from that instinctive certainty of future greatness which carried them through all disaster to the triumphant conquest of 4,000,000 square miles and of a prosperity which, though temporarily overclouded, will soon again open to a sunlight worthy of all our hopes.

That they were mistaken in their anticipations is history so well known that we forget how many weary and anxious months passed away before the truth so painful to them and so glorious to us forced itself upon their understandings—the truth "that these United Colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent States." When, on the 15th of June, 1775, the Congress appointed George Washington Commander in Chief of the armies raised and to be raised, and when, on the next day, he accepted the high duty imposed upon him in the modest language which so well befitted his lofty character and which was of itself the guarantee of his great career, a state of war existed which could have but one ending, little as the famous actors realized the great deeds and the great future upon which they were just entering. Most of them lived to see the inspiring result, though here and there in the musty old records, seldom handled by this generation, can be seen the falling by the wayside of aged men who were ready to offer their declining years with the same joyous pride as the younger men offered the years in which flowed the pulsations of a swifter current. The blood of America was good, whether it passed through youth's responsive arteries or those which already felt the stiffness of age.

Even when Washington was made Commander in Chief and the Major Generals and Brigadiers were chosen and the Articles of War were discussed and perfected and all the details of the raising of troops, the Congress still entertained hopes of such a readjustment of their relations with the mother country as characterized their earlier dreams before blood had been shed and battles fought. On the 6th day of July, 1775, a year lacking two days before the Declaration of Independence—back of which we seldom go, deeming, and rightfully, too, that that was the charter of our liberties—the Congress perfected and published an address to the world: "A declaration by the representatives of the United Colonies of North America, now met in Congress at Philadelphia, setting forth the causes and necessities of their taking up arms." This declaration, for its dignity, its moderation, its appropriateness and power of diction, its calmness, candor, and force, is worthy a high place in history.

"Lest this declaration," they say, "should disquiet the minds of our friends and fellow-subjects in any part of the empire, we assure them that we mean not to dissolve that union which has so long and so happily subsisted between us and which we sincerely wish to see restored."

"In our own native land, in the defense of the freedom which is our birthright, and which we ever enjoyed until the late violation of it—for the protection of our property, acquired solely by the honest industry of our forefathers and ourselves, against violence actually offered—we have taken up arms. We shall lay them down when hostilities shall cease on the part of the aggressors and all danger of their being renewed shall be removed, and not before."

In like manner and to the same purport they addressed "the King's most excellent Majesty," reminding him of their devotion in times but recently passed and assuring him that "our breasts retain too tender a regard for the kingdom from which we derive our origin to request such a reconciliation as might be in any manner inconsistent with her dignity or her welfare."

They appealed also to the inhabitants of Great Britain and to the people of Ireland and to their fellow-colonists, asking only a redress of grievances and making clear their unwillingness to divide the empire.

But in five months patience had evidently ceased to be a virtue, and when the King issued a proclamation declaring that the colonists were forgetting the allegiance which they owed to the power "which had protected and sustained them" and had "proceeded to an open and avowed rebellion," the Congress, on Dec. 6, did not refrain from a very tart and defiant reply. As time passed on and human passions had their sway it became more and more evident that Bunker Hill and Lexington, Concord and Ticonderoga, Quebec and White Bridge, had raised a barrier between the colonists and their enemies which no words however upright and manly, no grievance however clear and apparent, no rights however just, no love however strong of that freedom so honored by both sides, could overleap. Then it was that our forefathers declared our country free and independent, and with unfaltering hand took the measures which made that declaration an epoch in the history of the world. Therefore it is that we celebrate on the annual occurrence of the great day not only the birth of a new Nation, but the uplifting of human liberty everywhere. Our freedom and our struggles were the torches which lighted the way to the independence of all those of our whole hemisphere whose adventurous spirits had led them across an unknown ocean to inhospitable shores, whose enterprise had made fields and homes where stood the dark forests, and sunny gardens where the deserts were. We emancipated not only the blue-eyed Saxons, the people of our blood and lineage, but the darker races which owed their origin to a brighter sun and their desire for empire to the memories of Imperial Rome.

No more striking proof that this great action was broader than our Nation and conferred benefits even on our enemies, even upon those who refused to fight by our side although our cause was common, can be found than have displayed themselves in the scenes which accompany the celebration of the sixty-year jubilee of the granddaughter of the sovereign whose might we defied and from whose rule we revolted a hundred and twenty years ago. We won liberty, not for ourselves alone, but for all the colonies of the Empire of Great Britain and Ireland. During the jubilee ceremonies, in the very presence of the heir to the throne, while professing as did our fathers before the Fourth of July, 1776, and meaning it as they did, the utmost devotion to the British Crown, Wilfred Laurier, Premier of the Dominion north of us which has an area greater than our own, declared in so many words: "Canada is a nation; Canada is free, and freedom is its nationality. Though Canada acknowledges the suzerainty of the sovereign, I am here to say that independence would give the Canadians no more rights than they already have."

This is but plain prose for Kipling's lines:

"Daughter am I in my mother's house,
But mistress in my own;
The gates are mine to open,
As the gates are mine to close."

How different is this triumphant language of the Premier and of Our Lady of the Snows from the sombre words which our forefathers, in Congress assembled, were forced to use to the subjects of George III.: "We most solemnly, before God and the world, declare that, exerting the utmost energy of these powers which our beneficent Creator hath graciously bestowed upon us, the arms we have been compelled by our enemies to assume, we will, in defiance of every hazard, with unabating firmness and perseverance, employ for the preservation of our liberties; being with one mind resolved to die freemen rather than live slaves."

What Laurier said and Kipling sang could be said in British colonies over the entire circuit of the sun, not only with their own approval, but with the approval of the empire to which they fondly belong.

What, therefore, our fathers did they did not only for themselves, but for all who speak the English tongue. The lessons taught by our struggle and victory are as lasting as our race and broader than even the vast territory we cover to-day. When, therefore, we celebrate the Declaration of Independence, we celebrate not only the courage and conduct of ancestors whose descendants we are, but the brave and far-sighted deed of servants of mankind who not only founded an empire, but broadened the pathway of civilization, progress, and freedom around the world.

Thomas B. Reed

THOMAS BRACKETT REED.

"A STATESMAN is a politician who is dead," is an epigram so characteristic of Thomas Brackett Reed, the Speaker of the House of Representatives in the Fifty-fifth Congress, that the sentiment is not likely to be attributed to any other living public man. It carries a suggestion of cynicism, but from Mr. Reed it is candid and thoughtful, and it is of the courage of his conviction. Mr. Reed is often cynical, he is candid to a fault, he is a thinker who really thinks, and he is more honest in expressing his convictions than most politicians who are strong partisans fancy they can afford to be.

Mr. Reed could not have intended when he made the epigram quoted, and which has been quoted so many times, that it should have particular application to himself. A few of his opponents and some of his party friends will say that the expression can have no application to Mr. Reed because Mr. Reed is not a politician. But neither party friend nor political foe will care to challenge his title to be regarded as a great legislator, a distinguished Republican, a sufficiently zealous and industrious partisan, and a parliamentary leader of force and originality to whom none of the former Speakers of the House of Representatives can be properly compared.

Physically as well as mentally the Speaker is a giant, and if this giant has come in the course of years to give the impression to his fellows that he is lonely in their company, it ought to be remembered that giants are apt to become scornful and impatient in the society of pigmies. Bold as he is, Mr. Reed lacked the effrontery that would have carried him many years sooner into a position of command in his party. He did not reach his present position by leaps and bounds. Looking back over his public life, it is difficult to find any hurry in it. It has taken fifty-eight years almost for him to reach the eminence he now enjoys. Twenty of these years have been passed in Congress. In competition with men at least as distinguished for ability as any in the present House, his abilities were recognized as far back as 1882, when his party, choosing a Speaker for the first time in thirteen years, took Kelfer—proof enough that the qualities that have since won fame for Mr. Reed were not then fully appreciated. And when, in 1889, after prolonged service in the minority, Reed was preferred to McKinley for Speaker, the office sought the man, and found him equal to a task that was difficult, but to him not hopeless.

Mr. Reed would doubtless be content, while he is a living politician, or parliamentarian, or statesman, if he could be assured that hereafter he will be credited by potential statesmen with having made some changes in the rules of the House of Representatives that have saved years of time that would otherwise have been squandered through unquestioning perpetuation of rules honored for their longevity rather than for their utility. By experimenting with "general parliamentary law," Mr. Reed undertook to prove to the minority that rules were indispensable to the transaction of business. When they seemed to beg for rules, he gave them to the minority, made dilatory motions unfashionable, counted members present but not voting to make a quorum of the House, provided a "morning hour" that was not subject to the loss of its legs at the moment they were becoming useful, and justified his "revolution" by the argument that the majority should be always competent to determine that the House shall do business.

During the heat of the turbulent sessions of the Fifty-first Congress Mr. Reed must have been conscious that the sentiment toward him on the part of the minority was not that of affection. The "revolution" organized and carried out by him, sometimes in a manner that seemed to his political opponents harsh and rude, blinded his enraged antagonists to many of the agreeable qualities that to them have since become more apparent. To a Democrat in a minority lacking cohesion and purpose, and men to coalesce and inspire it, the advent of a leader possessing some of the qualities of leadership that have made Mr. Reed successful and famous would not be altogether distasteful. In spite of his "tyranny," his resolute enforcement of the will of the majority of the House, to the discomfiture of the Democrats and Populists, some of his opponents confess to having acquired a liking for Reed. And some of them even hope that in time they may raise up such a leader, although they now scan the horizon in vain for signs of an approaching giant.

As Speaker, sitting aloft as a parliamentary judge, Mr. Reed has no opportunities to shine as an orator, so that the country hears him only in occasional speeches on the stump, or in brief and playful after-dinner remarks. His critics are wont to say that after the charm of his brilliant talk has worn off, the tingle of his effervescent wit subsided, the stinging retort to an irritating interruption been forgotten, there is little to go back to the speech for. This sounds like an ungracious admission of brilliancy, wit, caustic debate, in view of all that has been accomplished by the Speaker in undertaking to fasten his "fad," as his opponents still sometimes call it, upon the House. It will be admitted by those who have heard him talk in the House when he was deeply interested that he has impressed both friends and opponents with his ability if he has not convinced them by his arguments. If men do not turn back to the speeches of Mr. Reed, it may also be safely asserted that they do not often read the speeches of Mr. Clay and the other distinguished men who have preceded him. But the record of his acts is read; and it is sure to be more frequently referred to hereafter, than the speeches of all the Speakers of the House, from Muhlenburg down.

A many-sided man, well-read, and a reader with a good and catholic appetite, willing to be interested in all things which promise to contribute to the welfare of his race, usually cheerful and amiable, with flashes of temper and surprising liberties with language, the Speaker strides down the avenue from day to day, when the House is in session, to follow a routine that would be less dull to him if it were still freer from the charge of waste of time. As the public knows the man, he is always contending with a turbulent opposition. The few moments of a few days in a session in which he is called upon to restrain the powerless but impatient minority are soon passed; for the rest of the time the Speaker's life in the House is not much more exciting than that of the messenger who guards a door.

There are many pictures of Mr. Reed, few of which strike those who see him frequently and in his varying moods as like the man himself. The photographic portrait reproduced on another page is admitted by many of his friends to be the best yet produced. To not a few another photograph, in which the Speaker wears a look of determination that is calculated to inspire fear rather than admiration is fancied by those who most esteem the Speaker for his force. The portrait of Mr. Reed in the House parlor, a portrait painted by Sargent, is characterized by almost all visitors who see it as little better than a caricature. It is very unlike the picture presented to the readers of this paper. The Speaker considers it lifelike and an artistic triumph. To the untrained observer there seems to be an excessive amplitude of under jaw and a lengthening of the throat due to the relative positions of the artist and the subject. The savage look that is admired by the men who call Mr. Reed the "Czar" without intent to reproach, is not to be found in this portrait in any light in which it may be examined.

Mr. Reed cares little for the catch words of his own party. With those of his opponents he is merciless. Reciprocity is a word held in high favor by some Republicans, and these fellow-partisans of the Speaker are not sure that the effect of his question, "What is reciprocity?" has been altogether dissipated, although it is years since he made that reply to an inquiry as to what the party proposed to do with the demand for reciprocity. He has no patience with jingoes. His Americanism is not doubted by those who know him, but those who know him best are of the opinion that within the bounds of the United States there is ample field for the exercise of that overflowing benevolence and disposition to reform the earth that tempts citizens of the Republic to right the wrongs of all who need or suffer. His voice is not for war. Neither is he a man who would prefer peace at any sacrifice of National honor or self-respect. Little as he had in common with President Cleveland, it is also probable that he agrees with him that "the United States is not a nation to which peace is a necessity."

ELBRIDGE G. DUNNELL.

BENEATH THE VEIL.

There is a veil o'er everything,
And so we muffled walk till death,
Unless some heart shall sob or sing
And lift it with a sudden breath.

Then do we see in vision plain
The radiance desired and clear,
And when the veil has dropped again
We walk but absent-minded here.

—ALICE ARCHER SEWALL in Harper's Magazine.

INTERIOR OF THE BROOKLYN CLUB.

INCLUDED in the membership of the Brooklyn Club are the best representatives of social life in that city. It is also the senior club, having been incorporated April 24, 1865, by the following gentlemen, all of whom have closely been identified with all that is progressive in the City of Churches. Henry E. Pierrepont, George W. Parsons, Henry C. Murphy, Samuel McLean, William Kent, Henry R. Pierson, Charles J. Lowrey, Luther B. Wyman, Henry Sanger, Franklin Woodruff, James Humphrey, Robert J. Hunter, William A. Fowler, William H. Wallace, Ethelbert S. Mills, John D. McKenzie, William B. Kendall, John Simpkins, William M. Vail, and A. Cooke Hull.

Of the above a majority have passed away. Henry C. Murphy was foremost in the erection of the bridge, Franklin Woodruff and Henry E. Pierrepont were large property holders, and the other gentlemen, while not so well known, were public-spirited citizens who in their hours of leisure loved to sit in the comfortable parlor and exchange ideas.

The names of A. Cooke Hull, Charles J. Lowrey, E. S. Mills, George W. Parsons, and John Winslow appear on the articles of incorporation. Those before mentioned acted as Directors for the first year.

The clubhouse, situated at the corner of Pierrepont and Clinton Streets, is the least ornate of all the Brooklyn clubs. It was formerly used as a place of residence, the two houses being of brownstone, built in the substantial fashion so popular forty years ago.

The same simplicity is noticeable within. The furniture is heavy oak, with dark coverings; the curtains and portières are rich without being gaudy, an air of unostentatious wealth pervading the whole.

On May 1 last the club celebrated its thirty-second anniversary. On that occasion the President, Col. William Hester, President of the Eagle Association, presided, and ex-Corporation Counsel William C. De Witt of the Charter Commission spoke on Greater New York.

Of late years the active management of the club has passed out of older into younger hands. This is particularly true of the House Committee, which includes George W. Chauncey, James H. Rice, and John A. McKay. George P. Merrill, Vice President; William C. Smith, Treasurer, and Henry Earle, Secretary, aid President Hester in the management. The cuisine and cellar of the Brooklyn have long been the envy of the members of other clubs. While dinners are not so frequent as in former years, or before death so depleted the membership, they are as largely attended and as heartily enjoyed.

When twilight gathers, Winter evenings, and a few congenial spirits are grouped about the cheerful log fire in the sitting room, the names of men prominent in club affairs ten or fifteen years ago are recalled and their good qualities commented on. Life was not lacking in good-fellowship when Hassan H. Wheeler, President of the American District Telegraph Company; Capt. Spicer, Charlie Wheeler, "Uncle" Harry Polhemus, the most beloved of the dead members, were daily visitors.

Every prominent actor who has visited Brooklyn in years past has put up at the club. It was Lester Wallack's favorite resort, and Jefferson, Irving, Booth, and other distinguished American and foreign stars were liberally entertained there.

In the photograph showing the reading room will be seen a painting by Guy of the Brooklyn of 1815. This work was formerly the property of the Brooklyn Institute. It was considerably injured on each end by fire, but these defects have been remedied.

Each of the figures shown represents a living person, all being identified with the Brooklyn of that time. The locality also represents the most important and compact part of the then village, which in 1815 had a population of about 5,000.

Artist Guy did his sketching from the second story of what is now 11 Front Street. To appreciate that part of the Village of Brooklyn Guy represented it is necessary to stand on the corner of Front and Dock Streets and look up James Street. Fulton Street is not shown. The rear of the houses face on that thoroughfare, and right around the corner is Old, or Fulton, Ferry.

In the key attached to the painting in Stiles's "History of Brooklyn," the occupants of the houses and the names of those that figure in it are given. Artist Guy selected an opportune time for his sketch. It was early morning, when the whole village was astir.

Prominent among the houses and people shown, whose names will be recognized by the present generation because of the streets named after them, are the residences of Abel Titus, Mrs. Middagh, Joshua Sands, Jacob Hicks, Augustus Graham, and the figures of Burdett Stryker, Mrs. Hammer and her daughters, and others.

The furniture in the reading room of the Brooklyn Club is very rich, yet modest. It took first prize at the Columbian Exposition.

The hour between 1 and 2 o'clock is the busiest in the Brooklyn Club. At that time Supreme Court Judges Cullen, Bartlett, and Dickey, and City Judges Van Wyck and Osborne, Surrogate Abbott, and other members of the judiciary can be found taking luncheon.

Other members whose names will be recognized are ex-Congressman Felix Campbell, A. Abraham, the dry goods merchant; County Judge Joseph Aspinall, Lawyer David Barnett, Frank D. Beard, the turfman; ex-Judge N. H. Clement, Eugene G. Blackford, Supreme Court Judge W. J. Gaynor, ex-Congressman Joseph C. Hendrix, ex-Corporation Counsel Almet F. Jenks, Lawyer Jesse Johnson, H. S. Kingsley, son of Kingsley of bridge fame; St. Clair McKelway, B. D. Silliman, for many years the club's President; ex-District Attorney James W. Ridgway, Hiram W. Hunt, J. S. T. Stranahan, Benjamin F. Tracy, ex-Secretary of Navy; Lawyer S. S. Whitehouse, and Gen. G. W. Wingate.

Col. William Hester,
President of the Brooklyn Club.

INTERIOR OF THE BROOKLYN CLUB, WITH PICTURE OF OLD BROOKLYN.

FIREWORKS: FOURTH OF JULY.

"The porch," she mused, "looks like a dreamy cave
Under cascades of fire that drop about;
Put that into a poem, but leave me out."
"Unless you're in," I said, "'twill be a grave
Far in a ruining world." But then—"I crave
To fire a candle by myself," she said;
And next was standing in a pleasant dread,
Laughing and nervous "Don't you think I'm brave?"
At me, who watched her figure on the gloom,
Lit rich and spectral by that fiery bloom
And shower, her skirts plucked back about her feet,
Her bright face upward to the leaping flame
That dropped about the dark with wavering aim,
A purple star through elms, or gold a-street.

J. RUSSELL TAYLOR in The Morningside.

THE REASON WHY.

Tho' she hath not Dian's grace,
Nor Aphrodite's perfect face
And golden hair,
She is dearer unto me
Than another e'er could be
And more fair.

"Is she rich, then?" Oh! dear, no,
But I have enough, I trow,
For us two.
"What do I love her for?" Ah! well,
That I can't exactly tell,
But I do.

All my hope of gladness lies
In the love-light of her eyes;
The fond kiss
Of her tender, rosy lips,
Touch of her slender finger-tips,
Gives more bliss

Than you, cold cynic, e'er could guess.
But, still, the reason, you confess,
"You can't divine."
Well, I love her, and she loves me;
What better reason can there be
For joy like mine?

—M. E. G. in The Spectator.

WHAT WOMEN CAN DO IN GOLF.

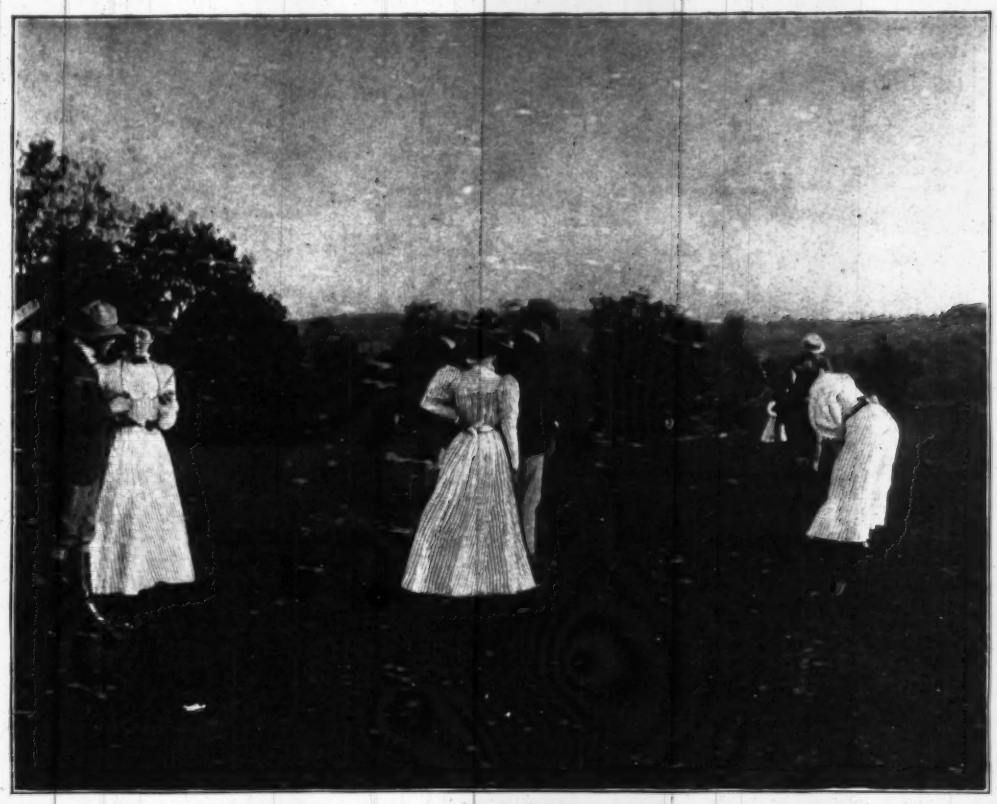
IT has been truthfully said that of all games, golf is the most beneficial and enjoyable for women. Tennis, while an exceptionally excellent sport, still numbers among its devotees only a limited number of the younger women, for it requires continued and violent exercise to play well, so that few women care to practice it to the extent of becoming first-class players.

Golf pays no tax, but he levies one upon every individual who accepts him. It is a tax on nerves, patience, endurance, unfailing persistency, judgment, and, above all, good nature. The golfer can seldom get real mad at his partner, and when such an unfortunate circumstance arises it is due to some personal discourtesy in golfing etiquette; but the things that do rack a young golfer's nerves are the ditches, stone walls, sand pits, earthen banks, with the troublesome bunkers and hazards, and, besides, the miserably poor shots he makes when it looks so supremely easy to swing the club and have it send the ball somewhere near the desired locality.

The game might be likened to a glorious walk across country over smooth, rolling meadows, occasionally descending into little valleys, then mounting to lofty hills, sometimes skirting a patch of woods, crossing roads, ditches, streams, hedges, in certain cases railroad tracks, and furnishing glorious views of the surrounding country at nearly every turn. In all these beauties of nature the Morris County Golf Club of Morristown, N. J., which has become famous for the golfing enthusiasm of its women, is particularly well favored. It holds a unique position among golf clubs in the United States, as it is the only organization where golf has been nourished into robust life that was started purely by ladies. It is three years old this month, but had the rapid advance in its growth taken double that time it would have been creditable to any club. The original course was a small one of seven holes on twenty acres of land. Since then the clubhouse has been enlarged, additions made to the land, so that now the course extends over seventy-five acres, and all this property has been purchased by the club, being one of the very few golf clubs in the country to own its own links, and also one of the few to have a complete eighteen-hole course. The Golf Association chose it for the first women's championship last October, and the excellent golf played by the competitors was a revelation of the ability of our women golfers.

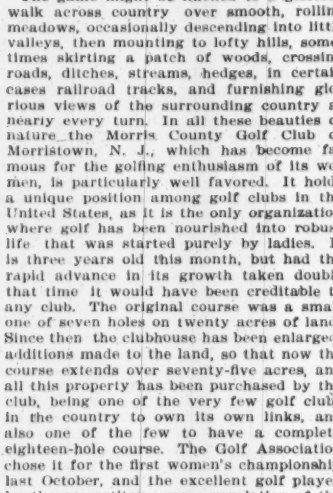
The prime organizers of the club were Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. G. G. Frelinghuysen, Miss F. L. Hopkins, Mrs. Rudolph H. Kissel, Mrs. Louis A. Thebaud, and Mrs. Marmaduke Tilden. The present officers are: Honorary President—Mrs. Marmaduke Tilden; Honorary Vice President—Mrs. H. McK. Twombly; President—Paul Revere; Treasurer—Joseph B. Dickson; Acting Treasurer—Edward T. Nicholas; Secretary—Arthur Berry; Green Committee—Ransom H. Thomas, Edward T. Nichols, George G. Kip, Alexander H. Tiers, and Walter B. Wood.

The great golf events for the Morristown women are the semi-annual club championships. The first one held this year, on Decoration Day, was won by Miss Helen Shelton, thus making her the recognized lady champion of the club. Miss Shelton has shown gradual improvement for over a year. Morristown had seven representatives in the women's championship event last year: Mrs. William Shippen, Miss Alice Post, Miss E. N. Little, Miss Edith Catlin, Miss Alice D. Field, Miss Louisa F. Field, and Miss Shelton. Mrs. Shippen is one of the ablest, and barely missed getting a place among the best four players. She won the club championship twice previous to the recent contest, but did not compete at that time. She also held the record for the ladies' nine-hole course last year at forty-eight strokes, and won a handsome prize, given by Mrs. Robert Ballantine, for the best score during the year. Miss Annie Howland Ford won and now holds permanently the first championship club cup, given by Miss Nina Howland. The conditions were that it should be won three times to become the victor's property, and Miss Ford took it from the first contest three times in succession. These tournaments were all over the former ladies' course of seven holes, twice around, but the ladies' course now consists of the regulation nine holes. Miss Ford is now in Europe and has not been playing golf recently. Some of the other ladies at Morristown who are seen on the links every week are Miss Alice L. Day, Miss Edith Miller, Mrs. Howard Coghill, Mrs. Arthur Dean, Mrs. W. Allston Flagg, Mrs. H. A. Henriques, Miss Lois Raymond, and Miss Alice Bushnell.



LADIES PLAYING GOLF ON THE LINKS OF THE KNOLLWOOD CLUB.

The four women who won championship golf honors last year are Miss Beatrix Hoyt of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, Mrs. Arthur Turnure of the same club, Miss Anna Sands, Newport Golf Club, and Miss Cora L. Oliver, Albany Country Club. Miss Hoyt is the champion and holds the magnificent one-thousand-dollar trophy given by Mr. Robert Cox of Scotland, a member of Parliament. Miss Hoyt is barely sixteen years old, and is one of the most striking illustrations of the golfing ability of our younger players. She learned her game over the Shinnecock links and those of the Westchester Country Club. She is a natural golfer, playing with delightful grace and ease, and a cooler competitor was never seen on the links. She will probably loom up prominently in the coming women's championship to be played next August at the Essex County Country Club, Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass.



Miss Annie Howland Ford.

Miss Cora Oliver of Albany is another of the younger golfers whose playing showed marked ability, and some of the other youthful golfers who competed in the big event were Miss Elizabeth Oliver of Albany, Miss Fanny C. Griscom of Philadelphia, Miss Alice Strong of Seabright, and the Morristown players previously mentioned. Miss Griscom is a schoolgirl of Philadelphia and learned her game on the Philadelphia Country Club links.

Among the clubs in the vicinity of New York City, where considerable attention is given to golfing by women, are the Ardsley, Knollwood, Baltusrol, Saegkill of Yonkers, Richmond County, Staten Island, Seabright, Lakewood, Dyker Meadow, Staten Island Cricket, Meadowbrook, Montclair, and Essex County of Orange. The beautiful links at the Ardsley Club, overlooking the Hudson, are extremely popular among the women members, and the large number of tournaments arranged for them this season shows the increasing interest. The first contest of the year in the semi-annual championship series was recently won by Miss Lillian Brooks. This event was played on a rainy day, but the women nobly emulated the custom of the men in playing their tournament on the day set for it regardless of the weather. Some of those frequently seen on the Ardsley links are Mrs. F. B. Keech, who won the May handicap; Mrs. Frederick Eldredge, Miss Low, Miss Hewitt, Miss Archbold, Miss Frances Archbold, Mrs. Van Buren, Mrs. John T. Terry, Jr. Miss Barron, and Miss Grace Fraser.

The Knollwood Club also does not forget its fair golfers, and a perfect little gem of a putting course for ladies' competitions has been laid out close by the clubhouse. Mrs. Paul G. Thebaud is one of the ablest golfers, and others are Miss Roberts, Mrs. Rutter, Miss Gillender, the Misses Enos, Miss Edith Edson, Miss Elsie M. Squier, Miss Catherine C. Squier, and Miss Violet Richardson.

ON THE LINKS AT ARDSLEY CASINO.

On Staten Island some of the prominent players are Miss Mabel Park, Miss Worth, Miss E. D. Kobbe, Miss T. Van Rensselaer, Miss D. Fowler, Miss L. Scofield, Mrs. Malcolm Graham, Jr., Miss Davis, Miss Robinson, Miss Boyd, and Miss Edwards. The Harbor Hill Golf Club, which was recently opened near Sailors' Snug Harbor, has a large number of golfers among the younger ladies.

It must not be imagined that golf is confined to the East, for great progress has been made in the West, and golf clubs are now flourishing in nearly every large city. Tacoma and San Francisco have excellent clubs. Chicago, however, holds the palm of Western golf enthusiasm, and the ladies of both the Chicago and Onwentsia Golf Clubs are active and able players. The wife of the President of the Onwentsia Golf Club, Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, is one of the best lady players in Chicago. Mrs. Chatfield-Taylor has been playing the game for two years and has shown genuine golfing ability. She won several prizes last year. Some of the other able golfers in the Onwentsia Club are Mrs. E. A. Adams, Mrs. H. L. Tuttle, Miss Annie Day, and Miss Julia Day. Mrs. Adams has leaped very rapidly to the front. In the Chicago Golf Club Miss Shearson probably stands on top, although Mrs. Wallace Kirk, Mrs. Stuyvesant Le Roy, Miss Stroble, and Miss Wadsworth all play a very even and steady game.

The Shinnecock Hills Golf Club of Southampton, L. I., must not be omitted, for there the ladies have a separate course of their own. Mrs. Charles S. Brown is a member of that club. She won the women's championship at Meadowbrook in 1895, the year before the championship cup was offered. Mrs. Arthur Turnure is one of the ablest players, and held the women's record for the links last year. Miss Maud Harrison and Mrs. Henry C. Coe are also good players from the same club. The Shinnecock Club has an unusually fine array of prizes to be competed for during the season, and golf will be kept active there by both men and women. The two chief prizes for women during the Summer are a challenge cup given by W. G. Oakman and a handicap cup given by J. Bowers Lee.

The golfing women of New England will have to be taken very seriously into consideration by the fair contestants for the $1,000 championship cup next August. The women of Boston and the vicinity who play golf are not small in numbers nor is their ability of a negative quality. The Essex County Country Club has some of the ablest women golfers in the land, and the perfect familiarity with their own links will make them dangerous opponents. Miss Charlotte S. Gannett, one of the youngest players, holds the club championship, and Miss U. C. Sargent holds the record for the course at 103 strokes. Very close to these stand Mrs. Robert C. Hooper, Mrs. J. Warren Merrill, Mrs. George S. Silsbee, Miss J. P. Boardman, Mrs. W. B. Thomas, Mrs. T. J. Coolidge, and Mrs. William Endicott. The Essex County links are being put in extra good shape this season, and the golfers who will meet there in August for the women's championship will represent the highest golfing excellence in America.

F. W. CRANE.

Time and the Dinner.

Time flies when a man's dinner is waiting for him. It only crawls when he is waiting for dinner.—New Orleans Picayune.

Rarely Fitted.

"That boy of mine has taken apart my $500 watch just to see what it was made of. I don't know what I shall do with him."

"Make him a legislator. He has just the knack for expensive investigations."—Philadelphia North American.

Mrs. H. Chatfield-Taylor.

First American Cent.

Obverse Side.

THE FIRST UNITED STATES CENT.

The Fugios were the earliest coins issued by authority of the United States, and the coin pictured in the accompanying illustrations was one of the common issues of the first American cent. This particular coin is now in the possession of Maurice Kaufmann, Superintendent of the Freundschaft Verein of this city. It is of copper, and, although smoothly worn, the inscriptions on the obverse and reverse sides are still plainly legible.

It was in April, 1787, that the Congress of these United States authorized the Board of Treasury to contract for 300 tons of copper coin of the Federal standard "agreeably to the proposition of Mr. James Jarvis, provided that the premium to be allowed to the United States on the amount of copper coin contracted for be not less than 15 per cent.," and that "it be coined at the expense of the contractor, but under the inspection of an officer appointed and paid by the United States."

It is presumed that this copper coinage contract was made as directed, for on Friday, July 6, 1787, the Congress adopted this resolution: "That the Board of Treasury direct the contractor for the copper coinage to stamp on one side of each piece the following device, viz.: thirteen circles linked together, a small circle in the middle, with the words 'United States' around it; and in the centre the words 'We are one.' On the other side of the same piece the following device, viz.: a dial with the hours expressed on the face of it; a meridian sun above, on one side of which is to be the word 'Fugio' and on the other the year in figures, '1787'; below the dial the words 'Mind Your Business.'"

A very large number of these coins were made, and although they all bear the date 1787, it is probable that they were coined each year after their first issue up to the establishment of the Government Mint in 1793. That many different dies were used in the coining is in plain evidence, impressions of no less than twenty-seven obverse and twenty-four reverse dies being known. These dies differ in most instances very slightly. The most prominent points of variation are to be found in the order of the words "United States," which are often transposed to "States United." In one die from which but three impressions are known "United" is above and "States" below. Lyman H Low, the expert in coins and medals, says that some of these Fugio coins are very rare and exceedingly valuable.

Besides the general term Fugio, these original United States cents have been known by various names, as "Franklin," "Sun Dial," "Ring," and "Mind Your Business" cents. The coins at one period were named after Franklin because the motto "Mind Your Business" was attributed to him. The late Charles I. Bushnell of this city, however, advanced the opinion that if the cent was to take the name of an individual it should be called the Rittenhouse cent, and he explained as follows: In the year 1756 Mr. Rittenhouse of Philadelphia made an eight-day clock for his brother-in-law, Mr. Barton, over the dial plate of which was engraved the mementory motto "Tempus Fugit," and underneath the blunt but too often necessary precept "Go About Your Business."

CAT AND LIZARD.

We have all heard of the odd power a lizard has of throwing off its tail when frightened or excited. We witnessed a curious instance of this last week when sitting at tea on the flowery terrace of one of San Remo's prettiest villas, notes a writer in The Spectator. The cat of the house appeared, returning from a hunting excursion, with a still wriggling lizard hanging from her mouth, and the cat's mistress at once made a humane effort to rescue it, with this success, that the lizard was next seen running away to a neighboring tree quite uninjured, but without its tail. Then a queer scene occurred. The ownerless tail, still retaining its vitality, spun round and round upon the flagged terrace, at intervals executing a nimble skip up into the air, while the cat, disappointed of her original prey, returned to play with it as she would have done with a mouse. She sat down to watch the pranks of the playful tail, occasionally giving it a gentle pat with her paw, or starting back as it made one of its higher skips, as if half afraid of the uncanny power of the thing, which was now neither an animal nor really alive. Finally, as the mechanical vitality died out gradually, the cat swallowed the tail and returned to the tree to look for its owner, which, let us hope, she did not find.

THE STAR OF FREEDOM.

This is the day of days,
When from the warring past
The star of freedom's rays
Is gloriously cast.

Long was the red affray,
Fierce the dread clash of arms;
Peace has a better day—
Free from the old alarms.

Tyranny has no ban
That, in its horrid power,
Princely and godlike man
Holds in this freer hour.

That which is due to God,
That which is man's degree,
This land's majestic sod
Proclaims in liberty.

Spurn not the gift divine,
Press on to victory;
Freedom is yours and mine,
Aught else is anarchy!

Hail to this freedom day,
Our chiefest festival;
Hail to America,
Crowning the day of all.

FRANCIS E. DEVRIENT SCHROEDER.
Atlantic City, June 2, 1897.

MORTALITY.

Ashes to ashes! dust to dust!
What of his loving? what of his lust?
What of his passion? what of his pain?
What of his poverty? what of his pride?
Earth, the great mother, has called him again;
Deeply he sleeps, the world's verdict defied.
Shall he be tried again? shall he go free?
Who shall the court convene? where shall it be?
No answer on the land, none from the sea!
Only we know that as he did, we must—
You with your theory, you with your trust—
Ashes to ashes! dust unto dust!

—PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR in The Chap-Book.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

It is doubtless fair to assume that, up to the completion of the new building for the Library of Congress, the prevailing impression concerning it throughout the country at large was that it was mainly noteworthy, artistically, by reason of the sculptural and pictorial decoration that had been applied to it, writes Montgomery Schuyler in the June Scribner's. The impression was natural, was, indeed, inevitable, seeing that the public knowledge was derived from

First American Cent.

Reverse Side.

fragmentary illustrations and descriptions of the decorations. But if one wishes to arrive at an understanding of the latest and most creditable achievement of the United States in public architecture, it is necessary that this impression should be dispelled at the outset, that it should be understood that the whole is greater than any of the parts. The most successful of the decorations acquire an enhanced value from the contribution they make to the success of the building, which would be noteworthy and distinguished if it had no other ornament than the architectural exposition of the structure, nay, if it were reduced to the anatomical scheme—the "bones" of the design.

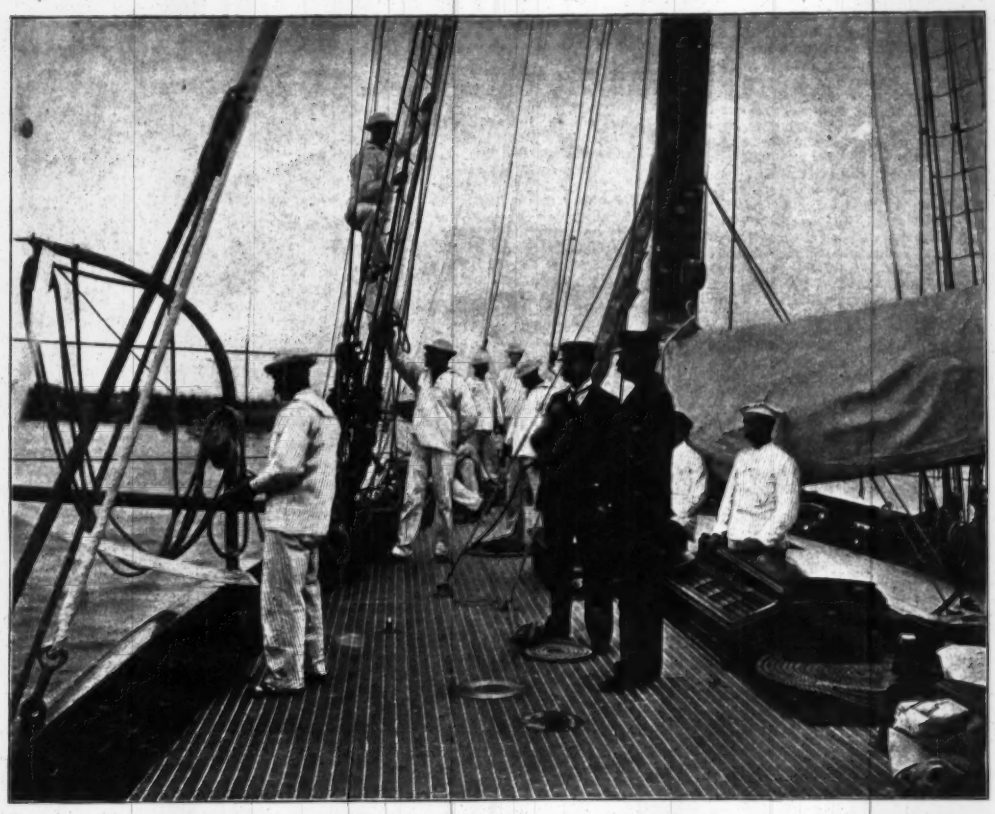
To the Queen—Victoria Victrix.

Throned above all the highest thrones of earth,
More hundred million freemen counting thee
Their Sovereign Queen than ever bent the knee
To mortal King or Queen since time had birth;
Of dazzling, gleaming gems there seems no dearth
Upon thy blazing diadem, yet must there be
One void there, for young England o'er the sea
Thy grandsire lost—our land of boundless worth;
And though this jewel, lost so long ago,
Not battling bayonet nor thundering gun
Could win back to thy sceptre; yet know,
O Queen! thy threescore sceptred years just done,
Filled full of good, have set our love aglow.
And wear thou this instead, thyself hast won!

R. HOBART SMITH.
New York, June, 1897.

Seymour, P. Clarke, P. Warner, C. Tiernan, R. F. Zearfoss, C. Davis, S. S. Holmes, L. F. Gleason, 2B.
W. Clark, 1B. Van Haltren, C. F. Wilson, C. Joyce, Capt., 3B. Rusie, P. Sullivan, P. Meekin, P.

THE NEW YORK BASEBALL TEAM.



ON THE DECK OF THE SCHOONER YACHT SACHEM.

THE schooner yacht Sachem is this year the flagship of the Atlantic Yacht Club, her owner, Vice Commodore Frederick T. Adams, acting as Commodore in the absence of Commodore Gould, who is now in Europe. The Sachem is one of the handsomest schooners afloat, and is well known in every harbor where yachts frequent. Yachtsmen rather like to have a sail yacht as a flagship, especially when the owner of the yacht will race, even if he knows beforehand that his chances of winning are slight.

The Sachem is a white boat of 76.66 tonnage. Her length on the deck is 102 feet, and on the water line her length is 86 feet. The extreme beam of the yacht is 23.8 feet, and her draught without her centreboard, 8.10 feet. She was designed by the late Edward Burgess, and built by Lawley of Boston, in 1886. Her first owners were Jesse Metcalf and Charles D. Owen, and they won with the Sachem two Goelet Cups among other prizes. To win a Goelet Cup is a yachtsman's ambition. The first cup was won in 1887 over the Vineyard Sound course, from Newport. The Iroquois was the second yacht to finish, and was beaten 6 minutes 4 seconds. In 1888 the race was sailed over the Block Island course, and the famous old Grayling finished second, 2 minutes and 29 seconds behind the Sachem.

It would be hard to find a more comfortable sailing craft than the Sachem. A companionway leads from the deck to a large saloon, which takes the full width of the yacht. Aft of the saloon is a large double stateroom, forward on the starboard side are two connecting rooms, and on the port side two smaller rooms. The saloon is very luxuriously furnished. In the centre is a large table, around which fourteen have been seated to dinner. On each side of the saloon are comfortable settees, upholstered in plush, and cushions of all sorts of fancy art work are literally piled all over them. At the forward end is a bookcase filled with a choice selection of books by the best authors. In each corner of the saloon are buffets and small sideboards. The interior of the yacht is illuminated and ventilated with a skylight set in the deck, and at night light is obtained from a big swinging lamp and smaller lamps placed about the saloon.

The aft stateroom is a very large one. There are two berths, almost as big as ordinary bedsteads, under which are drawers. There are a large bureau, a stationary wash basin with running water and wardrobes in this room, and let in the deck is a fancy skylight. Plush portières are hung at the door leading into this stateroom. The other rooms are just as comfortable, and in each one is a bureau, stationary wash basin, and lockers.

In the forward part of the yacht are the crew's quarters and the galley. Commodore Adams is very proud of his crew. Nearly all the men have been with him ever since he owned the yacht. They are a strong set of men, can handle sails well, and can win races rowing.

Commodore and Mrs. F. T. Adams entertain liberally. A cruise on the Sachem is a rare treat, and to have to decline an invitation is a great disappointment. Commodore Adams does not invite his friends to sail with him in order to make a crew, as some yachtsmen do, but because he wants their company and his guests to enjoy themselves. On July 8 the Atlantic fleet will start on its annual cruise to the eastward, and the Sachem will, of course, be the flagship. At each port touched the yacht will be visited by the members of the club and the Commodore will be a busy man until the cruise is over.

In certain winds now, although outbuilt and eleven years old, the Sachem can give the other boats in her class a good race. When reaching in a stiff breeze, she fairly flies along. This, too, in spite of the fact that she is loaded down, and carries on board, among other things, a piano and an organ. The Commodore is very much pleased when his yacht can hold one of the cracks. He will sit on deck and watch the race, while his sailing master, Aldrich, takes the wheel. Commodore Adams is a deep-sea sailor. He has his yacht for pleasure and rest, and hires a crew to do the work. He says, in case of fire, he might lend a hand in passing a bucket, but ordinarily prefers to let others work. He is very fond of sailing well out to sea or of getting caught in a good stiff blow.

A. F. ALDRIDGE.

WHAT MOSQUITOES MAY DO.

In a town in the interior of Asia Minor where I resided some years and where malarial fever was at all times very common, I frequently noticed that when the wind blew from the direction of swamps in the vicinity, bringing numbers of mosquitoes, there would be an increase in the number of men, both native and European, down with fever about a week later, observes a writer in Nature. Had the wind brought the malaria, or dust containing fever germs from the swamps, the increase in number of fever cases might have been expected within two or three days; but as generally a week elapsed some less direct cause was to be sought, and I always thought the mosquitoes were the culprits.

That mosquitoes do more than inject a specific toxin may be inferred from a fact I have noticed—that people who have been living in the interior of this country and have become inured to the bites of the insects from the swamps on coming to this town, where sewage and dirt of all descriptions abound, are painfully conscious of the attacks of mosquitoes here, and vice versa.

Those who have suffered much from fever are generally immune from the usual pain of mosquito bites, and I have heard natives say that they have suffered so much from fever that even the mosquitoes will not bite them. During the Summer months, in certain localities in the interior, laborers are exposed to the bites and stings of tarantulas and scorpions. I have frequently seen men stung several times in the same season, and found that invariably they suffered less from each successive sting or bite.

SOME NOTABLE RACING YACHTS.

The yacht racing season is upon us, and lovers of the most picturesque and expensive of outdoor sports will find plenty to interest them in the racing of this season, although there are no famous new yachts afloat and some famous old ones are not to race. The season, however, will not be without one element of novelty. The rebuilt Emerald, the fleet schooner which is owned by J. Rogers Maxwell and which flies the green shamrock at her gaff, has already demonstrated that she has got new speed. Her under-water body has been wholly remodeled, her weights lowered, and her sail area increased, especially aloft. She was a fast yacht in her earlier days, but new boats always come along that can beat the old ones, and then begins the inevitable process of trying to tinker up the old ones to force them into the same class as the later productions.

The Colonia, it may be remembered, was originally a sloop. She was one of the four boats built to compete for the honor of defending the America's Cup against the Valkyrie II. The Vigilant was the successful yacht. The question was what to do with the Colonia. That she was fast was proved in the first trial race, when she beat the Vigilant by 6 seconds. That she was not fast enough was demonstrated by the other races. She was a keel sloop and was designed by Herreshoff. The following season she did nothing, but last year she made her appearance as a schooner. She is owned by Clarence Postley, Commodore of the Larchmont Yacht Club, and is sailed by Capt. Charles Barr, son of John Barr, who handled the Scotch cutter Thistle in her contests with the Volunteer. In last year's racing the Colonia proved herself to be a veritable skimmer of the seas, and carried off pretty nearly all the schooner prizes. Mr. Maxwell saw that the Emerald was outclassed, and consequently had her remodeled for this year's work. The struggles between these two yachts are always interesting, and not the smallest element of the sport is the fact that Mr. Maxwell, who is the smartest amateur skipper in the country, sails his own yacht.

Perhaps the most notable feature of the sloop racing is the way in which the Wasp keeps her place. According to the accepted law of yacht racing, she ought to have been outclassed long ago. But she comes to the line in every regatta all ataunto and has a slippery way of sliding out to windward which is quite beautiful to see. Syce is a new sloop out this year, and her record is too young yet to allow definite statements about her. She looks a good boat, and perhaps when she is tuned up she will be decidedly in the concert. Queen Mab is a familiar sight in racing waters. She is a sleek English cutter, brought over here by Mr. Percy Chubb, who now owns the Vigilant. Norota is a fine forty-footer, formerly owned by F. M. Hoyt. The pictures of these yachts were taken on the Larchmont Yacht Club course, and some of them show the excellent turning and finishing marks of that club. The blue and white striped balls mounted on spars are visible at long distances. The Larchmont course is a good one, and the regattas of the club were conducted in a manner that calls for nothing but the warmest praise.

W. J. H.

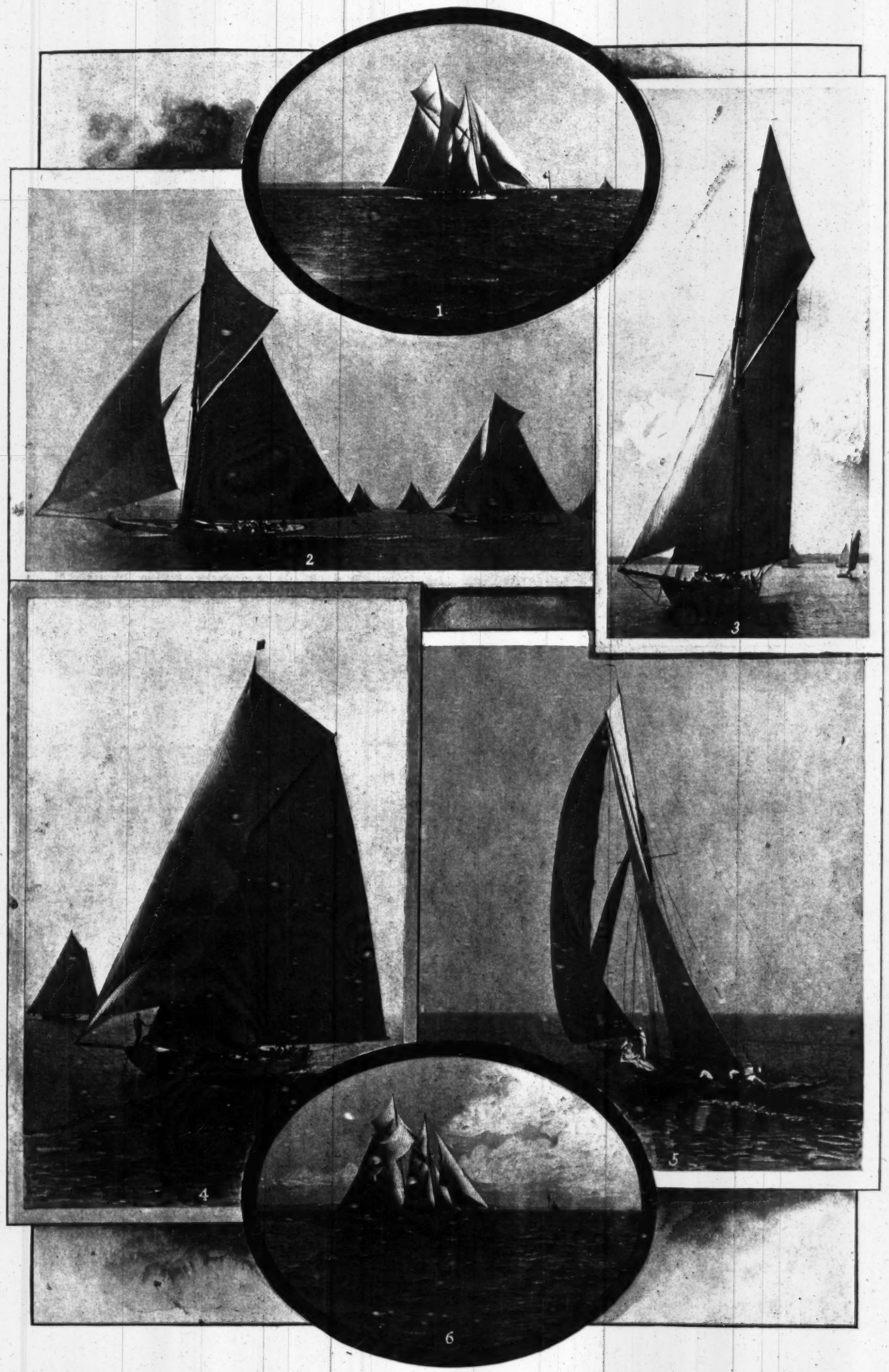
Knew What He Wanted.

From The Boston Traveler.

Diffident Lover—I called to—to—ask—a um—er—

Her Father—Yes, take her. This is my busy day. Get out.

THE CABIN OF THE SACHEM.



1.—Colonia Finishing First. 2.—Wasp and Queen Mab Starting. 3.—The Wasp. 4.—Syce and Norota Starting. 5.—Norota with a Quartering Wind. 6.—Emerald Carrying Away Her Maintopmast Staysail.

THE RECENT REGATTA OF THE LARCHMONT YACHT CLUB.

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THE LATEST PORTRAIT OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

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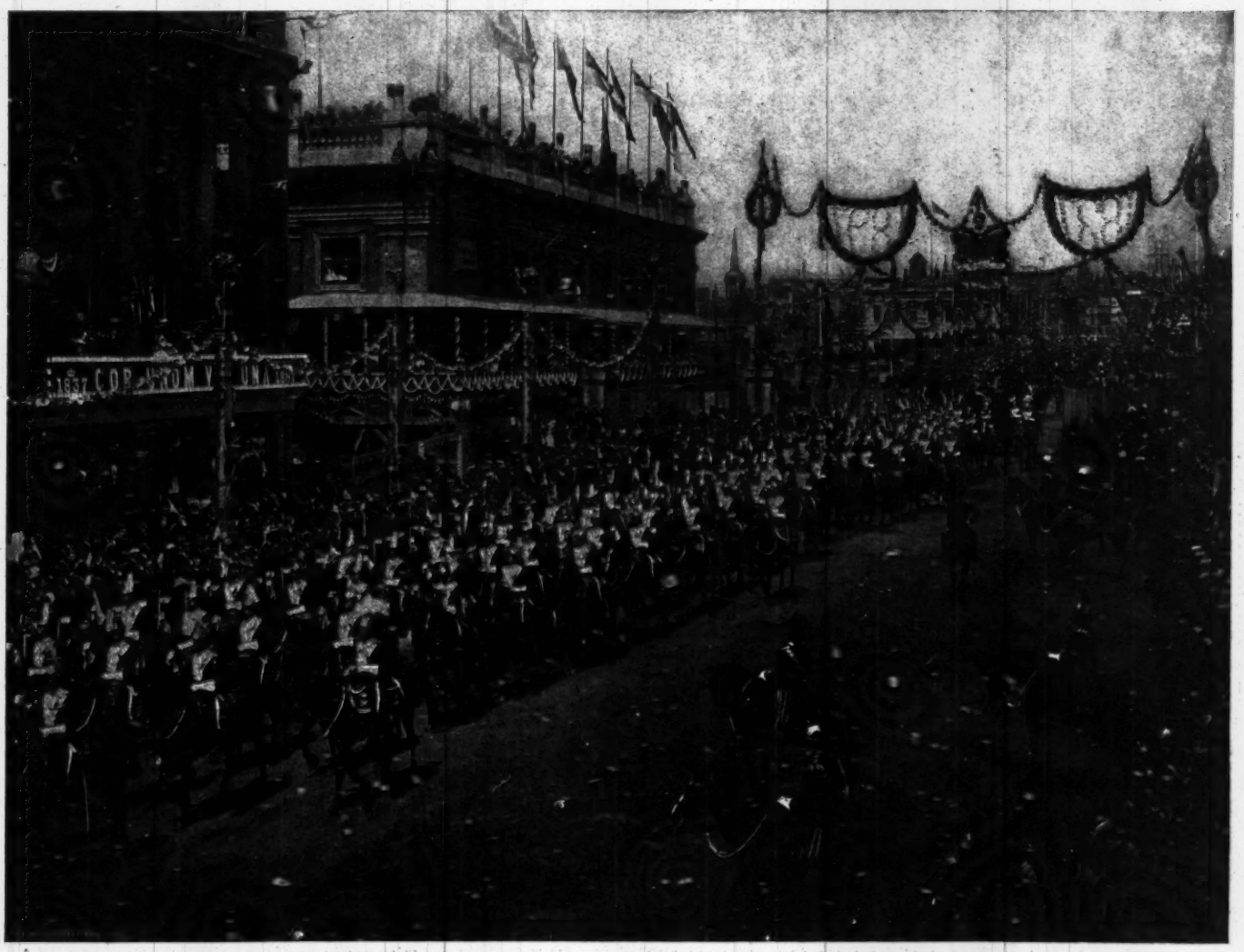
The Queen leaning over to speak to her cousin, Duke of Cambridge. Lord Wolseley in front. Group foreign Princes in foreground. Ferdinand of Bulgaria is saluting, but Danilo of Montenegro not.



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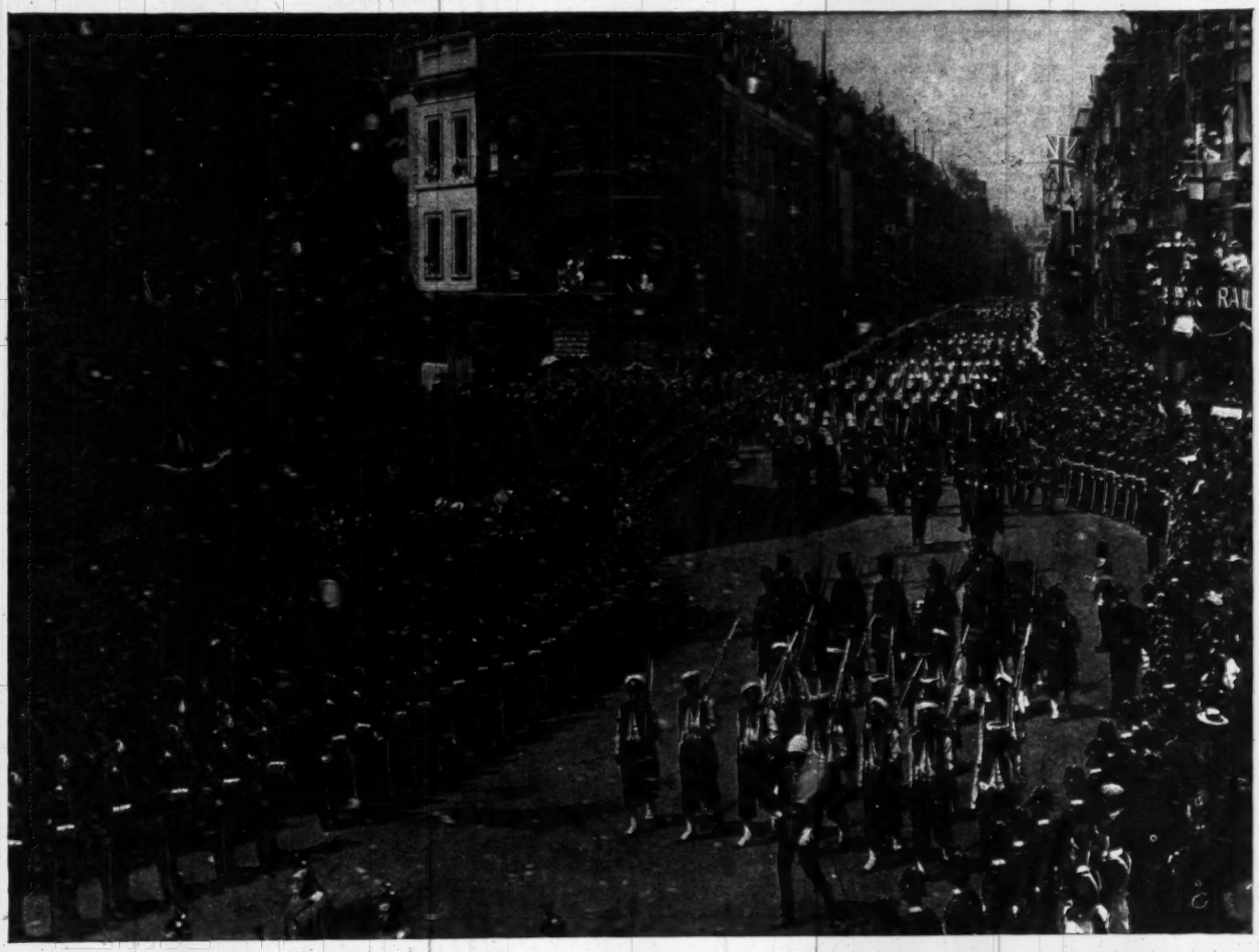
Seventeenth Lancers, (crack cavalry regiment of service)—"The Death or Glory Boys."

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE PROCESSION.



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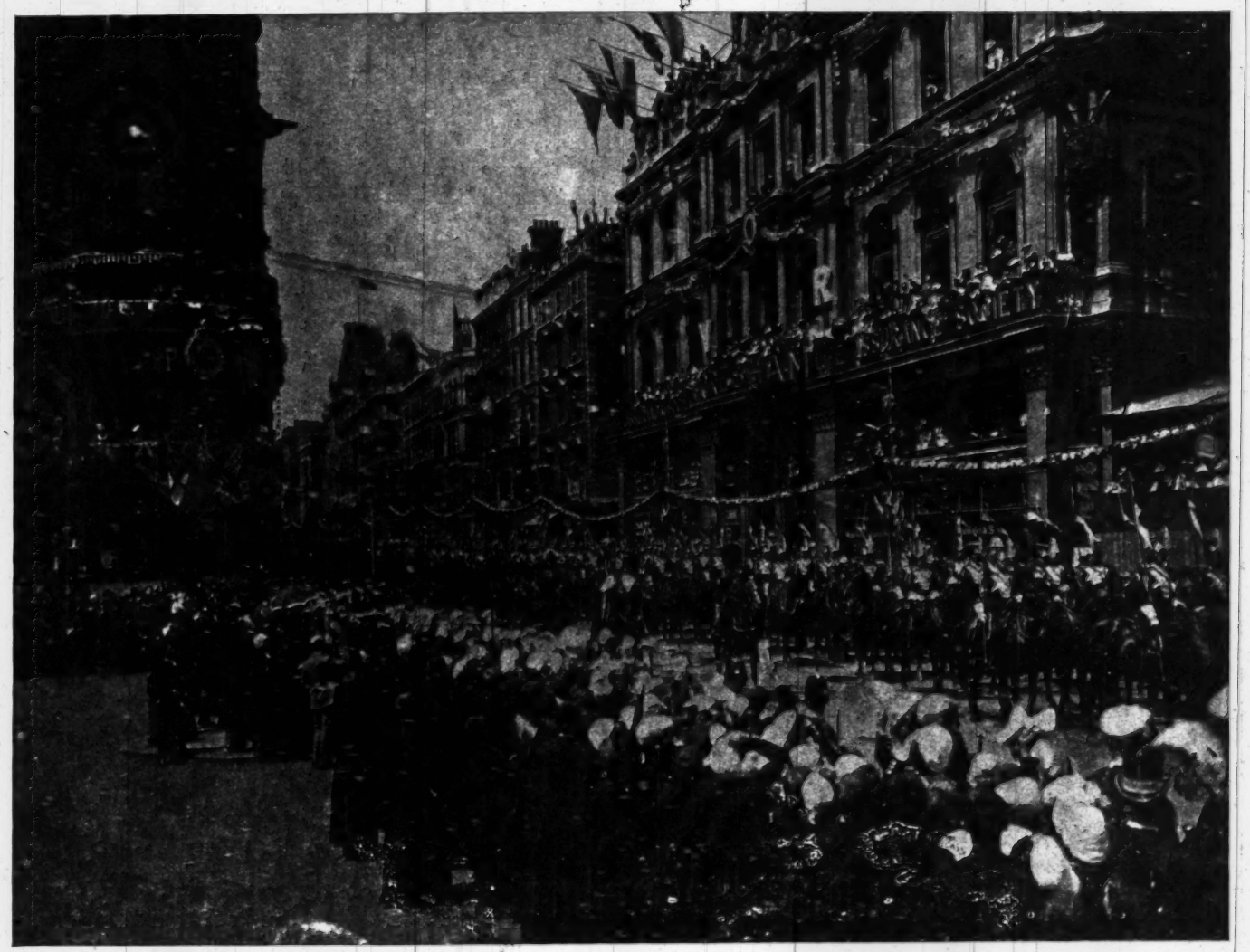
Colonial procession in King William Street. Hussars and Sikhs.



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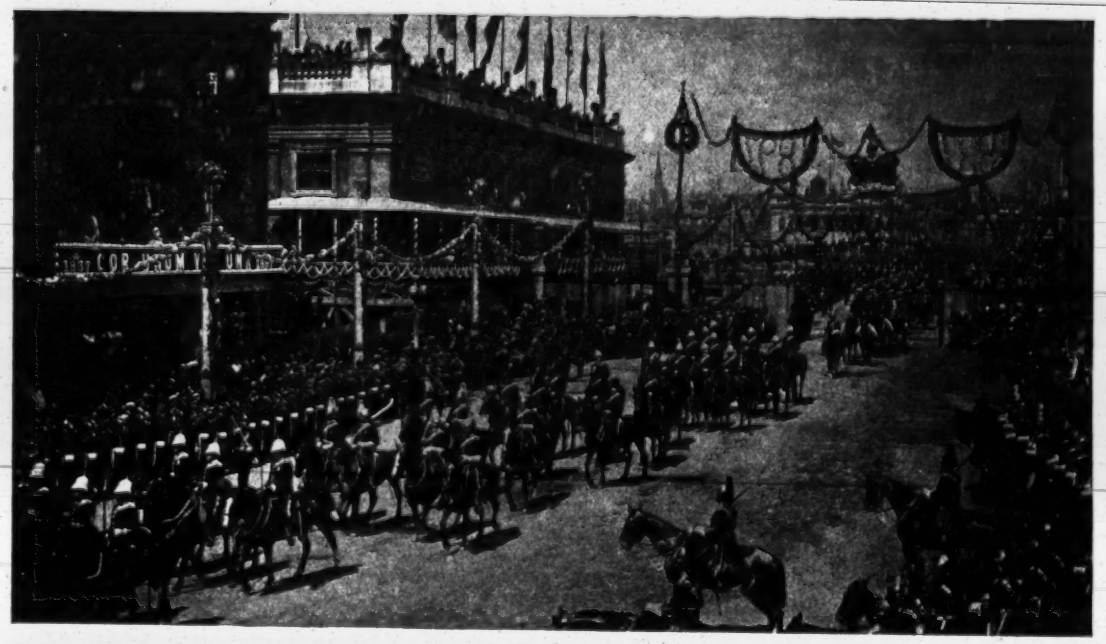
The scene at the Mansion House. Arrival of Lord Mayor from meeting Queen at Temple Bar, (carrying city sword presented to London by Queen Elizabeth.) He in white mantle on horseback. In foreground are blue-coat school boys, (who are not allowed to wear caps, and are shielding heads from sun with handkerchiefs.)

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE PROCESSION.



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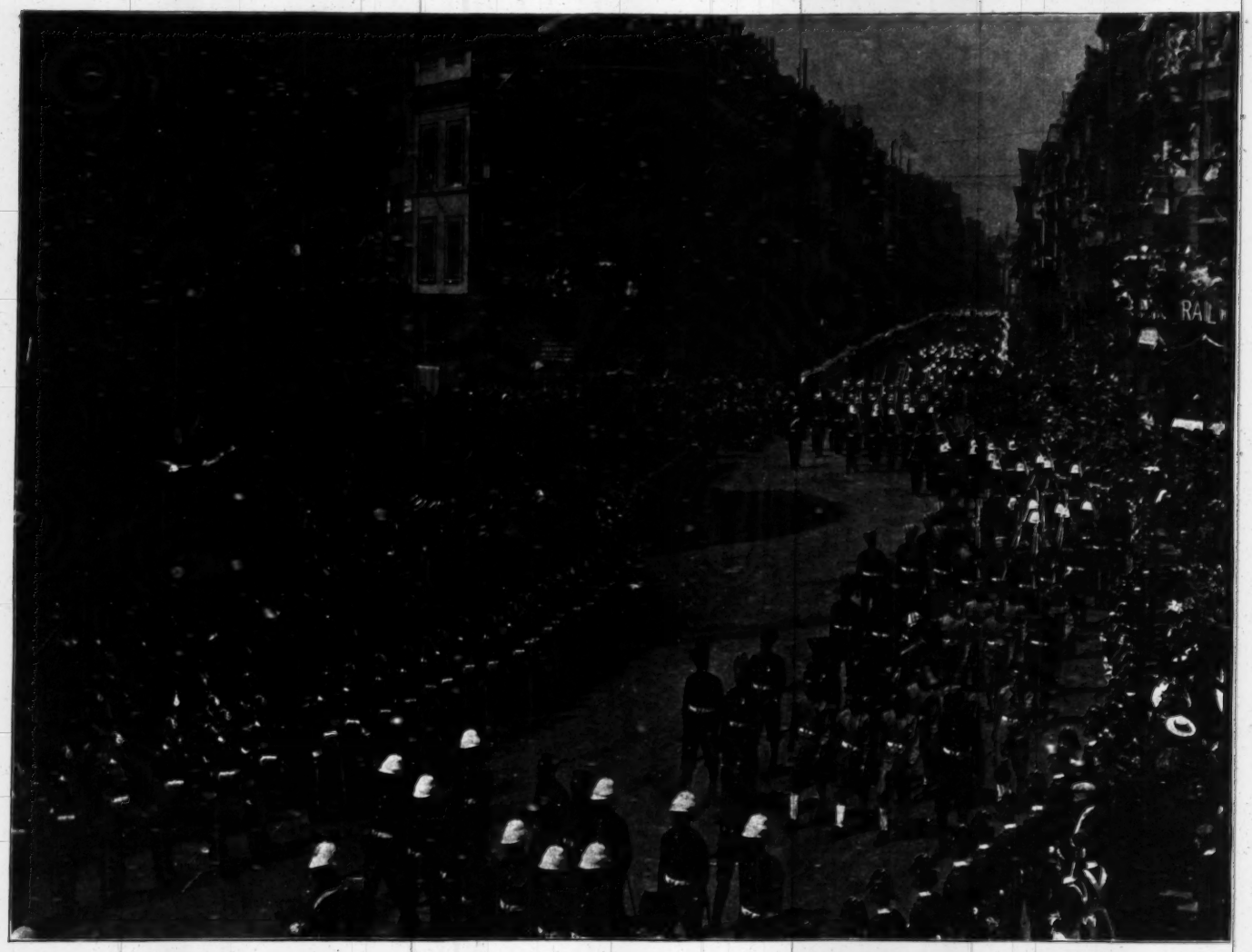
1.—Entrance from London Bridge. General view. With Dragoon Guard officers stationed at side. 2.—General view of scene at St. Paul's, with Yeomen of the Guard, (scarlet and gold, Tudor costume) (the beef-eaters of colloquial talk,) just behind Wolseley. In front of him, walking toward Horse Artillery officers, is Lord Lathom. 3.—The Te Deum. The long white-bearded, bare-headed man by side of carriage is Lord Lathom, Lord Chamberlain. The plumed soldiers, armed with halberts, lined along front, are the Gentlemen-at-Arms, (old ex-officers of rank,) the Queen's personal guard. Of the foreign Princes ranged this side of the statue, the one in white hussar cloak is Franz Ferdinand, future Emperor of Austria. 4.—The Queen and the South London crowd. From Borough Road, Southwark.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE PROCESSION.



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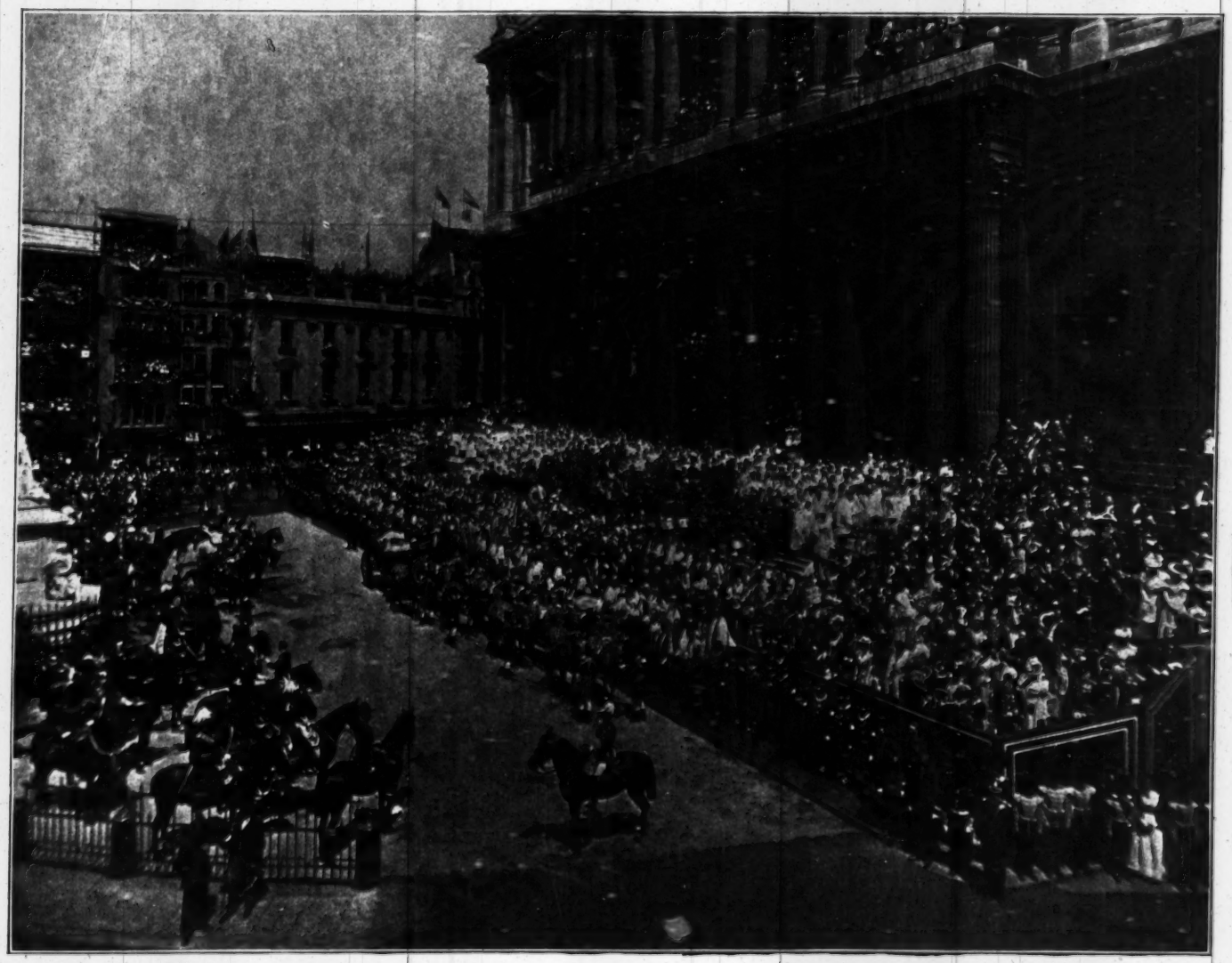
African, Chinese, and Indian detachments, (Colonial procession.)



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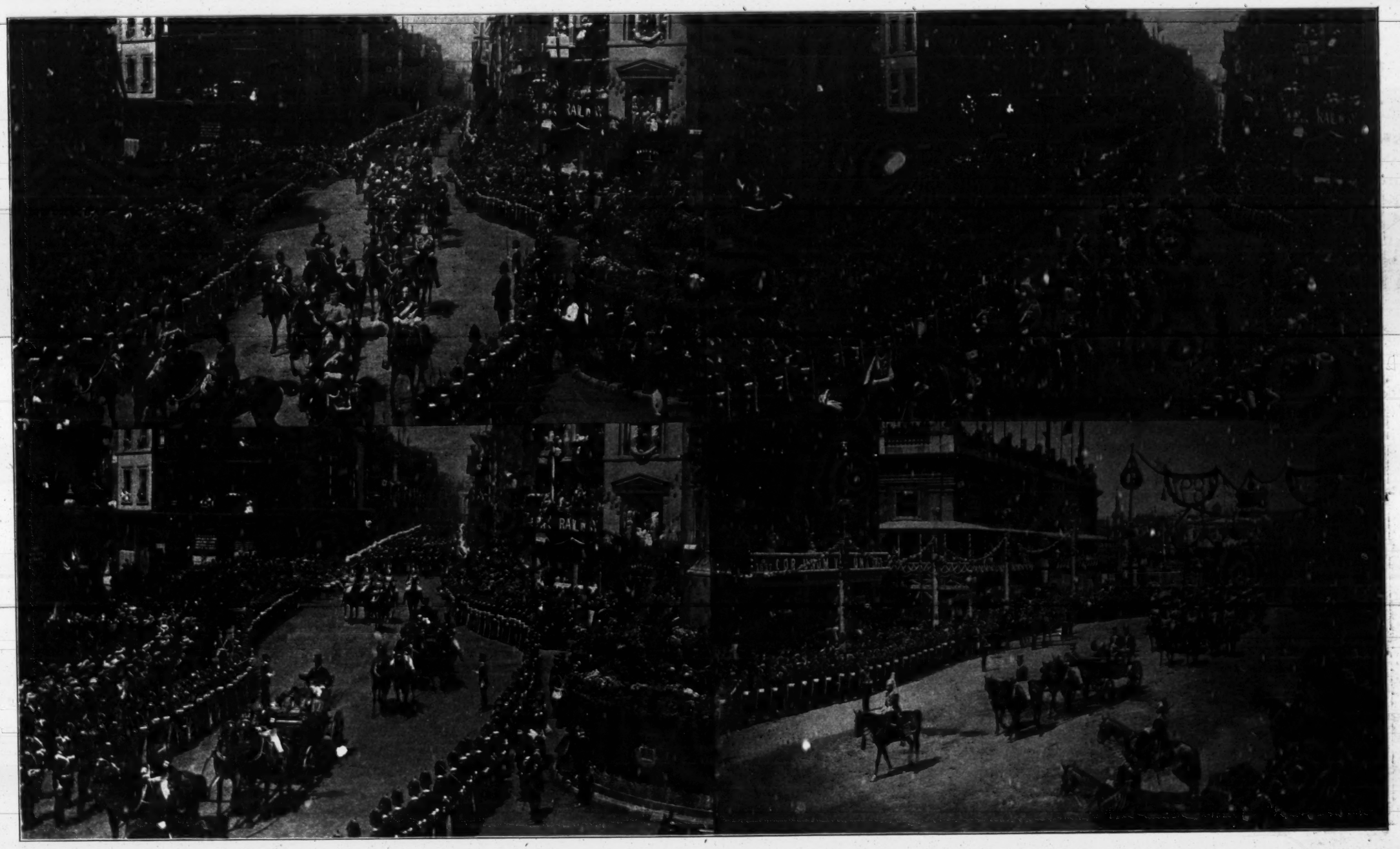
General scene—Lord Wolseley with hand to chin. Interesting, as showing many vacant places on steps—which Colonial dignitaries and visitors had wanted, but were told by red-tape managers of affair that there would be no room.

THE CEREMONY IN FRONT OF ST. PAUL'S.



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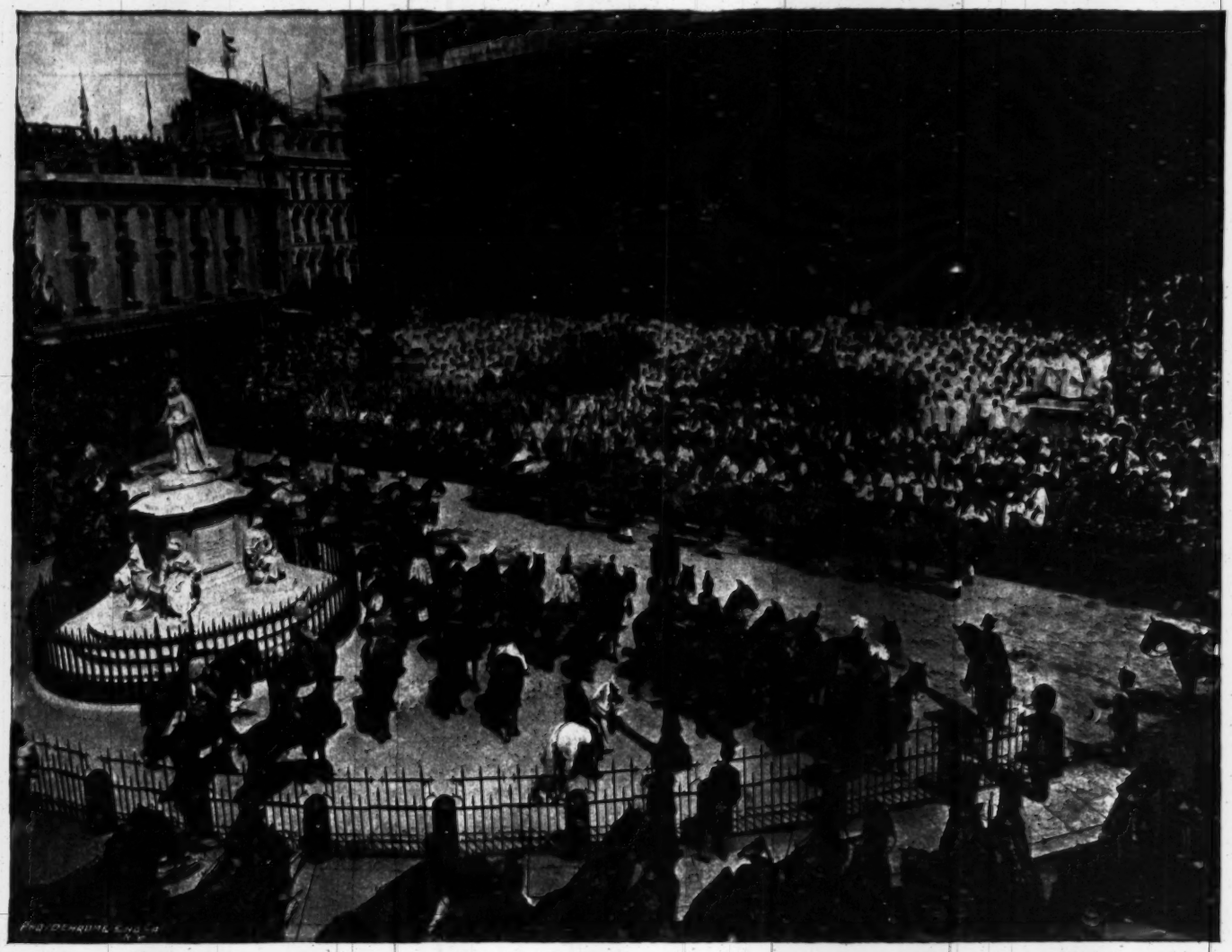
1.—The procession in King William Street. Aides de Camps to the Queen, Lord Wemyss in uniform of London Scottish in centre, Lords Cork, Haddington, and others behind. 2.—Procession of Princes. Head at bottom in front, the Duke of Teck. Next trio, Prince Danilo of Montenegro in white sleeves, Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg in centre, Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria in white fur cap—(excellent portrait of him.) Next three in same order, Prince Adolph, (Schaumburg Lippe,) Prince Hermann of Saxe-Weimar, Prince Aribert of Anhalt. 3.—Corporation carriages, (City of London,) heading front of procession. Behind them Capt. Oswald Ames of Second Life Guards, (the tallest cavalryman in Queen's service,) with four troopers, followed by naval brigade carrying guns. 4.—Scene on Surrey side of London Bridge — barrier shows end of bridge. Premier Wilfrid Laurier in carriage, followed by New South Wales mounted troops.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE PROCESSION.



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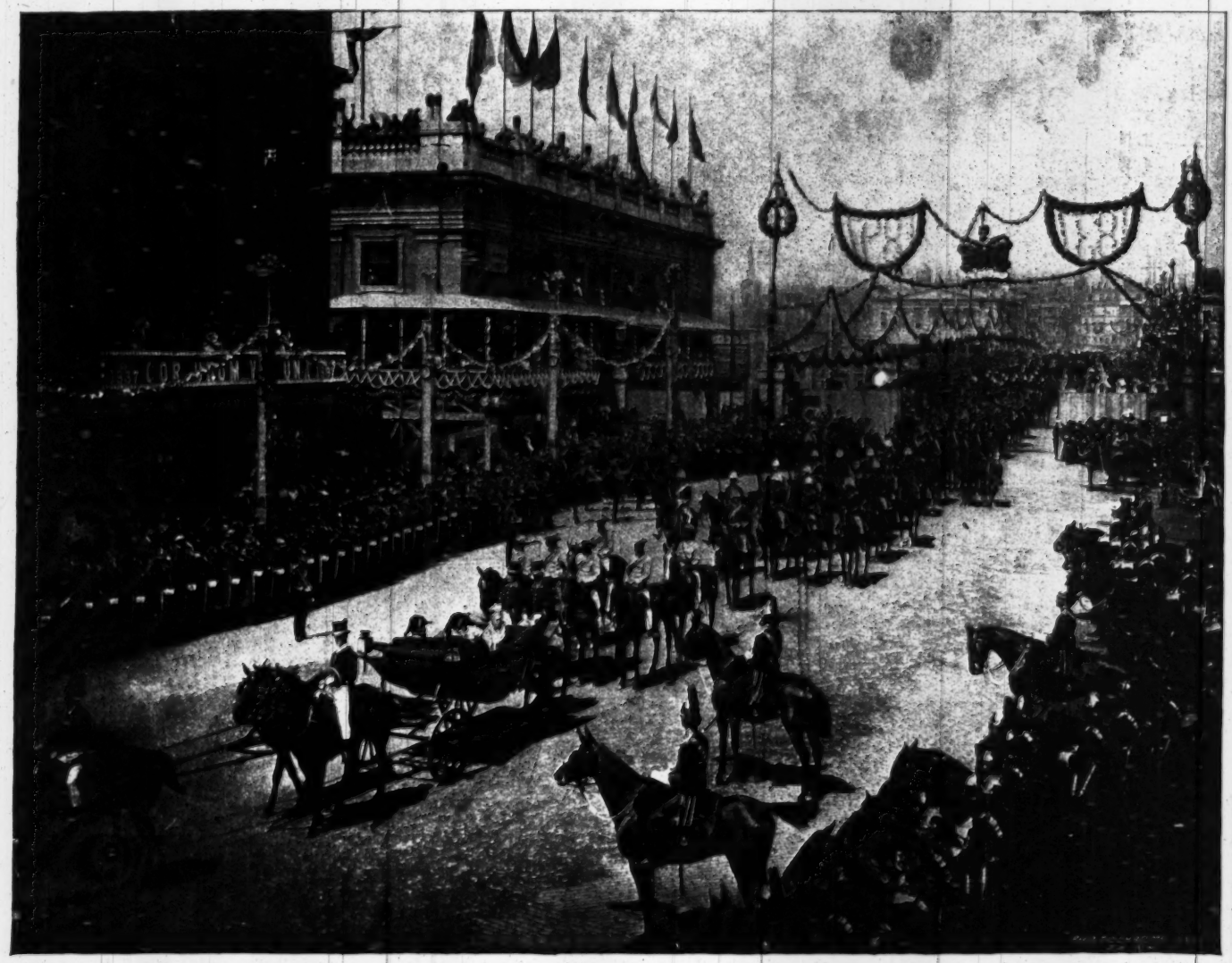
The Anthem. Particularly good view of clergy. Archbishops of Canterbury and York, Bishop of London, &c., with more ornate vestments than seen in England since Reformation. Bishop of London with cloth of gold skull cap; others in scarlet velvet skull caps.

THE CEREMONY IN FRONT OF ST. PAUL'S.



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Colonial procession. Carriages with Premiers of West Australia and Natal and their wives, followed by Australian mixed detachments.

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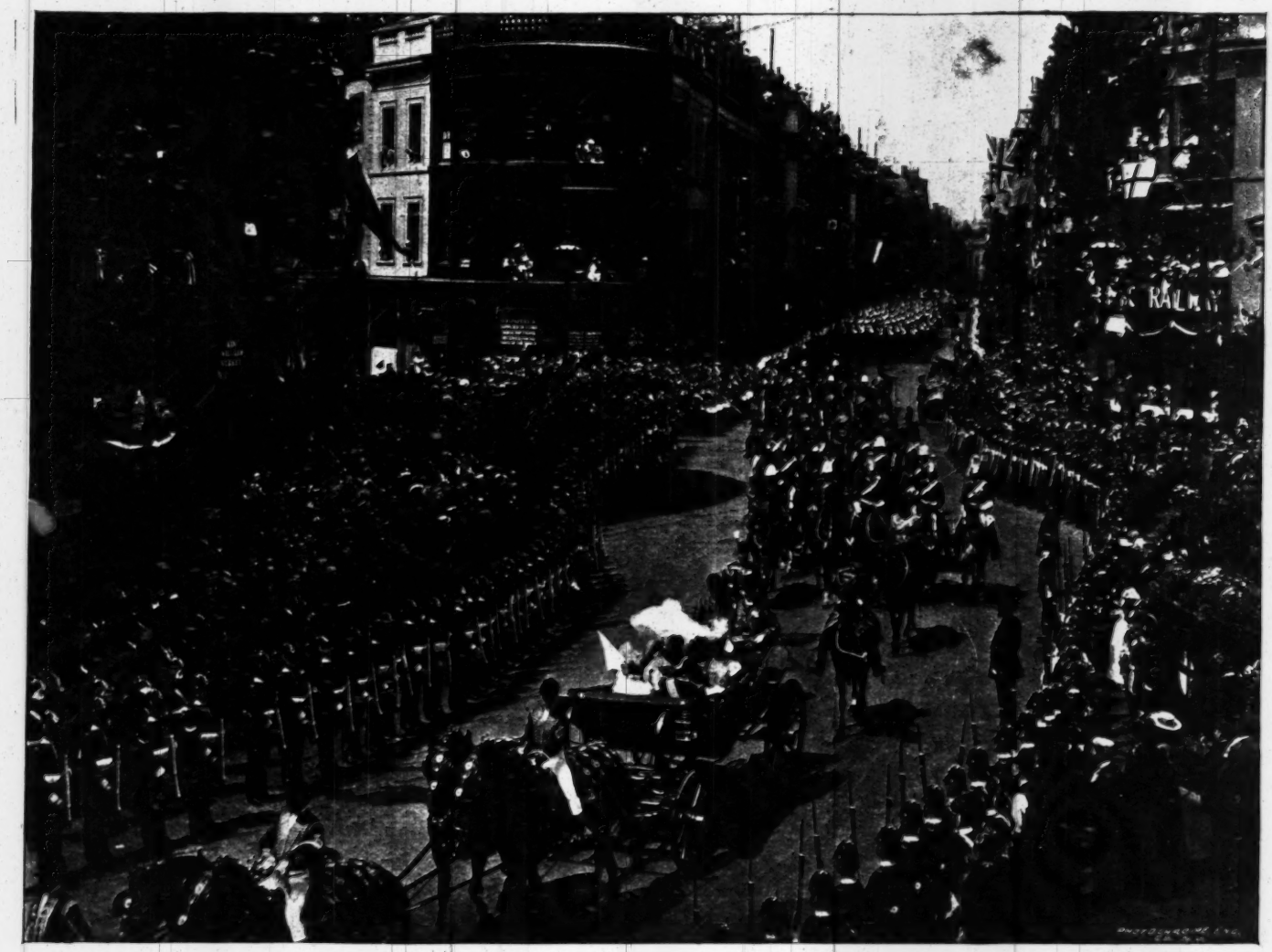

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Carriage. Duke of Coburg and Princess Louise, (Marchioness of Lorne,) with back to horses, the Princess of Naples, (Helena of Montenegro,) and Empress Frederick facing. Life Guards and Colonial escort following.

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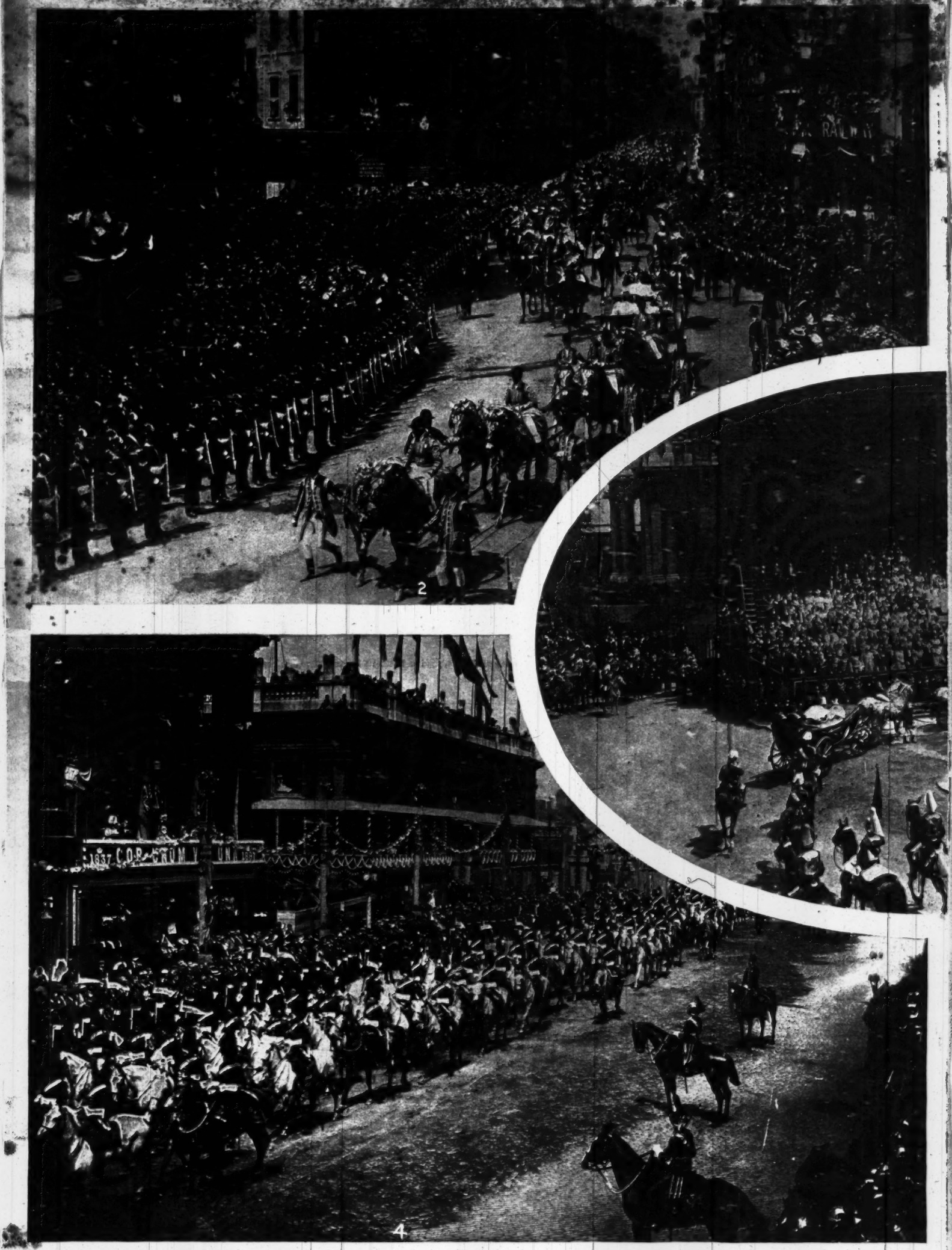
Queen bowing to blue-coat boys.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE PROCESSION.



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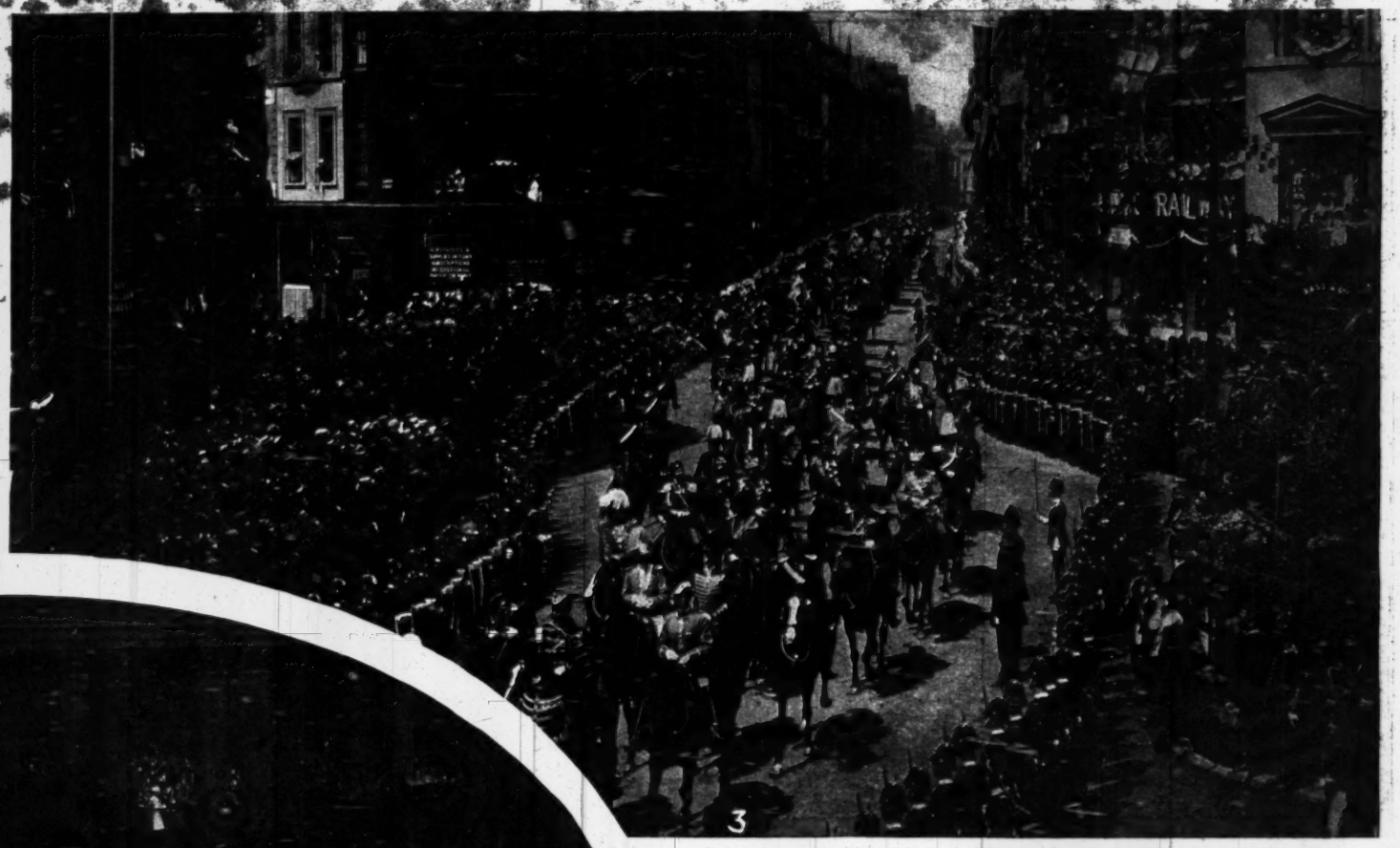
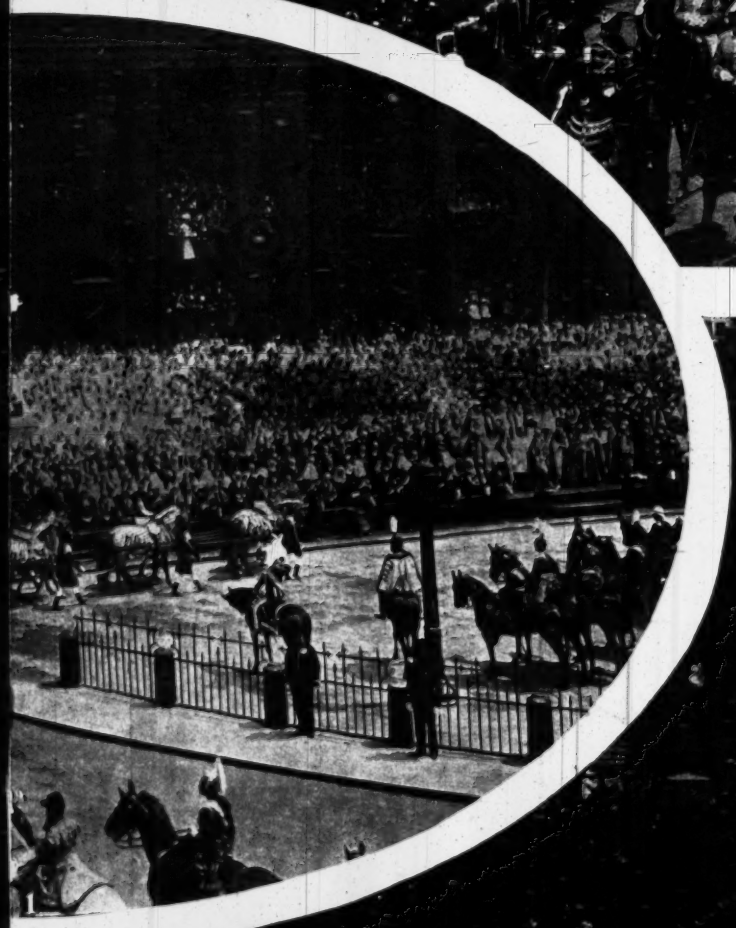
1.—Queen drawing up in front of St. Paul's. Foot guards on left saluting and dropping colors. 2.—The Scene in King William Street. The Royal Carriage, with the
Brunswick Stud, which have been unmixed in blood since dawn of history. They were the sacred emblem of these Germanic tribes, alike in Germany and En
was foreseen they would eventually die out. Accordingly a cross was made with some light brownish roan stock, and these Isabe
3.—Head of Colonial Procession—Field Marshal Lord Roberts leading, with Canadian Officers following. 4.—

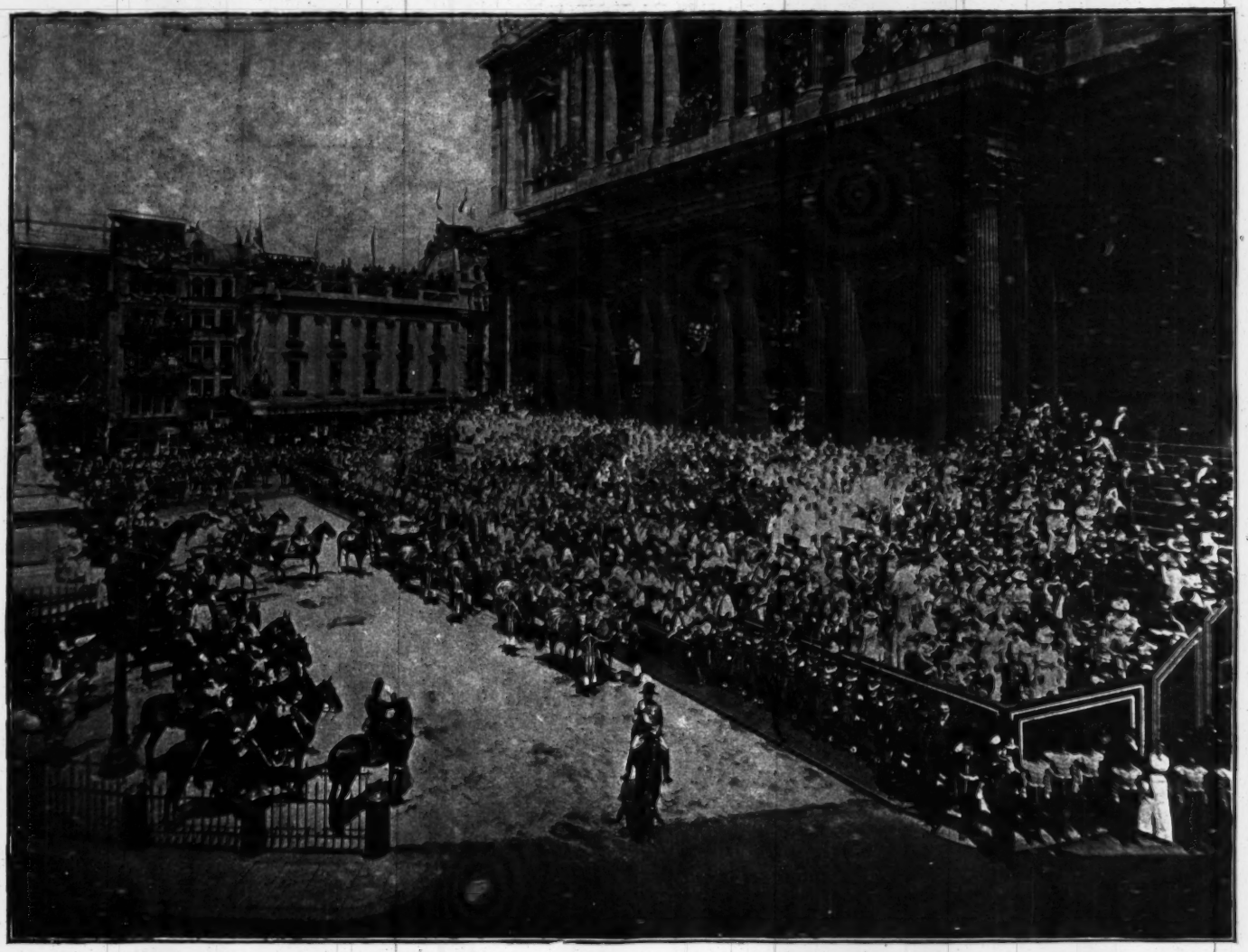
THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE





famous eight cream-colored or Isabella horses. There are still at Herrenhausen, (the Guelph Palace outside Hanover,) three of the white horses of the ancient gland, and the strain has actually been kept pure by the Brunswick Dukes. But they are too high-bred from intermixing, and even a century ago it llas, as well as others at Hanover, are the result. They, like the pure whites, are owned entirely by heads of the Brunswick dynasties.
Entrance from London Bridge. The Scots' Greys. 5.—Foreign Attaches of Visiting Princes and Envoys.

PROCESSION.



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Scene in front of St. Paul's. Duke of Cambridge just approaches Queen's carriage, with Prince of Wales in profile behind him.

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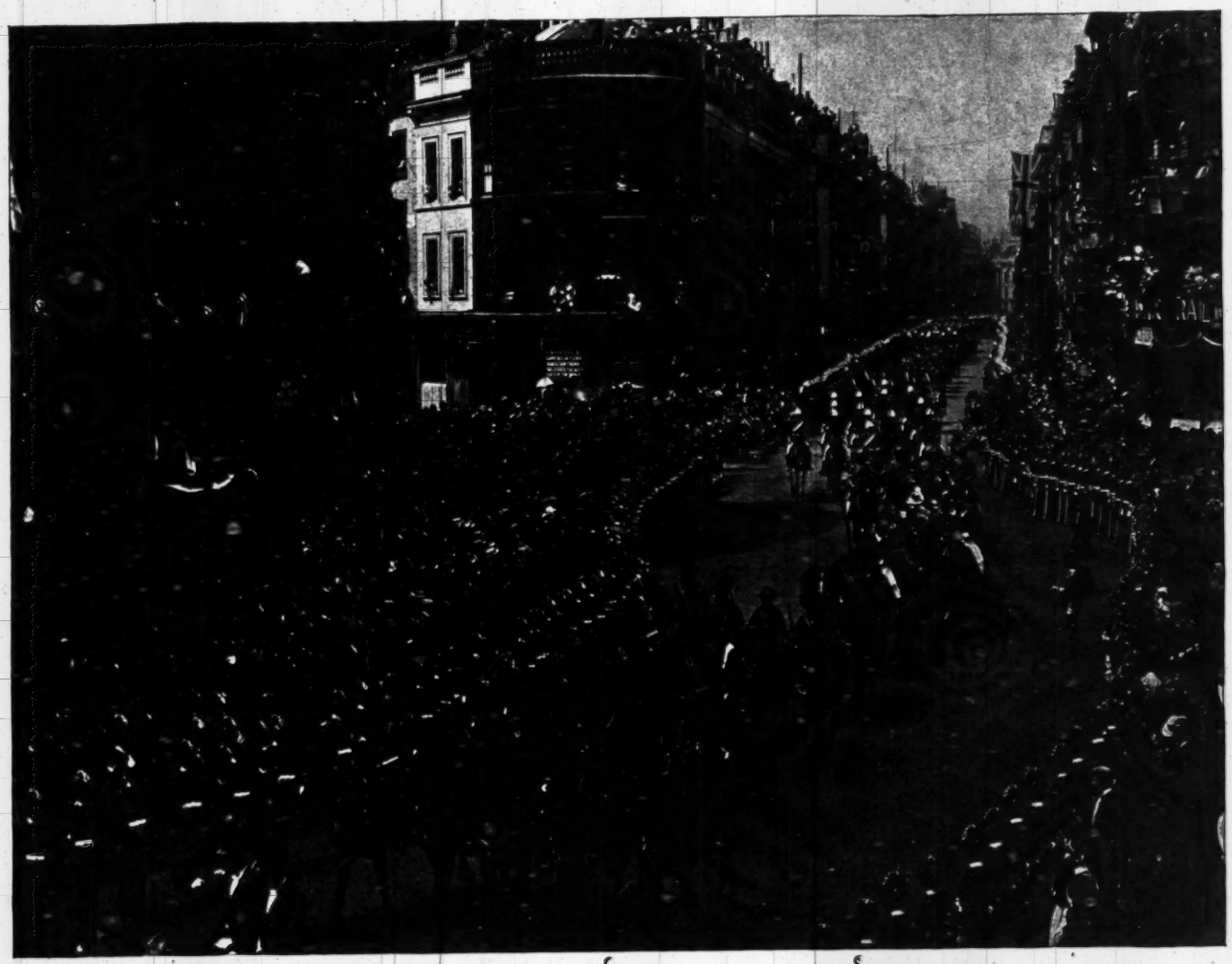
New South Wales mounted troops.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE PROCESSION.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE PROCESSION.



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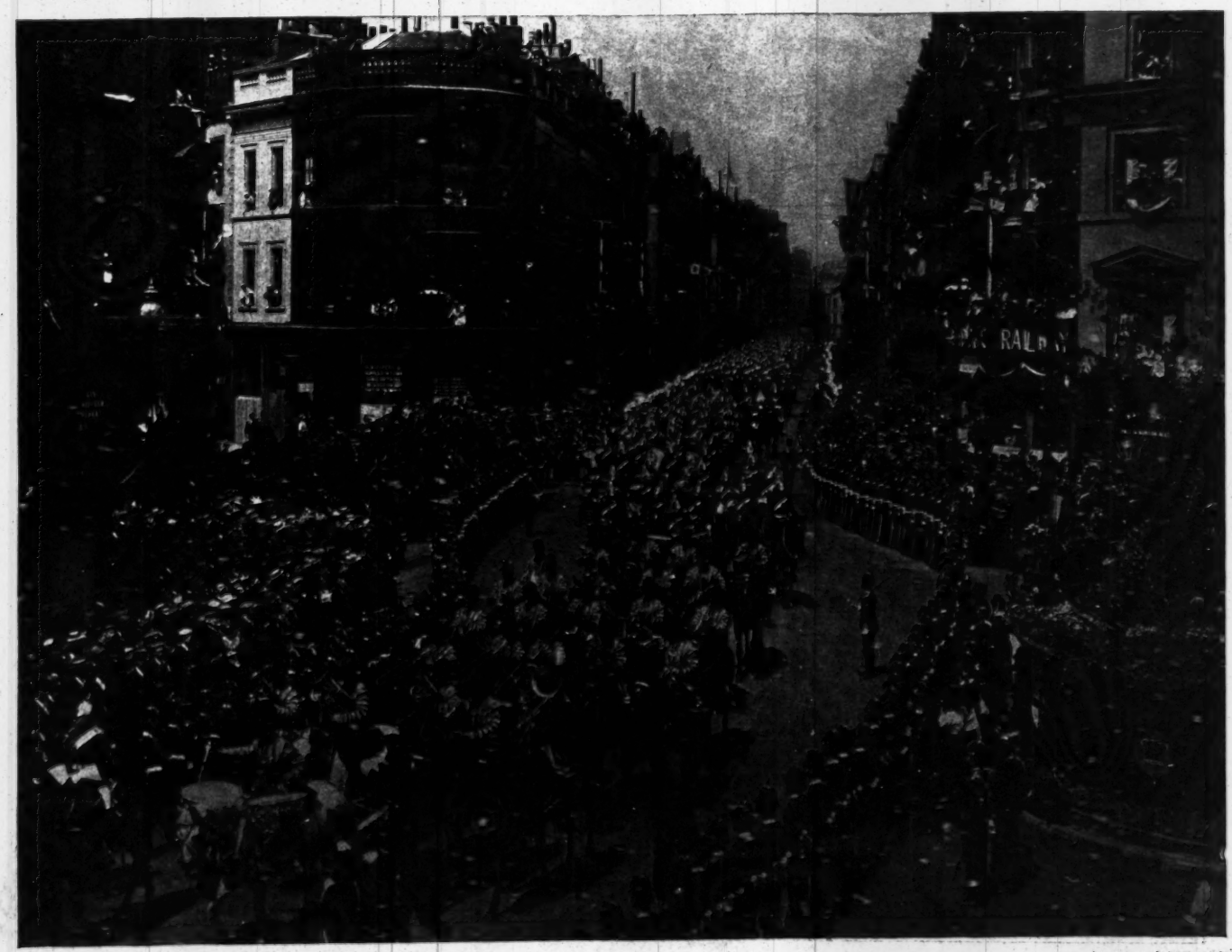
Australian horsemen.



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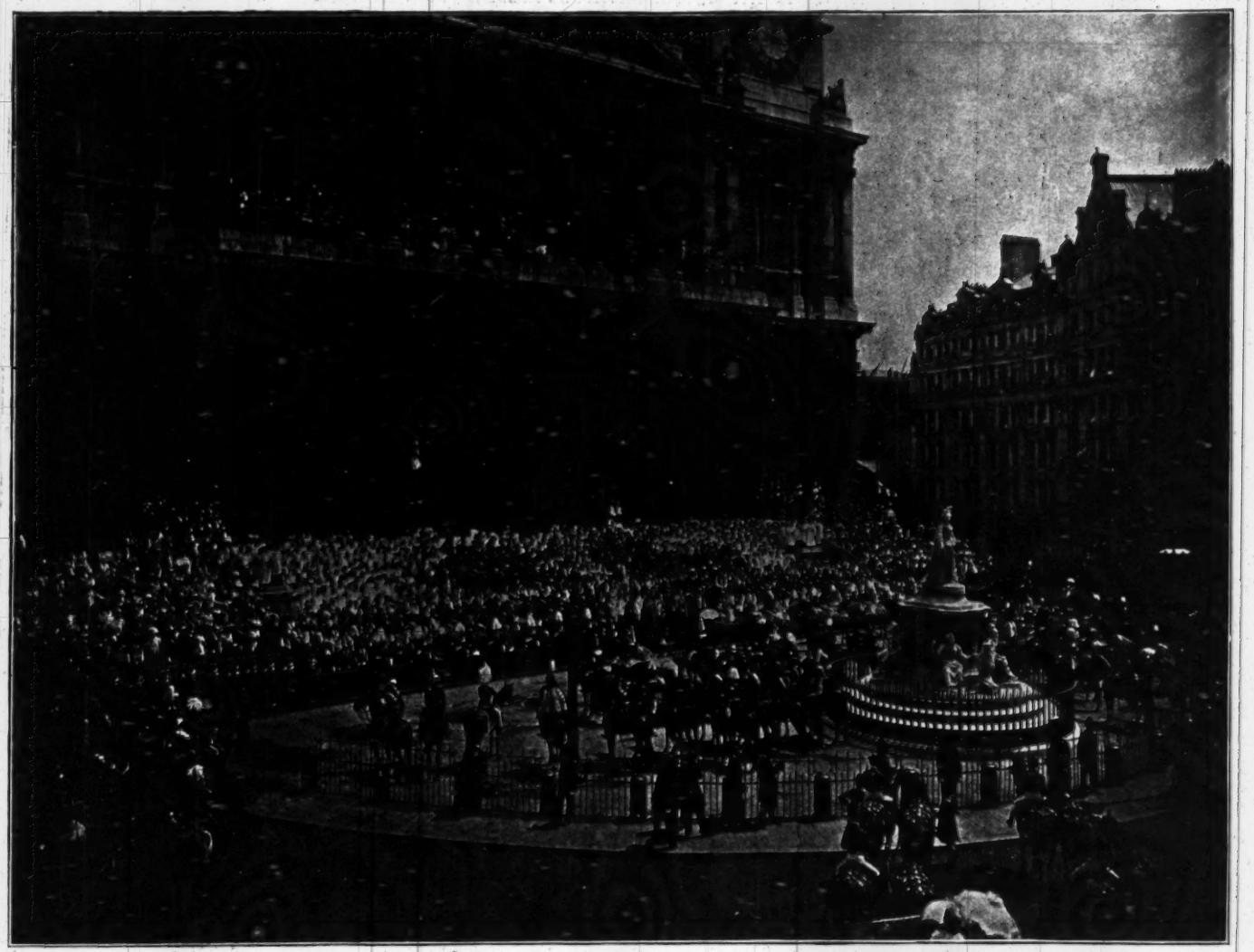
Guards' band in historic gold uniform of Marlborough's period.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE PROCESSION IN KING WILLIAM STREET.



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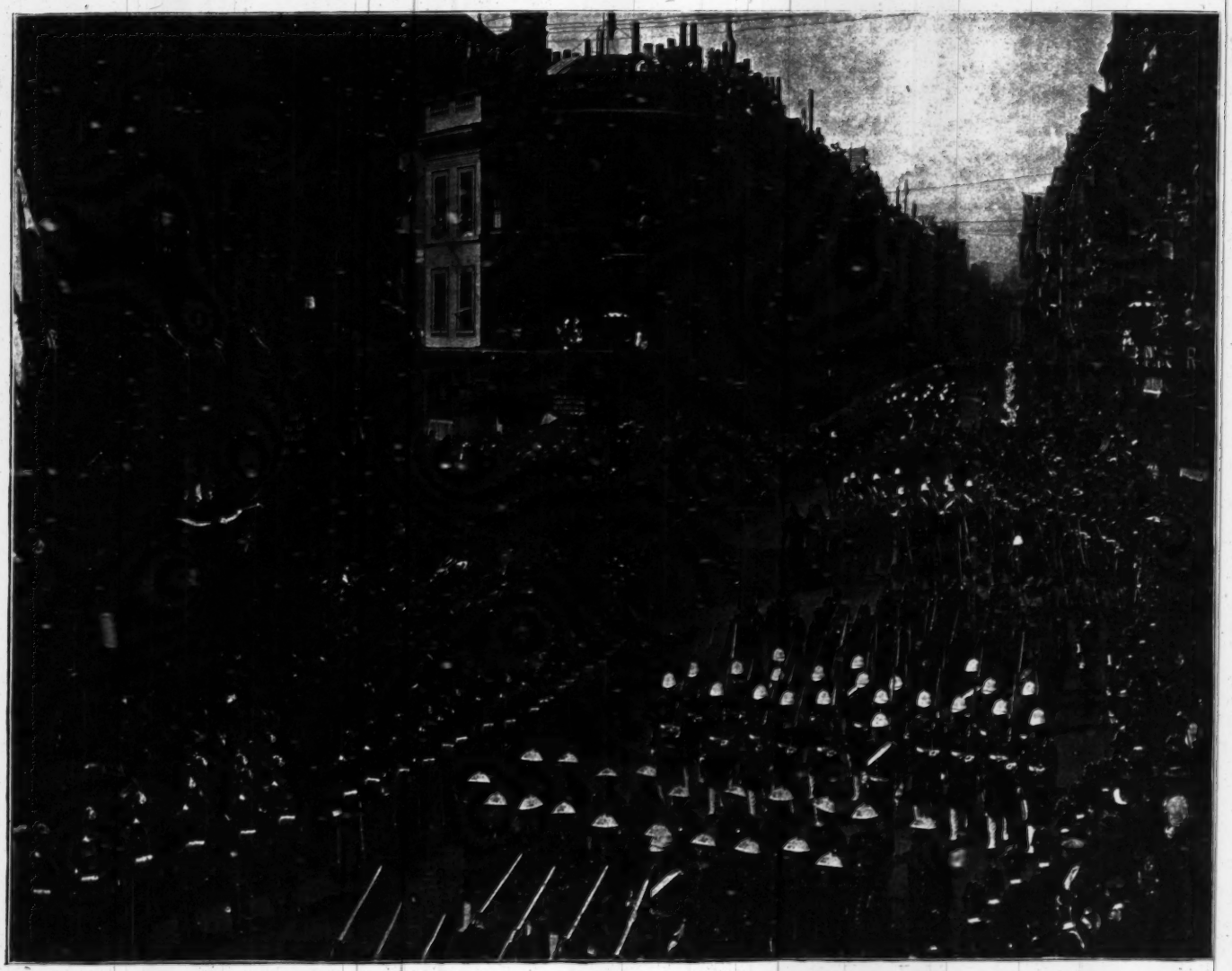
Best general view whole scene. Statue of Queen Anne, &c. Caparisoned horses in foreground are of carriages of Princesses.

THE CEREMONY IN FRONT OF ST. PAUL'S.



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Colonial (Sixth Police of Hong Kong in front) (Chinese Police of treaty ports) Soudanese in background.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE PROCESSION IN KING WILLIAM STREET.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE PROCESSION IN KING WILLIAM STREET.

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Rear of Queen's carriage, with her two Highland servants. In centre behind, Duke of Cambridge, with Field Marshal's baton. More directly behind carriage, Prince of Wales in profile, beyond him Duke of Connaught. Above Duke of Connaught is standard bearer, (Royal standard,) and above him in turn is Duke of Portland.

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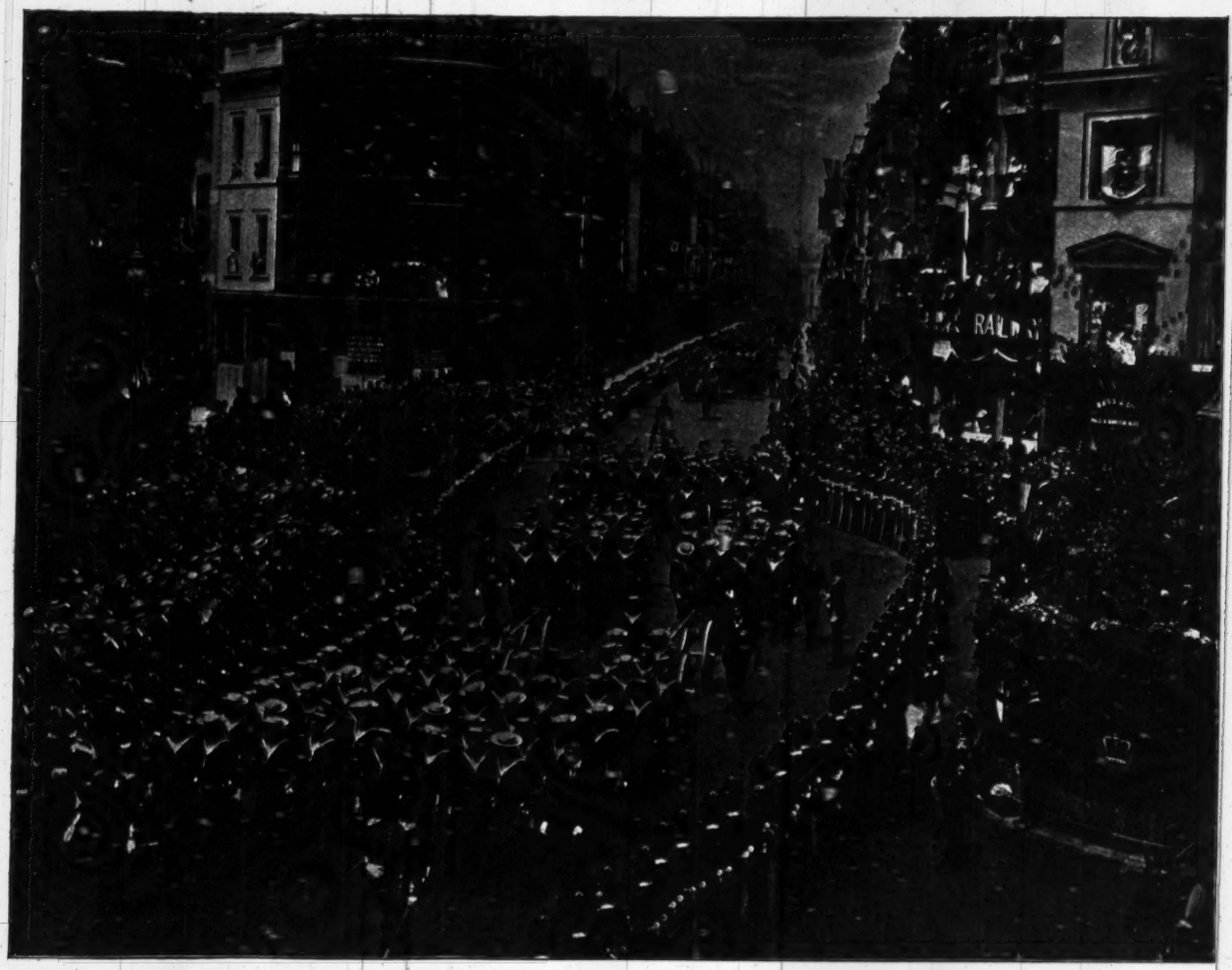
Tenth carriage, with profile of Princess Louise of Battenberg, (sister of Czarina.)

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE PROCESSION IN KING WILLIAM STREET.



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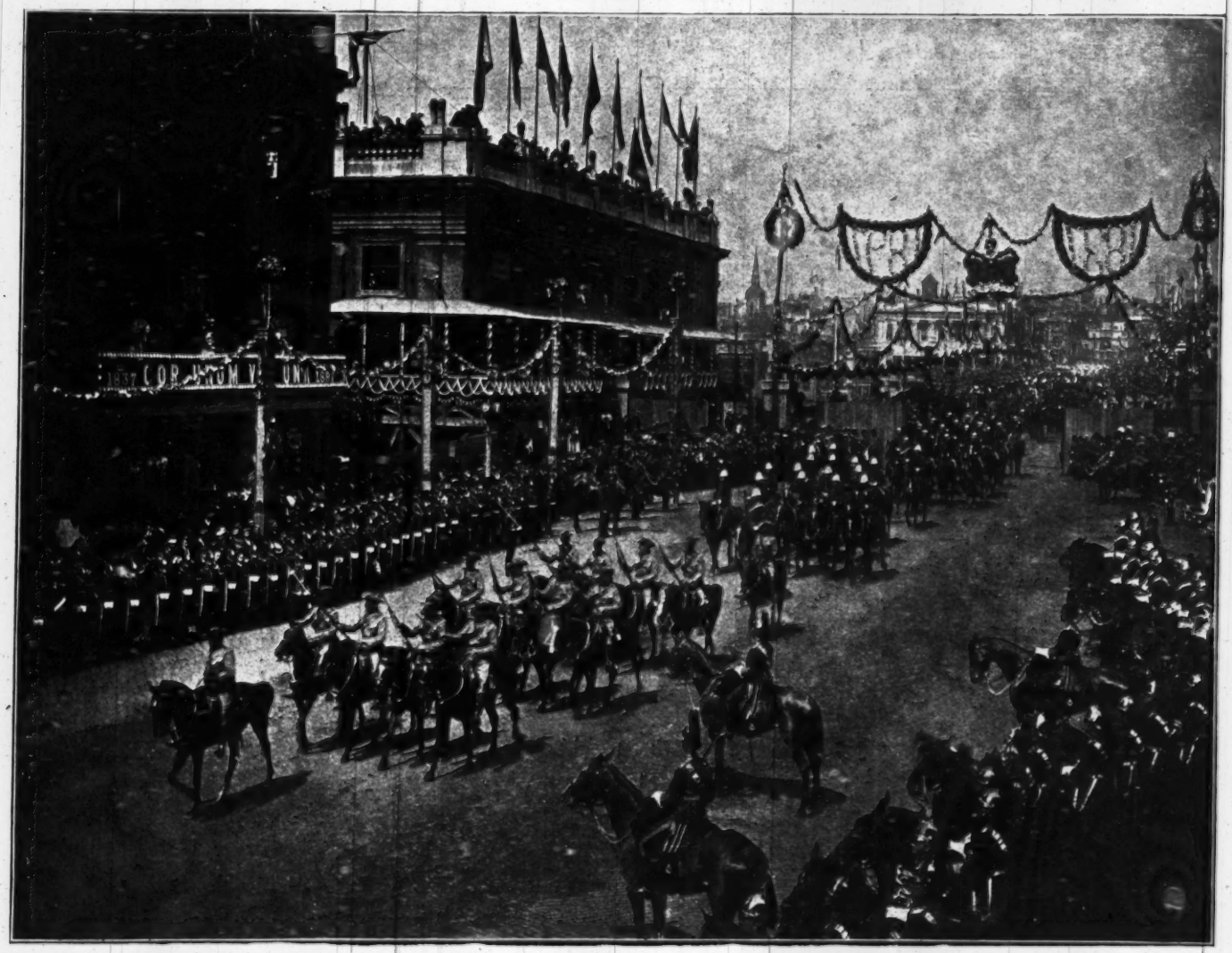
Naval Brigade dragging guns, (always the most popular sight to London crowds.)



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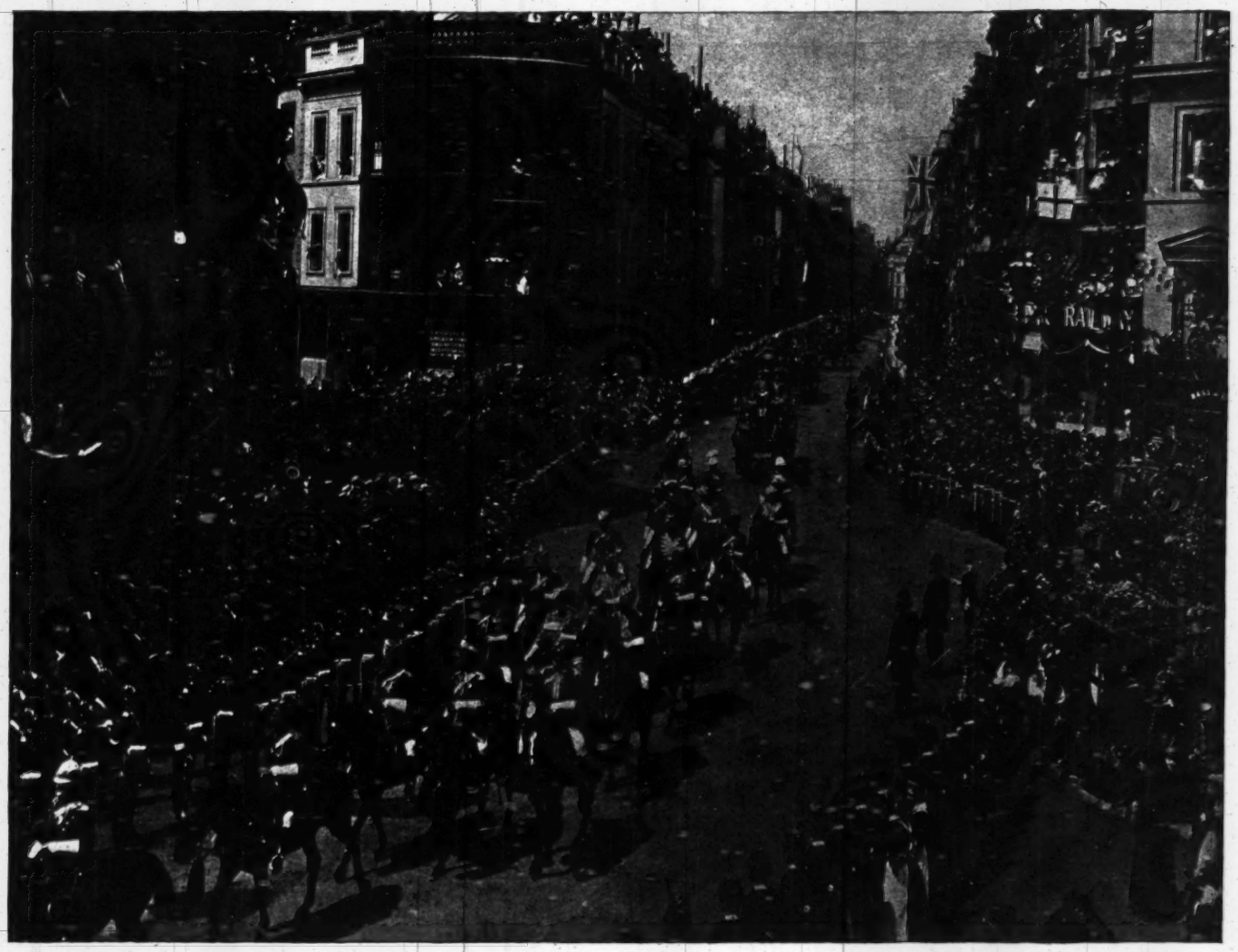
Rhodesian Horse, led by the Hon. Maurice Gifford, (one-armed hero of Matabeleland,) who was tremendously cheered all along route.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE PROCESSION.



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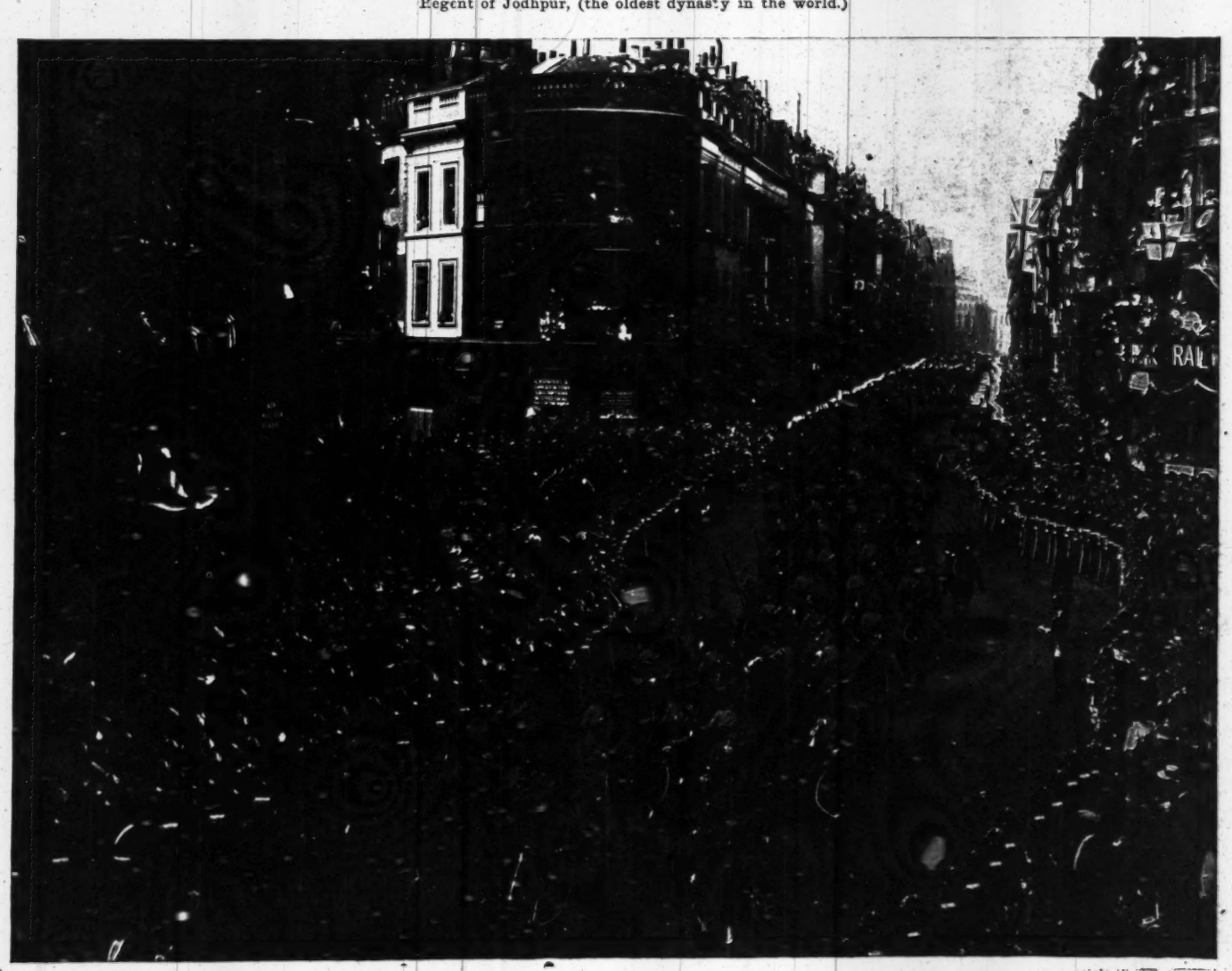
Deputation of Indian officers, Imperial Service troops. At rear, riding to left by himself and just in front of first carriage, is Sir Partab Singh, Regent of Jodhpur, (the oldest dynasty in the world.)



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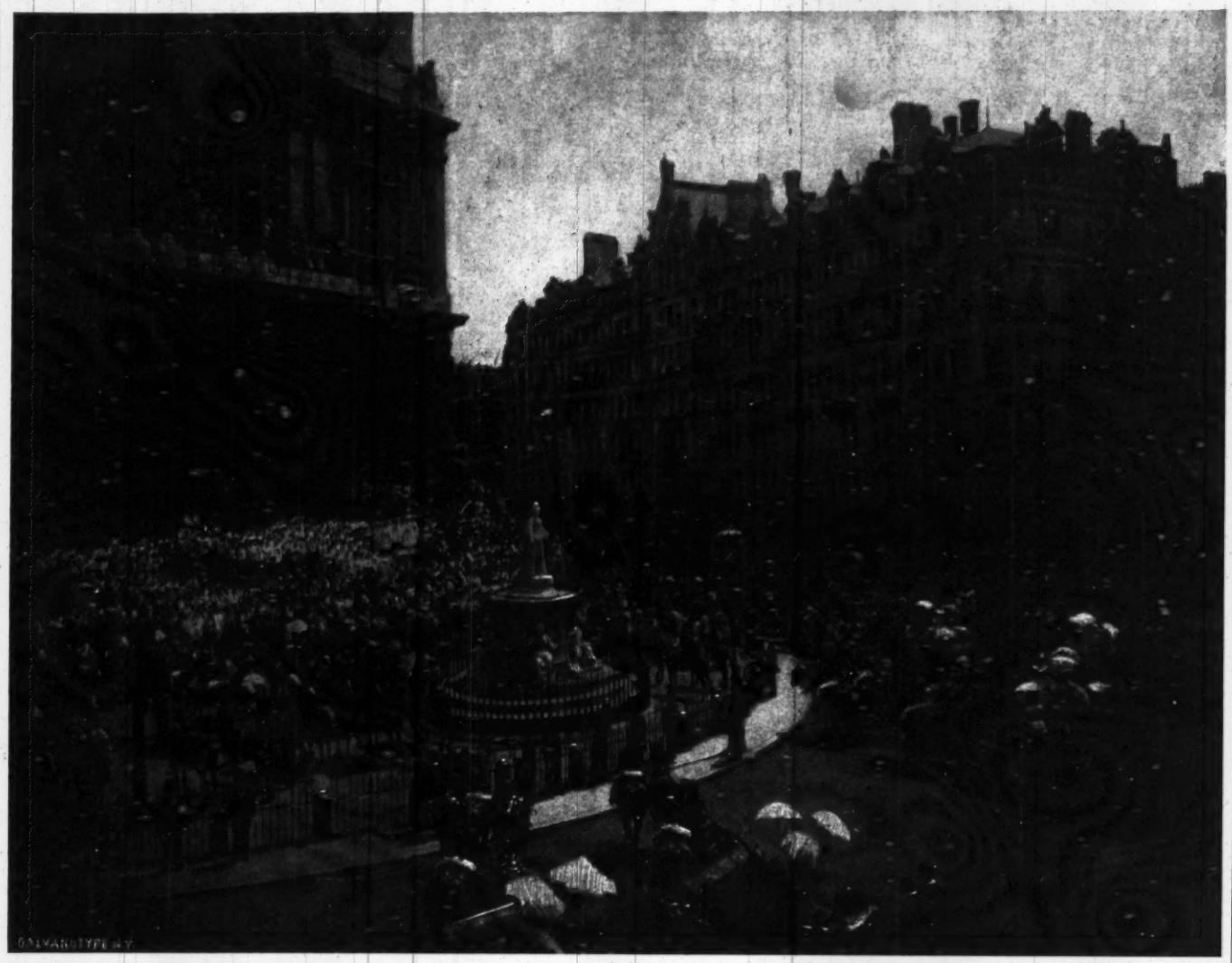
Colonial procession—Australian troops in front—white helmets are Cape Mounted Rifles.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE PROCESSION IN KING WILLIAM STREET.



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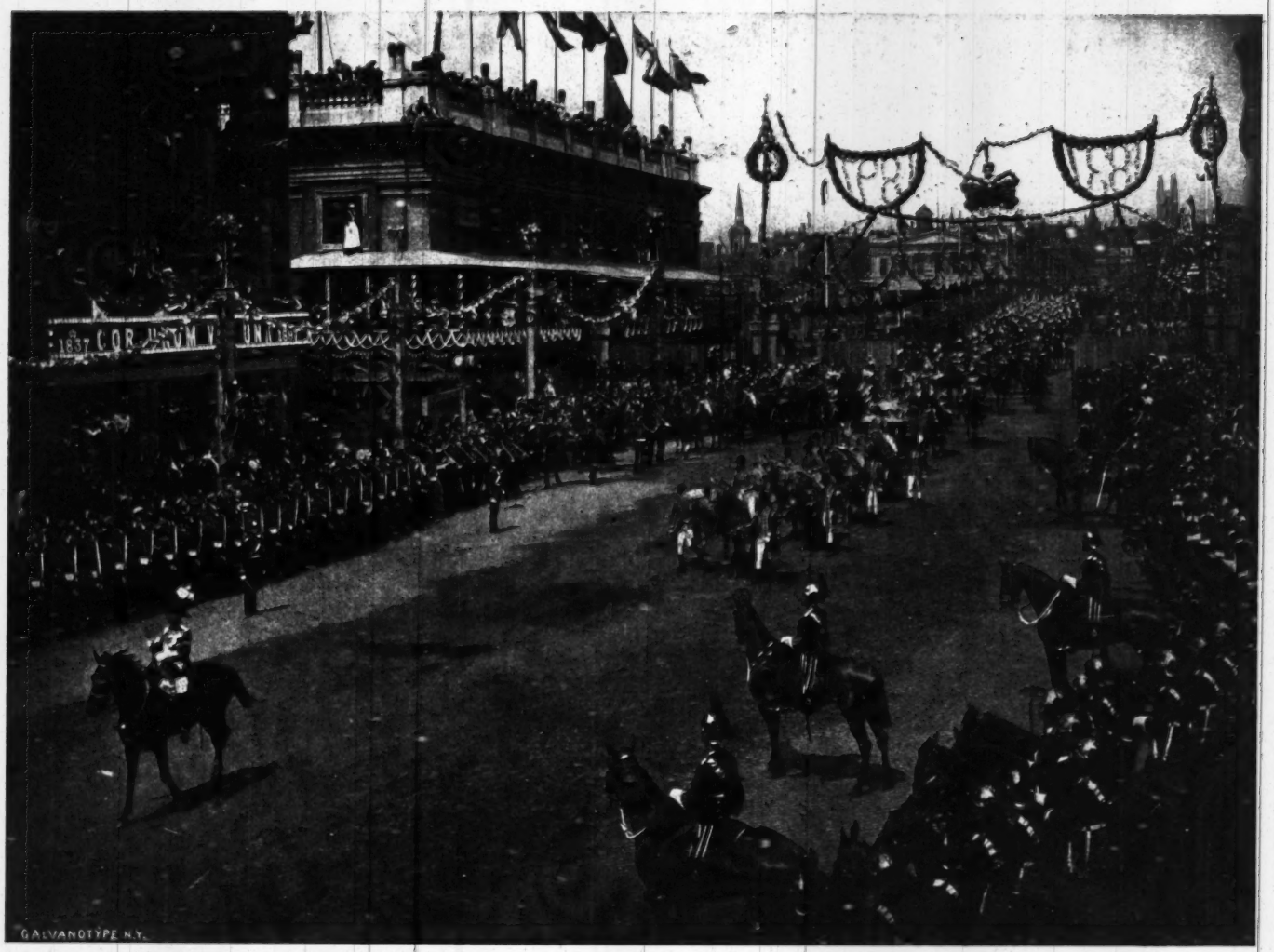
General view of the scene.

THE CEREMONY IN FRONT OF ST. PAUL'S.



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The Queen's carriage coming from London Bridge, Lord Wolseley in front.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE PROCESSION.

From Copyrighted Photographs by Hughes & Mullins, Ryde; Gunn & Stuart, and Valery, London.

1.—Queen Victoria and Prince Edward Albert, Eldest Son of the Duke of York. 2.—The Prince and Princess of Wales. 3.—The Duke and Duchess of York. 4.—The Duke of Cambridge.

ENGLAND'S ROYAL FAMILY. PROMINENT MEMBERS AS THEY ARE TO-DAY.

Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., LL.D.,
Bishop of New York.

THE LAMBETH CONFERENCE.

THIRTY-FIVE years ago the suggestion came from this side of the Atlantic, from the Provincial Synod of the Canadian Church, that all Bishops of the Anglican communion throughout the world meet in conference for consultation under the Presidency of the Bishop of their eldest See, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of All England and Metropolitan. The mother Church adopted this suggestion of her daughter, and in July, 1867, seventy-six Bishops met in the upper dining room, or "Guard Room," of Lambeth Palace, London.

Four days were spent by these men from every part of the world in becoming acquainted and in consultation for the welfare of their world-wide communion.

In 1878 the Canadians again led the way and moved the Convocation of Canterbury that Archbishop Archibald Campbell Tait call a second Lambeth Conference. The response was once more in the affirmative, and 100 Bishops met, this time in the great library of Lambeth Palace. It was virtually settled at this conference that a third one should be held ten years later, and the death of the Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1883, did not alter this plan.

In July, 1886, Archbishop Benson issued the formal letter, which was sent, as on previous occasions, through the various Metropolitans and Presiding Bishops to all members of the Anglican Episcopate. In the twenty years that had elapsed since the first conference, the number of Bishops entitled to receive an invitation had increased from 144 to 200, and nine more were added before the conference actually assembled. The total number taking part in this third conference was 145.

At the great opening service held in Canterbury Cathedral, the Archbishop took his place in St. Augustine's chair, which was moved from its usual place to the middle of the altar steps. After the Te Deum had been sung by the united choirs of the Province of Canterbury, the Bishop, seated in his chair, delivered the address of welcome. On the following morning, in the Palace Chapel, previous to the celebration of the holy communion, the Right Rev. Henry B. Whipple, Bishop of Minnesota, preached the sermon.

In the order of procession at these conferences, due preference is given to Archbishops, Metropolitans, and Presiding Bishops, and to the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester. All other Bishops are marshaled according to date of consecration. At the last conference the Lambeth Palace library was provided with a low platform, with seats for the Archbishops of Canterbury, York, Armagh, Dublin, and the seven Metropolitans in a semi-circle on either side of the President's chair. At all conferences the Right Rev. Dr. Ellicott, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, has served as Episcopal Secretary. The Dean of Windsor has been his assistant. Twelve committees were appointed, which reported to the conference a digest of all matters under discussion.

A permanent feature of these conferences is that no attempt is made to secure the adoption of the various reports of committees, but formal resolutions are in each case moved by the Chairman. An address to her Majesty Queen Victoria has on each occasion lain on a table at the entrance to the conference hall. Receiving the signatures of all attending Bishops, it has formed a valuable souvenir of the event.

Of the 145 Bishops present at the last conference, 46 belonged to England and Wales, 11 to Ireland, 6 to Scotland, 29 to the United States, and 53 to colonial and missionary dioceses throughout the world.

Topics discussed at these conferences thus far, and on which committees have reported, are intemperance, purity, divorce, polygamy, Sabbath observance, Socialism, the care of immigrants, the reunion of the various bodies into which the Christianity of the English-speaking races is divided, the Scandinavians and Old Catholics, the condition of the Eastern Churches, and authoritative standards.

A quaint feature of the procedure is that the encyclical letter and the resolutions adopted by the conferences have been translated into both the Latin and Greek languages in order that they may become a part of the ecclesiastical literature accessible to the prelates of the Roman and Greek communions.

Between 235 and 250 invitations were issued to the present conference, and about 200 Bishops are expected to attend. They will come from within the arctic circle, from the Falkland Islands, from the New Hebrides, and the Caribbean Islands, from Honolulu, from Orange Free State, from the Upper Niger country, and from Jerusalem.

It is an ancient custom of the three great

Rt. Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee,
Bishop of Washington, D. C.

communions of the Catholic Church to allow each Bishop sitting in council the privilege of being accompanied by a presbyter or deacon of his diocese, to serve him in the capacity of chaplain. A notable chaplain was Athanasius, the deacon of Alexandria, who so well served his Bishop at Nicaea during the first ecumenical council, and who conducted the public disputations with the heretic Arius. In the primitive councils of the Church, chaplains frequently spoke, though they did not vote, but in these modern conferences of Anglican Bishops the chaplains are not expected to take part in debate, but to serve as Secretaries and consultors. Most American Bishops will be accompanied by chaplains. Sessions of the approaching conference will not be held in Lambeth Palace as heretofore, but in the Great Hall of the Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster. The Church House is the headquarters for the general administration of the Church of England, and has recently been remodeled and added to. The Great Hall will seat about 1,500.

On Friday last, and just before the formal opening of the Lambeth Conference, one of the most picturesque Church events of the century took place. It was the celebration of the thirteen hundredth anniversary of the landing of St. Augustine and his band of forty monks on what was once the Island of Thanet, off the coast of Kent. This celebration in no sense commemorates the founding of the Church in the British Isles, for centuries before Augustine came the Celtic Church flourished until the pagan Saxon came and drove it into the western highlands. It commemorates the founding of the See of Canterbury and the revival of Christian worship in the ancient Chapel of St. Martin, that had been left to the moles and the bats after the Celtic Christians fled.

To-morrow morning, (July 5,) in the Great Hall of the Church House, the Archbishop of Canterbury will make the opening address, and the topic for discussion will be "The Organization of the Anglican Communion." Bishop Whittaker of Pennsylvania and Bishop Littlejohn of Long Island are two of the four speakers. The programme contains more specific and practical topics than heretofore, and considerable attention will be given to the presentation of the social and labor problems of the day. That no fewer than twelve Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States have been invited to lead discussions is a fact that testifies to their standing in their several episcopates. Bishop Grafton of Fond du Lac will discuss religious communities, Bishop Davies of Michigan the critical study of Holy Scripture, and Bishop Pierce of Arkansas foreign missions.

Bishop Doane of Albany is to speak on Reformation movements on the continent of Europe and Bishop Whitehead of Pittsburg will discuss Church unity. The American side of the question of international arbitration will be represented by Bishop Potter of New York and Bishop Scarborough of New Jersey.

Bishop Huntington of Central New York, who is President of the Church Association for the Advancement of Labor, was one of the invited speakers on the subject of the Church with respect to industrial problems, but it is doubtful if he will be present, owing to the condition of his health. Bishop Satterlee of Washington will speak on this topic. Bishop Seymour of Springfield will consider local adaptations of the Book of Common Prayer.

In the absence of Bishops Williams of Connecticut and Clark of Rhode Island, Bishop Whipple of Minnesota will be the

Rt. Rev. Thos. U. Dudley, D. D.,
Bishop of Kentucky.

senior Bishop of the Church in the United States in attendance at this conference. On July 25 Bishop Whipple preaches in Westminster Abbey. The concluding service of the conference will be held on Aug. 2 in St. Paul's Cathedral.

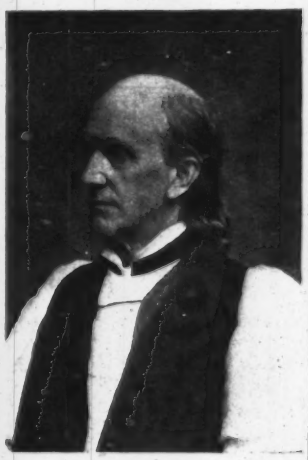
This conference of Anglican Bishops is to be followed by conferences of Anglican laymen of the world, it being thought that the International Convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew at Buffalo during the approaching October, which will bring lay delegates from all over the world, will prove the beginning of conferences of laymen of the Anglican Catholic Church.

THE DRAMATIC IN ENGLISH HISTORY.

Two situations occur to me as surpassing all others in English history in vividness and dramatic effect; they are the murder of St. Thomas of Canterbury and the death of Wolsey, says a writer in The Cornhill Magazine. This is entirely due to the fact that they profoundly moved men's minds

Rt. Rev. Wm. C. Doane, D. D., LL.D.,
Bishop of Albany.

at the time, and are recorded in language which is full of the emotion so engendered. Both were regarded as great and significant catastrophes, important in themselves and in their results. The death of Wolsey is a remarkable instance. In outward circumstance it is inferior to the execution of More or the burning of Cranmer. Yet it remains more picturesque. We feel that More and Cranmer fell in a way like soldiers on the field of battle. They shared the fortunes of their cause, and our interest lies in discovering the exact point on which they took their intellectual stand and laid down their lives rather than take a step further. But Wolsey is a type of human fortunes, of the inherent limitations of man's endeavors, of the sudden reversal of high hopes, of the restless chafing of an imprisoned spirit, and its final despair. This position arises from the literary skill of his biographer, Cavendish, reflecting doubtless the permanent impression of his time, and expressing with deepening melancholy the profound pathos of the wreckage of a life. This intensity of feeling could not have gathered round an ordinary career, but was engendered by the profound conviction that with the fall of Wolsey England had entered upon a new course in its national life—a course the end and goal of which no man could foresee. Wolsey had striven to make England powerful in a changing world. He had created forces which he could not restrain within the limits which his prudence had prescribed. There was deeper emotion at the downfall of him who strove to keep the peace than over the sad fate of combatants on either side when once war had been proclaimed. It is only the pen of one who is conscious of living through such a crisis that can be instinct with real feeling and can convey that feeling to after-times.



Rt. Rev. Henry B. Whipple, D. D.,
Bishop of Minnesota.

MUSSET'S WILLOW, AT PERE-LACHAISE.

Musset's willow, the tomb of Héloïse and Abélard, the graves of Rachel and Mlle. Mars, are visited by very large numbers of pilgrims every year.

Mes chers amies, quand je mourrai,
Plantez un saule au cimetiere;
J'aime son feuillage éploré * * *

Very puny and slender, alas! and very sickly in appearance was that shrub which was destined to become a majestic tree, and envelop in its shade the bust of the author of "Rolla" and "Namouna." And yet it has already furnished, since the poet's death, an incalculable number of leaves to those of his admirers who desire to carry away a consecrated souvenir of their visit to Père-Lachaise. How many have shed tears before that tomb as they recited the strophes of "Les Nuits"! How many bitter sorrows, exhaling from young hearts of twenty, have come thither in search of consolation! How many youthful illusions, illusions of love, illusions of glory, have found refreshment there, as the traveler, overdone with fatigue, refreshes himself at a spring of pure water.—The International.

THAT I WERE THERE!

Roofless the walls, and all around is dreary,
Cold the ingle-side and bare,
Men called it home, 'tis now the wild bird's eyrie,
Yet, I would that I were there!

Just to feel the wild wet breezes swirling
O'er the water and the whin,
To see the peat-reek o'er the cottage curling,
And the bairst folk winning in.

To see the glens in Autumn's colors tender,
And the black Ben's misty wreath,
The birk and the breckan's dying splendor,
And the roaring linn beneath.

To see the foam from the white beach flying,
And the boats leap through the waves,
And the ring of golden sea-tang lying
Strayed from Atlantic's caves.

To hear again the beechnuts falling, falling,
When the plantin's winning bare,
To hear again the paitricks calling, calling,
Oh, would that I were there!

—MACKENZIE MACBRIDE in The Spectator.

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Rt. Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D.,
Bishop of Long Island.

Rt. Rev. Davis Sessums, D. D.,
Bishop of Louisiana.

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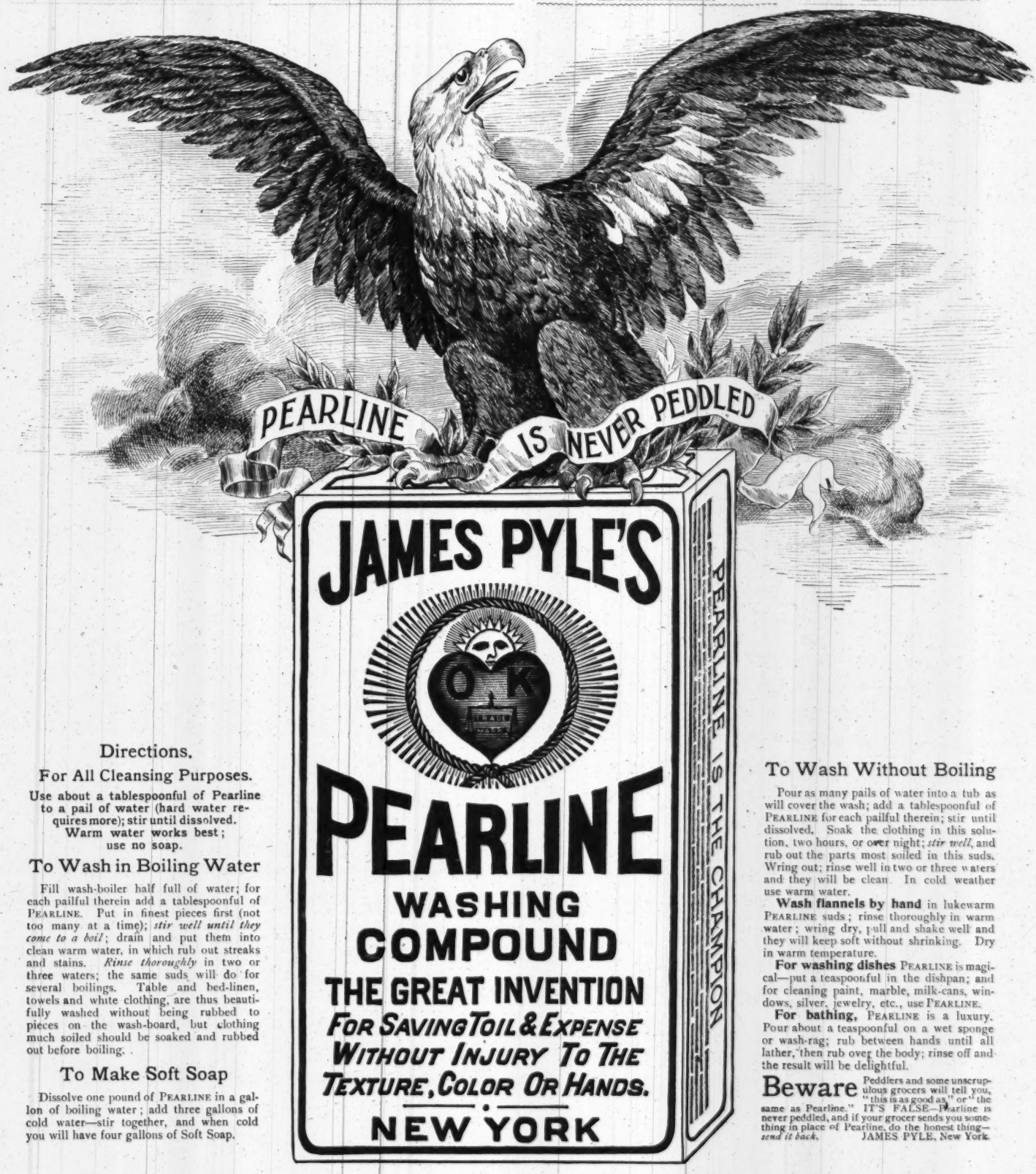

Directions.

For All Cleansing Purposes.

Use about a tablespoonful of Pearline to a pail of water (hard water requires more); stir until dissolved. Warm water works best; use no soap.

To Wash in Boiling Water

Fill wash-boiler half full of water; for each pailful therein add a tablespoonful of PEARLINE. Put in finest pieces first (not too many at a time); *stir well until they come to a boil*; drain and put them into clean warm water, in which rub out streaks and stains. *Rinse thoroughly* in two or three waters; the same suds will do for several boilings. Table and bed-linen, towels and white clothing, are thus beautifully washed without being rubbed to pieces on the wash-board, but clothing much soiled should be soaked and rubbed out before boiling.

To Make Soft Soap

Dissolve one pound of PEARLINE in a gallon of boiling water; add three gallons of cold water—stir together, and when cold you will have four gallons of Soft Soap.

To Wash Without Boiling

Pour as many pails of water into a tub as will cover the wash; add a tablespoonful of PEARLINE for each pailful therein; stir until dissolved. Soak the clothing in this solution, two hours, or over night; *stir well*, and rub out the parts most soiled in this suds. Wring out; rinse well in two or three waters and they will be clean. In cold weather use warm water.

Wash flannels by hand in lukewarm PEARLINE suds; rinse thoroughly in warm water; wring dry, pull and shake well and they will keep soft without shrinking. Dry in warm temperature.

For washing dishes PEARLINE is magical—put a teaspoonful in the dishpan; and for cleaning paint, marble, milk-cans, windows, silver, jewelry, etc., use PEARLINE.

For bathing, PEARLINE is a luxury. Pour about a teaspoonful on a wet sponge or wash-rag; rub between hands until all lather, then rub over the body; rinse off and the result will be delightful.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, do the honest thing—*send it back.* JAMES PYLE, New York.

National Economy

There's room for a little more of it. Too many women are wasting time and strength over a washboard; rubbing their clothes to pieces; wasting their money. You'd be astonished if you could figure up the actual money saving a year by the use of Pearline. Millions of women are using it now, but just suppose that all women were equally careful and thrifty, and that every one used Pearline! *It's too much to hope for—but the whole country would be the richer for it.*

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MILLIONS NOW USE PEARLINE

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SIR SQUIRE BANCROFT BANCROFT AND LADY BANCROFT.

SQUIRE BANCROFT BANCROFT, recently knighted by Queen Victoria, was a mere stripling when he was engaged as a member of H. J. Byron and Marie Wilton's company at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, London, in 1865. A little trivial comedy by Byron and a burlesque in which pretty Miss Wilton was "Principal Boy" formed the first bill. Byron soon retired from the management, but on his recommendation Miss Wilton produced T. W. Robertson's "Society." That was the first of the Robertson plays, which created a "school," and led a reactionary movement in favor of natural drama in England. Miss Wilton became famous as actor and manager. In 1867 she and Mr. Bancroft were married. When the Prince of Wales's Theatre became too small for them they took the historic Haymarket. Lately they have retired from the stage. The present Sir Squire Bancroft Bancroft was the original Captain Hawtree and Jack Poyntz, and has played many other rôles in high comedy with distinction. Lady Bancroft was Polly Eccles, Naomi Tighe, and Mary Netley.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

—Princess Louise Marie Elizabeth of Bavaria, a niece of the Empress of Austria, has married Otto Waldemar Robert Brucks, a Berlin opera singer.

—Mrs. J. H. French of Beloit, Wis., has bequeathed a large sum of money to Beloit College on the condition that vivisection shall not be practiced in the college or in any department connected with it. If the condition is violated the money is to go elsewhere.

—Charles Whitaker, for a great many years coachman to Cornelius Vanderbilt, is said to be one of the most sagacious judges of horseflesh in the country. He buys and looks after all of Mr. Vanderbilt's horses, and is intrusted with responsibilities unusual to men in his line of business. He is a reserved and dignified person, and his appearance, which is that of a student, does not belie his habits. He is an unpretentious bookworm, and prides himself on his penmanship, which is of the copybook style.

—Drum Major John Smith of the Seventh Regiment Band has been in military service of various kinds for forty-seven years. He is the man who walks ahead of the band, wears a large bearskin shako, and carries a stick seven feet long, with a large gold ball on its top. On the occasion of public parades, a large proportion of spectators, particularly women and children, mistake the Drum Major for the leader of the band, and frequently the status of the band is gauged by street crowds by the appearance and stick-tossing dexterity of the imposing figure at the front. Ernest Neyer, the leader of the Seventh Regiment Band, usually plays the first cornet on parade and marches on the end of the first line. The only distinguishing mark about his uniform is a colored cockade on his cap.

—The Most Rev. Michael A. Corrigan, Archbishop of this Roman Catholic Diocese, is one of the busiest men in New York. There is scarcely a minute of his waking hours that he is not engaged in some Church or secular matter of moment. Besides his great cares and duties as the spiritual head of his Church, Archbishop Corrigan is President of the Board of Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Chairman of the Board of Managers of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, President of the Theological Seminary, and President or ex-officio member of every board connected with the business management of this archdiocese.

I LOVE THEE.

I love thee; why, I cannot tell.
  A thousand nameless winning ways
Around thee weave their magic spell,
  And make words poor to speak thy praise.

I love thee; not because thine eyes
  Are matched by heaven's celestial blue,
But in thy trustful look there lies
  Th' unspoken promise to be true.

I love thee for some subtle charm
  That seems to draw my heart to thine;
Thy voice and look my fears disarm,
  And tell me thou art only mine.

I love thee; not for wealth or fame—
  No worldly wish holds thought of thee;
And since thy heart reveals the same,
  How bright with hope our lives may be!

—M. A. BAINES in Tinsley's Magazine.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

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FOR WOMEN.—A pure rubber comb with an absorbent band of terry cloth, with handsome silver handle.

IT DRIES THE HAIR QUICKLY AFTER SHAMPOO OR BATH. IT CLEANSES THE HAIR OF DANDRUFF OR DUST WITHOUT WETTING.

"A Contented Woman" writes: "During my constant use of La Rose Comb I discovered that it served as a cleaner fully as well as a dryer. The significance of this will be appreciated by the millions of women thus emancipated from the disagreeable necessity of having to wet the hair.—CAROLINE MISKEL HOYT."

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Money back after 30 days' trial if it isn't all we represent it to be.

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HEALTH, STRENGTH, VITALITY.

VIN MARIANI is invaluable in cases of general debility, profound exhaustion, decay of the vital forces, Malaria and Consumption.

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It gives strength to the feeble, does this glorious Vin Mariani. Aptly may it be termed Elixir of Life.

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Columbia Bang FOR Bicycle Riders.

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Bowden Lithia Water

From Lithia Springs, Georgia.

NATURE'S REMEDY

For all Diseases of the Bladder . . . . . and Kidneys, Nerves, Rheumatism. Gout.

Bladder and Urethra.

ATLANTA, GA., July 11, 1895.

DEAR SIRS:—I take pleasure in stating that I have been a constant prescriber of *Bowden Lithia Water* for a number of years, and have found it an invaluable adjunct in the treatment of diseases of the bladder and urethra. In the general classes of diseases dependent upon the uric acid diathesis, this water has always given me good results.

Respectfully, WM. PERRIN NICOLSON, M.D.,
President Southern Medical College; Professor of Anatomy and Lecturer on Clinical Surgery; Surgeon to Grady Hospital.

Nervous Dyspepsia.

HARTFORD, CONN., Jan. 14, 1891.

I am pleased to say that I have been using the *Bowden Lithia Water* with success in the case of my wife, who has been an invalid for three months, suffering from nervous dyspepsia. Nothing that we did was of value until we began to use this water. Since then she has found it to be of great value and has improved steadily.

T. D. CROTHERS, M.D.,
President Walnut Lodge Hospital; Mem. Am. Psychological Association; Mem. Am. Med. Association.

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SURGEON GENERAL G. M. STERNBERG.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE MILLER Sternberg, Surgeon General of the United States Army, who has just been elected to be President of the American Medical Association, at the semi-annual meeting in Philadelphia, stands not only at the head of the medical corps of the army, but is one of the foremost men in his profession in this country. To a thorough mastery of the practice of medicine he has added a broad knowledge of the advancement of medical science, to which he has contributed by study, experiment, individual research, and the thought of the industrious scholar, and his efforts have received that generous recognition from his profession that waits upon the courageous and independent leaders in all scientific and learned callings.

Gen. Sternberg was born at Hartwick Seminary, Otsego County, N. Y., June 8, 1838, and was the son of the Rev. Levi and Margaret Levering Sternberg. His education was begun in the same place, but he began the study of medicine at Cooperstown under Dr. Horace Lathrop in 1857, graduating, however, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in 1860. The war came on soon after his graduation, and he entered the army in Virginia, serving with Gen. Sykes and the Army of the Potomac until 1862, then in hospital in Rhode Island, later with Gen. Banks in the Department of the Gulf, and

G. M. Sternberg,
Surgeon General of the United States Army.

when the war closed was in charge of the United States General Hospital at Columbus, Ohio.

This shortened record, though simple, tells a long story of severe experience with forces that kept the physicians attached to the army very busy. The war over, he continued his army service with digressions. The cholera epidemic of 1867 gave him active employment. Then followed an Indian campaign, in which he performed important services; then came the yellow fever epidemics of 1878 and 1879; the Nez Perces campaign of 1877 intervened; from 1879 to 1881 he was a member of the Havana Yellow Fever Commission; then came various employments under the direction of the War Department, and in 1893 he was made Surgeon General, which office he will hold until his retirement in 1902.

This imperfect sketch of his career does not begin to convey an adequate idea of the value of his services to the country and to his profession. As a member of the Havana Yellow Fever Commission, he devoted himself to investigations of the disease, then made a special subject of study by the National Board of Health. He found time to go as a delegate instructed by the State Department to the International Sanitary Conference at Rome, in 1885. Under the directions of the President he was an investigator in Brazil, Mexico, and Cuba in 1887 and 1889, into the etiology and prevention of yellow fever. His special fitness for the work led to his selection, in 1892, as consulting bacteriologist to the Health Officer of the Port of New York.

Gen. Sternberg's eminence in his profession has been recognized by all the leading medical organizations. The list of the organizations with which he is associated is evidence of this fact. He is a member and ex-President of the American Public Health Association, member of the American Association of Physicians, of the American Medical Association, of the American Psychological Society, of the American Microscopical Society, (Vice President,) fellow of the American Association for Advancement of Science, fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, President of the section on military medicine and surgery of the Pan-American Medical Congress, President of the Association of Military Surgeons, United States, (1894,) fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society of London, late fellow by courtesy in Johns Hopkins University, (1885-90,) honorary member of the Epidemiological Society of London, honorary member of the Royal Academy of Medicine of Rome, honorary member of the Academy of Medicine of Rio de Janeiro, honorary member of the American Academy of Medicine, honorary member of the French Society of Hygiene, &c.

While occupied more fully than most physicians in private life, Gen. Sternberg's active mind sought expression in many works that have attracted the attention and commendation of the learned men of his profession. His principal published works include "Bacteria," a volume of nearly 500 pages; "Malaria and Malarial Disease," "Report Upon the Prevention of Yellow Fever by Inoculation," "Report on the Etiology and Prevention of Yellow Fever," "The Bacillus of Typhoid Fever," "The Biological Characters of the Cholera Spirillum," and many other equally valuable researches in the etiology of infectious diseases, the comparative value of disinfectants, and kindred subjects. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by the University of Michigan in 1894 and by Brown University in 1896.

Gen. Sternberg has been twice married, first to Maria Louisa Russell of Cooperstown, N. Y., who died of cholera in 1867, and afterward to Martha L. Pattison of Indianapolis, in 1869.

AT THE THEATRE.

On the stage an acted horror,
A King crime-haunted to death;
Around me glitter and glare,
And fans that harry an air
That stifles me breath by breath;

And eyes all one way gazing
On the magical master player,
Whose face, chameleon-wise,
Reflects all moods that arise—
Craft, crime, and credulous prayer.

I gaze, and listen—but sudden
I dream in midst of the play;
And the King may threaten or whine,
It seems no matter of mine—
I am twenty miles away.

Down in a mossy dingle,
Where sinless, a stranger to pain,
And friend to all winds that blow,
And hearing the fresh herbs grow,
And feeling the dew or the rain,

A slight wind-flower is hiding,
Green-scarfed, white-faced as the snow,
The young year's earliest child,
That I found last morn growing wild,
And spoke with, and left it to grow.
—F. WYVILLE HOME in The Spectator.

WASHINGTON AND THE PLACE SEEKER.

The late John M. Francis of Troy and former Postmaster General Thomas L. James were old-time friends, both being of Welsh descent. A few days ago Gen. James related the following incident of how John M. Francis's father called on George Washington, in quest of an appointment in the American Navy. Richard Francis was a midshipman in the British Navy, and, after seeing active service in the West Indies, he went back to his home, Haverfordwest, in Wales, resigned his commission, and got married. Soon afterward he came to this country with a letter of introduction to George Washington from William Pitt, the younger.

Gen. Washington at that time was in Philadelphia, as President of the Constitutional Convention. Young Francis called on him and presented the letter, which asked that Washington secure him a commission in the navy of the new Republic. According to the story, as told by Gen. James, Washington replied: "My young friend, I would be glad to oblige Mr. Pitt and delighted to gratify you. I am not certain yet whether or not we have a country. When that question is settled affirmatively, then we will have a navy, and I will gladly remember you and do what I can for you."

The Father of His Country then invited Mr. Francis to dine with him, and proved himself a very courteous and cordial host. Mr. Francis returned to Haverfordwest, in Wales, and remained there until 1800, when he came again to this country in the ship Brutus, on which were also Gen. James's grandparents and great-grandparents. The Francis and the James families settled near Utica, in this State.

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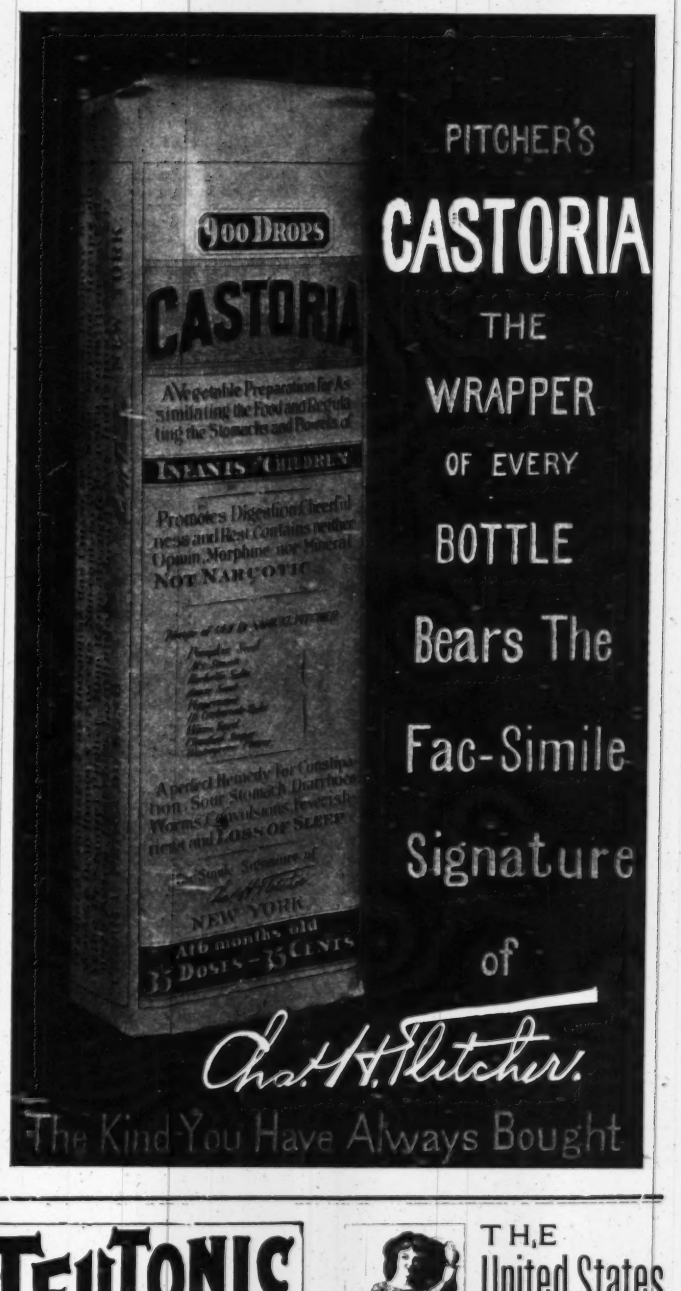
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FICTION

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CECILY.

"IT'S the fault of there being such a large family, dear, that is all."

"And a very bad fault, too."

"Dick! Don't you like the family?"

"Not as I like you, child, and not enough to like them to monopolize you, and take up all your time and thoughts and interests, so that I, whom you are going to marry, can hardly get so much as a word or look from you."

"Who is with you now, Dick?"

"Yes, for three minutes at the garden gate, because if I come inside you will be surrounded by the whole lot of them next moment, and for anything we may want to say to one another we might as well be at opposite poles. You mayn't mind it, Cecily—you don't seem to do so, at any rate—but, upon my soul, it's hard lines on a man who loves you."

It is an evening in April. The land is all aflush with the pink blossoms of the almond and the white blossoms of the pear.

He is very handsome always, rather angry just now, my lover; but I know that the anger comes from love, and so I think more of the first fact than the second as I look up smilingly into the brave blue eyes, bright with a passionate gleam, and mark how well the broad, square-cut shoulders and shapely head stand out against the golden glory of that evening sky.

"And pray, Sir, do you expect me to be always at your beck and call?" I ask. "I'm sure you get your fair share of attention."

"Do I?" he says gravely. "When I wait a whole week for the chance of one walk with you, and when the promised day comes you coolly send me word that you've got something else to do, and are too busy even to see me! I might have claimed your promise to marry me two Summers ago, and again last Autumn, when I was offered the making of that new Canadian line. I refused it, only because I knew you wouldn't leave home so soon after your mother's death, and I could not bear to go away without you; but now there is this other job of the same sort in Perthshire, and they say I can have it for the asking. The works are to begin in July, and if we are married in June—dear Cecily, my own darling love, do say that we shall be; do give me what I ask. Think how long I have waited for you already and how badly I want you, and come to me. Cecily, dearest, if you love me, say you will. Say it now."

"In June!" I repeat, my eyes wide with dismay, and drawing myself still further back. "Dick, you promised not to be in a hurry."

"I never promised anything of the sort; but if I had done so I should have kept my promise over and over again. Cecily, will you ever find a lover who has waited as long as I have done already? And yet you talk of my waiting on for another year still! If you loved me in the least you would be as tired of these delays as I am; but you don't, and I see it only too plainly. You don't even know what love is. You—"

"Hullabullero, hullabulloo! Cecily, Cis, where are you?" shouts a boy's voice from the laburnum bushes behind.

"Don't be silly, Dick. Let me go. Please let me go," I stammer out hurriedly; but I have no need to repeat the request. At the first sound of my rough-tongued little brother's voice Dick has dropped my hands and stepped back.

"Let you go? Oh, certainly," he says, with a strange, bitter accent in his voice. "For good, if you like. I expect it will come to that some day. Good-bye," and off he goes, striding over the dewy grass and under the milk-white blossoms of the thorn trees without another word or look.

It is too bad. Of course the children don't really mean to hurt me; but it is too bad; and the worst of it is that I dare not show my vexation.

Poor Dick's spurt of temper is forgotten, and tea proceeds without further allusion to him. I cannot bear Dick to be angry with me; Dick, who for all his quick, fiery nature is gentle as a woman in general with those he loves, and who has been so tender and true to me all these years, that at times his very generosity makes one forget that those who give much have a right to expect much in return.

A long engagement is a very trying thing. Not that it diminishes the mutual love of those most concerned; but that it is apt to lessen the outward expression of it, and bring about unintentional slights and apparent coolnesses, and it is trying, too, from the fact that the longer it lasts the less consideration or sympathy it seems to elicit from those even most nearly allied to the lovers; and who, when the first eclat of the affair is over, are apt to regard its lengthened existence with something of impatience, not to say contempt. Dick and I have been engaged an immense while, four years before mother died; and he was ready and waiting for me when she was first taken ill, nearly a year before that.

I don't see him often. He is a civil engineer and too busy to pay frequent visits to our quiet village; but during this one his patience has been tried more than usual.

Is there ever a gayer, gladder time in all the year; or a gayer, gladder morning than this when I rise and look, across the frothing snow of pear blossoms and meadows paved with golden buttercups, to the red roof of the village inn, half hidden in elm trees, beneath which Dick lodges? Perhaps he may be striding across those meadows now to pay us an early visit and bring me a bunch of violets. He has done so once or twice; but father doesn't like visitors at breakfast, and I'm afraid Dick has found it out; at any rate, he does not come to-day, and so I go down to breakfast, give the orders for dinner, and am just going to assist my little sister through her laborious efforts at wading up the scale on the piano when the maid brings me a letter which she says has just come from the inn, and I see it is from Dick.

How thankful I have been since then that I left Maude and went away to read it by myself; for even the first words seem to daze and dazzle me! It begins, "My dear Cecily," and then I sit and read and re-read the rest over and over again, how long I never knew, with eyes that see, yet see not, and a heart which beats, yet refuses to comprehend. Dick is gone, and this is what he tells me.

When he went back to the inn he found a letter awaiting him from the contractors for that Canadian railroad of which he had told me before. It was a liberal offer, and he was still very hot and angry. On the spur of the moment he sat down and accepted it; and then, in the act of sealing the letter, repented him of what he had done. Perhaps he remembered how long we had loved one another and what bitter pain parting would be; at any rate, he put the letter in his pocket and came up to the vicarage to tell me again that if I would marry him in June he would still accept the smaller appointment in lieu of this; or if that were really impossible would arrange to come back from Canada in the Autumn, make me his wife, and take me back with him.

Well, you guess what he found? A whole family laughing and making game of him, mocking at the pain which had driven him away, the love which had brought him back; my laugh—heaven help me, mine!—the loudest in the party, my hand aiding in the jest which was amusing a set of thoughtless boys. "And so," he wrote, "I went away, and I write this now to bid you good-bye. My eyes have been opened at last, and I see only too plainly that the years which have only intensified my love for you have withered yours at the root, that my visits have been a weariness, my fidelity a jest. Perhaps some day I may live to be thankful that I have learned this lesson even so late, but I cannot do so yet; nor can I bring myself to the useless pain of meeting you again. I go back to my old lodgings at once, and sail for Canada this week. Would to heaven you had told me the truth which sends me from you before, but I do not blame you for not doing so. You were always gentle at heart, and I believe you could not bear to hurt me to my face." And then he bade God bless me, and signed himself, "Yours ever faithfully, Richard Meredith."

I cut the meat and serve the pudding that day at dinner, and though I cannot say one word, and there must be something in my face which frightens the boys, for they stare at me with wondering eyes and are strangely good and quiet, I never break down once, or rise until the meal is quite ended; and then at last I escape, and as I write to Dick the tears which have been frozen till now break forth like rain and blot the words as fast as they are penned.

For of course I answer him. I have read—in novels—of girls who, when they have hurt or angered their lovers, are too proud to write or say one word for pardon; but I am not like that. I love him too dearly, ill as I may have proved it, and stupid and shy as I have been of showing my affection by outward signs. I am too sure of his love for me to let any false shame or misunderstanding rest between us; and so I write and just tell him the whole truth about that luckless scene, tell him how dear he is to me, and beg him humbly and with tears to forgive me and love me still; not to give up his journey, (if he has accepted the post I know that cannot be,) but at least to come to me before he goes and say good-bye; and to take my promise that at whatever time he wants me I will be ready to be his wife, whether he can come back for me or I have to go out to him. Other women have done that much for men who love them, and why not I for Dick, who has waited for me longer than many lovers already and signs himself mine "faithfully" still?

So my letter is finished at last, and I walk across the fields myself (I will not trust it to any other hand) to put it in the post.

And I do wait, wait patiently indeed, but with a daily lessening hope, a daily failing heart; for Dick does not come, nor is there any answer to my poor, tear-blotted letter. Suns rise and suns set. Dick has left me. His love, tried perhaps before to stretching, snapped before the forced merriment of that foolish laugh; and because he had not the heart to say so he has held his peace and gone; gone for good.

It is Spring again now; the second Spring since my lover left me. Twice already have the fields been red with poppies, and the deep woods brown with falling leaves. Twice have we dressed the church with ivy and holly, and hung big bushes of mistletoe in the vicarage hall.

I have come up to London to buy Summer dresses for my sisters, and on other domestic business; but these duties have been achieved; and now, before I go home again, I am bound on an errand which, though I would not dare own it to any one, (for indeed I know it to be both vain and foolish,) has been pressing on my heart ever since I left home, with a yearning persistence to which, even though it be unmaidenly, I cannot choose but yield.

It is to visit Dick's lodgings, where he always lived when he was in London, and the address of which I have known by heart this many a year.

I go there and make my little excuse about wanting to see the rooms for a friend—I hope it is not very wrong to say so—and even manage to get out his name as the person who once recommended them to me. That proves an "open sesame," however, for Mrs. Brown beams with smiles on the instant, and begs me to walk up stairs, "which fortunately the rooms are vacant, and just as they was when Mr. Meredith was there hisself, for times and again he'd said to me: 'Now, Mrs. Brown, don't you go doing nothing to these rooms; for comforbler couldn't be, and if ever I returns to London it's back to them I shall come and nowhere else.' And, by the way, ma'am, if so be you're a friend of that dear gentleman's, perhaps you can give me his address. There's a letter been lying 'ere for him this ever so long. It come about six months after he left, inclosed in a note to 'the owner of the 'ouse,' saying as whoever posted it had dropped it into a gap between the postbox and the inside of the wall, and there it had stuck, no one finding it till a few days before."

I am standing there in Dick's own room,

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the room where he sat and worked and wrote many and many a letter to me in the happy days of old; the last room, perhaps, in which he ever ate a meal or rested before he sailed away from me and England together; and yet I cannot look at it. I cannot think of it. A haze has come before my eyes, and a numbness over my brain, for there on the table before me lies my letter, the very letter, blotted with tears and soiled and crumpled with age, which I posted with my own hand two years ago, and which—ah! I see it all now, how could I think him so hard, so unforgiving, I who ought to have known his nature better!—which he never received at all.

I must be very weak, or the shock is too great; for as Mrs. Brown leaves the room I sit quietly down and faint away.

It is only for a minute, however. The sunbeams which were shining on a pot of yellow crocuses in the window have not moved a hair's breadth; and faintly on the clear cool air I can still hear the bells from some distant church which were calling the people to a saint's day service when I came in.

There is a step at the door; but though I know it is Mrs. Brown I cannot look up, or raise my head from the hard deal table where it is bowed. All my long self-restraint, all my painful, pitiful efforts at womanly reticence and bravery have broken down at last in a burst of childish grief; and the tears so long held back break forth in a blinding rain, and my face is hidden in my hands. So it happens that some one coming in sees me before I see him, or can so much as dry my eyes, and utters an exclamation of surprise.

"I beg your pardon," he adds very quickly. "I only came in because my old landlady has been telling me something about a letter, and a lady—" And there he breaks off, for I have lifted my head, and as our eyes meet there is a cry.

"Cecily! Cecily! Is it you? Oh, my darling, my love, what good angel brought you here to give me the sight of you!" and somehow, somehow, in one moment, all the pain and grief and weariness, all the bitter bravery of days when "the burden laid upon me seemed greater than I could bear" are gone, blotted out like breath from a glass; and there is nothing but joy and peace and rest, rest perfect and serene to mind and heart and body; for I am in my lover's arms, and my tired head is drawn down upon his breast; and I hear his voice, the dear, tender voice of old, murmuring prayers for forgiveness mingled with such words of love and fondness as I never thought would greet my ears again on this side of the grave.

The bells have ceased to chime. The yellow crocuses bend and shiver before the sharp cold breeze, but we two stand in the April sunshine, and the light, which falls on Dick's bronzed head and kisses the crushed white hyacinths in my breast, is no brighter than that which brightens our two hearts on this the sweetest springtide of our lives.—From All the Year Round.

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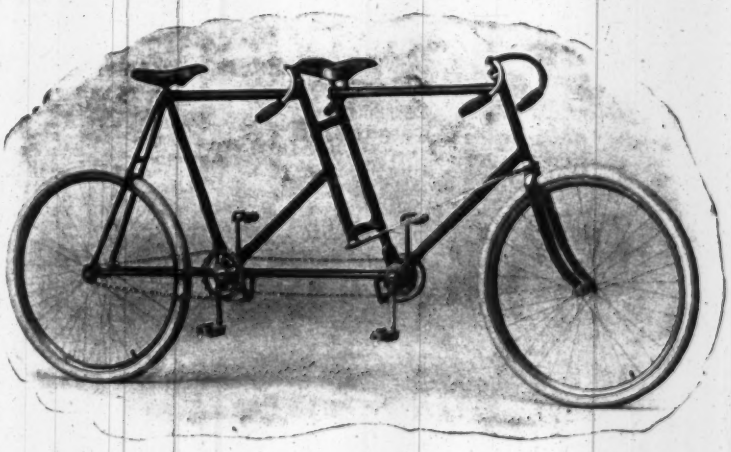

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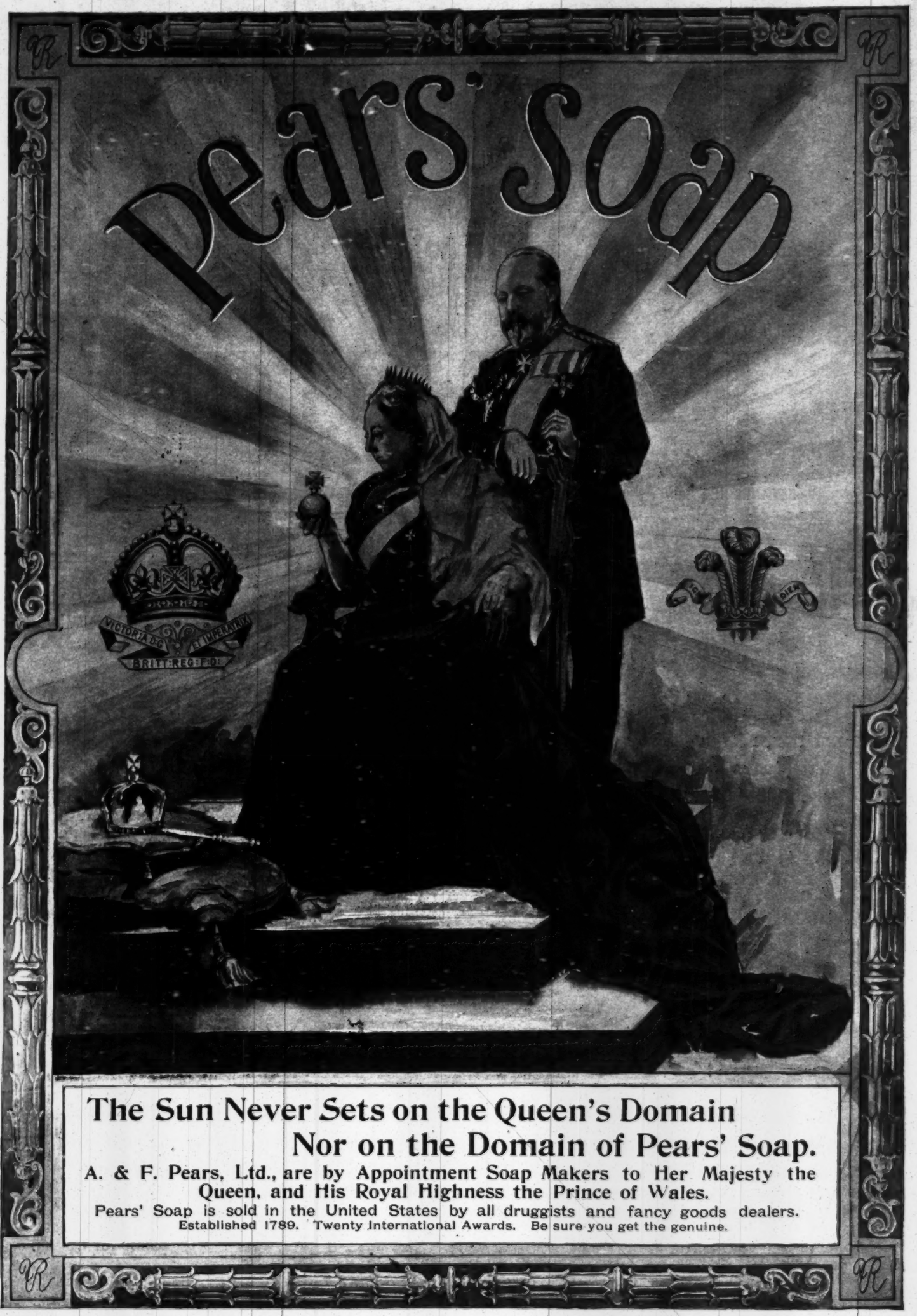

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